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BANK OF JAPAN ANNOUNCES CUT IN DISCOUNT RATE

OW310715 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO -- The Bank of Japan [BOJ] announced Friday it will cut the official discount rate by half a percentage point to historic low of 3.0 percent per annum, effective Saturday, to shore up the domestic economy affected by the yen's sharp appreciation against the dollar. The decision was made at an extraordinary meeting of the policy board, the central bank's policymaking panel, chaired by BOJ Governor Satoshi Sumit.

The move will be the year's fourth reduction in the key rate, charged on short-term loans to commercial banks. The rate was last lowered by the same margin on April 21 in concerted action with the United States.

In announcing the latest cut, Sumita told a press conference that the bank made the move against the background of "increasing sluggishness" of the economy.

The bank sees that export-related industries are tightening restraints on plant and equipment investment and adjustments in employment although consumer spending, housing investment and capital investment in the manufacturing sector hold firm, he said. The Bank of Japan hopes that this action wil contribute to a sustained economic growth," Sumita said in a statement.

Sumita also said exchange rate stability is "strongly" desired to help Japan achieve sustained economic growth, although he did not elaborate how such stability is realized through the latest cut in the discount rate. Sumita expressed hope that major industrial nations will cooperate in bringing about exchange rate stabilization.

A unilateral cut in Japan's discount rate is generally considered as a factor to put downward pressure on the yen as the move threatens to encourage investors to turn to dollar-denominated investment instruments that bear higher interest rates than those in Japan.

Sumita refused to comment on possible moves by monetary authorities in the U.S. and West Germany. Japan and West Germany have been under pressure from the U.S. to lower key interest rates to expand their economies and help redress trade imbalances between them.

Sumita said there are still "uncertain factors" on the foreign exchange markets although the yen-dollar rate has moved in a narrow range since mid-July.

Referring to an impact of relaxed credit conditions on consumer prices, Sumita merely noted that the bank will continue to carefully watch money supply levels, soaring land prices, and other development accompanying the recent ease of monetary conditions. In the past, Sumita cited such developments as one of the reasons for the central bank's refusal to lower the discount rate.

He told the press meeting that the Bank of Japan expects financial institutions to take a "restrained lending stance," a statement taken by banking sources as a request for financial institutions to refrain from extending loans for such speculative transactions of land and stocks.

Economists told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that the BOJ move was unexpected as Sumita, until recently, strongly denied the possibility of an imminent cut in the discount rate, saying an additional momentary measure was unnecessary. The BOJ action was more political as the move coincided with the submission of a reflationary supplementary budget to the Diet Friday and mid-term U.S. elections to be held November 4, the economists said.

With the discount rate trimmed to a historically low level, there is little room for a substantial further drop in commercial interest rates, they said. Economic activity slowed down in the past several months despite the three earlier discount rate cutbacks, they said.

More on Rate Cut

OW301105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 30 KYODO -- The Bank of Japan will call a policy board meeting Friday to decide on a 0.5-point cut in the official discount rate to a historic low of 3.0 percent per annum, effective November 1, bank sources said Thursday. The year's fourth reduction in the key rate, charged on loans to commercial banks, is designed to shore up sluggish economic activity by making credit available at lower cost.

But the sources said that neither the United States nor West Germany is likely to follow the Japanese lead in lowering the discount rate. In the U.S., the growth of money supply is outpacing the Federal Reserve Board's targets at the risk of rekindling inflation and three of four FED members who spoke recently suggested no easing of credit policy, they said. They ruled out the possibility of West Germany following suit on grounds of the country's strong economic performance.

With the yen's sharp appreciation cutting deep into export earnings, the Japanese economic slump is worsening, leaving the nation's traditionally low unemployment rate at a record high of 2.9 percent in August.

Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita indicated earlier in the day the central bank will reduce the discount rate soon. "It is approprate that both fiscal and monetary policies will be managed effectively to prop up the economy now that the government submits a supplementary budget to the Diet (Friday)," Sumita told a press conference. As usual, he was not specific about the timing of a change in the monetary policy.

A top Finance Ministry leader said any discount rate cut is a matter to be decided by the central bank but said it would represent consideration of U.S. demands for interest reductions and other reflationary measures. The official, who declined to be named, said it would also "put finishing touches" on Japan's pump-priming package announced last month.

The bank last slashed the discount rate on April 21 by 0.5 points to 3.5 percent, following a U.S. decision to lower its own. The latest reduction is expected to entail across-the-board cuts in commercial interest rates.

But rates on deposits and savings are already at unusually low levels, making it difficult to reduce them as much as the discount rate, monetary experts said.

The Finance and Posts and Telecommunications Ministries are expected to compromise on a cut of 0.3 to 0.4 points in time deposits, they said.

Nakasone Welcomes Rate Cut

OW310343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday welcomed a planned cut in Japan's official discount rate, expected to take effect Saturday, describing it as a "timing measure" to help spur the economy. Nakasone made the remarks when he met with Tetsuo Kondo, director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) to discuss possible effects of the key rate cut on the economy.

The Bank of Japan (BOJ) will decide a 0.5-point reduction of the discount rate Friday afternoon, bringing it to a historically low 3.0 percent per annum. The discount rate is a fee the central bank charges on short-term loans to commercial banks.

Nakasone said the expected BOJ action has already had favorable economic effects, pointing to a surge in stock prices Thursday.

Asked to comment on expected complaints from depositors about lower interest rates following the expected discount rate cut, Nakasone said, "I and the BOJ made the decision to reduce the base rate with due consideration given to such an idea."

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told a press conference that he hopes the discount rate cut will "cheer up" Japanese industries affected by the sluggish economy. He said appropriate fiscal and monetary measures will be facilitated to prop up the economy. He expressed hope that the BOJ measure will contribute to an agreement of a group of seven (G-7) industrial nations to coordinate policies to stabilize foreign exchange movements. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry and the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry Friday agreed to reduce annual interest rates in one-year time deposits at commercial banks and other institutions by 0.37 percentage points to 3.76 percent and those of one-year ordinary deposits 0.12 points to a record low of 0.26 percent, effective possibly on November 25.

NAKASONE BEGINS TERM; SUCCESSORS VIEWED

OW301325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 30 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who enters his extra one-year in office Friday, pledged Thursday that he will make his best efforts every day to fulfill the commitment he made in the July national elections.

Nakasone, ending his second two-year term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Thursday said, "I feel it is my greatest duty to keep the promise since the public gave such a large number of seats (in both houses of the Diet) to the LDP."

As a result of the election victory the LDP now has 308 seats in the 512-member Lower House and 144 in the 252-member Upper House.

Nakasone also indicated that he will do his best to obtain Diet approval of bills including aged people's insurance bill in the current extraordinary Diet session which ends in late November.

The prime minister will have been in office for four years November 27, one of the longest for a prime minister of Japan.

Commenting on the extension of Nakasone's term as party president and therefore prime minister, party Secretary General Noboru Takeshita was quoted as saying, "I have no particular feeling about it. What I have in mind now is that I will faithfully devote myself to my party job."

Takeshita, one of three "new leaders" together with party executive board Chairman Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa who are vying for post-Nakasone prime ministership, is believed to be taking a "wait and see" attitude.

Abe, who had strongly opposed extension of Nakasone's term, said, "Nakasone will decide when he should step down as prime minister. Political focus has not yet shifted to the (leadership) race, but I'm determined to run for it when things become ripe."

Meanwhile, Miyazawa, who had been critical about Nakasone's austere fiscal policy before the election is said to have improved relations with Nakasone because Nakasone has taken pump-priming measures to boost the economy. He said, "Things have kept me too busy to think about the prime minister race. For the time being, I'm convinced that I should concentrate on my job as finance minister."

Political analysts believe that the three rivals will start their campaign for the post after local assembly elections next spring.

KCNA REPORTS 'ESPIONAGE' BY U.S. SR-71'S

SK301115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an "SR 71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the coastal waters south of Kangnyong peninsula in the west sea of our country at around 10 hours 11 minutes on October 30 and sent the plane again deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong in the east sea at around 11 hours 46 minutes in its wake to commit espionage against the northern half of the Republic.

Such aerial espionage by the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of the Republic numbered as many as 13 in October.

Such aerial espionage committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors synchronising with large-scale joint military exercises being held by them these days on the sea around the Korean peninsula clearly shows how wild they are running to increase the tension on the Korean peninsula and provoke another war to invade the northern half of the Republic.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS PURPOSE OF HOKKAIDO EXERCISE

SK301007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA) -- The U.S. forces present in South Korea moved the stage of their military exercises to the territory of Japan to launch a joint military exercise with the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", which indicates that Japan and South Korea are turning into a military operational area of the United States and Japan, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

Its signed commentary says:

To open the door of South Korea to the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" under the name of U.S.-Japan joint military exercises is one of the main objectives of the Hokkaido military exercise this time.

This joint exercise shows that the Japanese militarist forces have emerged as dangerous forces of aggression in Asia and openly join the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in joint military actions against other countries.

The joint military exercise of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" with the U.S. forces stationing in South Korea means a signal switchover in the military policy of Japan. It is a step towards "collective defence" which is prohibited in the present constitution of Japan. The Japanese reactionaries are trying to make fait accompli the military operation of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" outside the territory of Japan in the shadow of U.S.-Japan joint military exercises.

This move of Japan is a criminal act aggravating the tension in the Far East and threatening peace in Asia and the world.

The Asian peoples are watching with heightened vigilance the war manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

MINEX-87 JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK300031 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "A Reckless Playing with Fire"]

[Text] It is said that beginning 22 October in the sea off Chinhae, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have been conducting a mine-laying and mine-sweeping exercise called Minex-87-1-K. This exercise, which is being conducted to gain experience in various cooperative operations with the participation of aircraft from the U.S. 7th Fleet, the newly-established U.S. 7th Air Force coersively occupying South Korea, the U.S. Strategic Air Force, and the puppet Navy ships, is to continue until 2 November. This is an extremely provocative and adventurous military exercise and is being conducted based on the assumption of invasion into the northern sea of the Republic and a warlike criminal act which aggravates tension in our country.

Proceeding from an ardent desire to achieve peace and peaceful reunification, we have recently advanced a proposal to hold talks among military authorities and a proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. At the same time, we have taken the fundamental measure of withdrawing approximately 150,000 soldiers in active service from the trenches and guard posts to have them participate in the peaceful construction of the country.

However, babbling about a non-existent threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have responded to these proposals by increasing nuclear arms and other various war means on a large scale and by committing maneuvers to intentionally aggravate the situation by continuously conducting military exercises that remind spectators of actual warfare.

Over the past few months, the U.S. imperialists have strengthened the coersive occupation Air Forces by introducing F-16 aircarft and have delivered some of the planes to the puppets. In addition, they have fabricated the 7th Air Force by promoting the formation of the coersive occupation Air Forces in South Korea to a higher status. Recently, the fact that a nuclear quick reaction force, which assumes a 24-hour combat posture, is to be deployed at the base of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces in Kunsan, North Cholla province, has been disclosed. Furthermore, large and small-scale military exercises have been repeatedly conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, including the large-scale naval maneuvers carried out in the East Sea during the Asian Games.

The military exercise being conducted in the sea off Chinhae is part of such war maneuvers and is extremely reckless playing with fire, assuming a nuclear attack in light of the armed forces mobilized and the contents of the drill.

Something that should not be overlooked is that it is being conducted in synchronization with the first U.S.-Japan joint military exercise. In the U.S.-Japan joint military exercise to be held near the sea off Hokkaido from 27 October through the first 10 days of next month, the armed forces of the three services of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces; the 25th U.S. stationary troops in Hawaii; the U.S. 7th Fleet; and the U.S. 7th Air Force staying in South Korea, along with the U.S. 5th Air Force are expected to participate. With the full-scale exercise just ahead, a preliminary exercise began on 19 October.

Meanwhile, the Chief of the General Staff of the puppet Navy has recently toured Japan and held a secret conference with the heads of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

No doubt this admits that the military exercise being conducted at this time near the sea off Chinhae is designed as part of the triangular military operation in the context of the U.S.-Japan joint military exercise. A danger exists in light of the fact that this is a war exercise designed to invade the northern half of the Republic by linking South Korea and Japan as one operation area under the command of the U.S. imperialists.

What the U.S. imperialists and the puppets pursue from this military exercise is more than this fact. As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which feels the utmost crisis because of the increasing anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle being waged by students and the people in South Korea, has recently committed an act of overall suppression against the patriotic and democratic forces under the flag of anticommunism using the wall poster incident at Seoul National University and the arrest of an NKDP assemblyman as the momentum.

Dissatisfied with their act of continuously instigating the frantic anticommunist and fascist commotion of the puppets from behind, the U.S. imperialists are conducting a war exercise to depress the struggle spirit of South Korean people by threatening them through armed intimidation. It is a well-worn trick of the U.S. imperialists whenever a crisis of the colonial fascist rule takes place to strengthen suppression with bayonets by instigating the puppets and to add a mixed colonial policy to this suppression.

The U.S. imperialists are the most vicious enemies who desperately challenge the cause of peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea and the cause of independence and democracy in South Korean society. Those in the Chon Tu-hwan ring are the culprits loyal to them. The criminal commotion of playing with fire of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, which runs counter to the trend of the times, has stirred indignation and denunciation among the South Korean people, our entire nation, and the peace-loving people of the world. Clearly knowing that their belicose maneuvers will deepen their isolation at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs must act with discretion.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN

SK300505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Thursday hits at Britain for resorting to vicious interference and pressure against Syria under absurd pretexts.

A signed commentary of the paper says:

The severance of diplomatic ties with Syria by Britain is a most dastardly diplomatic step. It is a high-handed challenge and provocation against Syria and a blatant violation of international law and usage.

The anti-Syrian campaign of the British Government indicates that Britain is zealously joining in the strategic conspiracy between the United States and Israel in the Middle East and tripartite stragegic conspiracy among the United States, Britain and Israel is brewing.

Regarding Syria, which takes an anti-imperialist stand in the Middle East, as an impediment, they are trying to bring pressure upon her to step back from her anti-imperialist, independent stand and thus turn Middle East further into their theatre of aggression and plunder and strategic vantage. But the imperialists' calculation is mistaken.

When Britain broke up the diplomatic ties, Syria showed a determined reaction, announcing the severance of her diplomatic relations with Britain and closing the British cultural centre.

This decisive step of Syria is highly illustrative of the resolute stand of the Syrian people never to pardon any act of aggression on the part of the imperialists but fight it out in defence of her national dignity and sovereignty.

We actively support and encourage the righteous struggle of the Syrian people and demand that the imperialists withdraw their hands of aggression and interference from Syria and Middle East.

YI MONG-HO SUPPORTS SOVIET SUMMIT PROPOSALS

SK301157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Statement issued by Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the DPRK Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, supporting the "significant and rational proposals which the Soviet Union put forth for nuclear arms reduction at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held recently in Reykjavik, Iceland" on 28 October in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held recently in Reykjavik, Iceland, amid the attention of the broad public circles of the world clearly showed who desires peace and who seeks the policy of aggression and war. The Soviet Union arranged the talks on its own initiative [chudongjoguro] and went to Reykjavik with the significant and rational proposals for nuclear arms reduction.

The proposals which the Soviet Union put forth at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks were a reflection of the sincere desire to curb the arms race that escalates unlimitedly, to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war forever, and to defend the solid peace and security of the world. This shows that the CPSU and Soviet Government are always faithful to the Leninist peace-loving policy and make all sincere efforts to defend world peace and security.

Nevertheless, the United States, invariably seeking its wild ambition to bring the world under its control with nuclear superiority and superiority in strategic weapons, participated in the talks empty-handed with no sincerity. The United States, which was unable to diametrically oppose the fair and just proposals of the Soviet Union before the world, pretended so-called sincerity initially. However, at the last moment of the talks, it doggedly insisted on the heinous strategic defense initiative and, thus, brought everything to bankruptcy by overthrowing the issues which were already agreed upon.

As has been made known, the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is an extremely dangerous and adventurous plan to achieve military preponderance and nuclear preemptive strike capabilities, to obliterate socialism, and to plunge mankind into nuclear castastrophe by destroying the present military balance and expanding the nuclear arms race even to space. This is the reason why the world peoples sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists' reckless maneuvers of space militarization, and strongly demand that the U.S. Administration immediately abandon the Star Wars plan. At present, however, the United States, by ignoring the unanimous demand of the peace-loving peoples of the world, is drastically increasing armaments, accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, and spurring the realization of the Star Wars plan under the facade of peace and arms reduction. In particular, to attack our Republic and other socialist countries in Asia, the U.S. imperialist warmongers have extremely aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula through the extensive introduction of all kinds of nuclear weapons into South Korea. South Korea, the area where huge nuclear forces have been concentrated and power-reeking war exercise commotions are staged daily, has turned into a dangerous powder magazine of nuclear war that can explode at any moment.

The WPK and the DPRK Government, which make all sincere efforts to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and eliminate military confrontation there, have recently put forth the significant proposals for the talks of military authorities and the proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. As an initiative, they have taken the step of withdrawing some 150,000 active troops from the front and outposts and diverting them to peaceful construction.

Because of their justness and rationality, the peace-loving initiatives and proposals of our party and the government of the Republic have earned active support and sympathy from many countries and peoples of the world. However, none of our just initiatives and proposals has been realized because of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive nature, as was intensively disclosed at the Reykjavik summit meeting.

I acknowledge that the constructive proposals which the Soviet Union put forth at the Reykjavik meeting for the reduction of the missiles deployed in Asia and for other matters are the peace initiatives that will actively contribute to alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing peace in Asia and the world. Thus, I express full support for the proposals.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok last July and at the banquet he arranged at the grand Kremlin palace on 24 October to welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union, actively supported our peoples cause for peace on the Korean peninsula and for its peaceful reunification. This is great encouragement for our people.

As long as the imperialist forces of aggression and nuclear weapons exist on the globe, the danger of a thermonuclear war cannot be eliminated and mankind cannot live independent and peaceful lives. Thwarting and smashing the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression, reducing nuclear weapons drastically, and liquidating them completely are an urgent and solemn task of the era facing the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world. Peace can be achieved and defended only through the unyielding struggle against the imperialists' aggression and their policy of war.

The Korean people, under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace and in firm unity with all peace-loving peoples of the world, will struggle unyieldingly to thwart and smash the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war and build a peaceful and prosperous new world.

[Dated] 28 October 1986, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN REACTS TO SOUTH'S STUDENT CRACKDOWN

SK311016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan group's beastial suppressive offensive against the powerful anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle kept up at Konguk University in Seoul by students of 26 universities in different parts of South Korea.

The author of the commentary says:

The fascist hangmen hurled more than 2,000 riot police against the students, arresting nearly 100 of them, and committed the inhuman act of cutting off even the supply of electricity and water to this university where the struggle is going on.

This savage suppression by the puppets is a part of the crackdown on campus which has become more undisguised after they invented the "wall-paper case" at Seoul University and a reckless reactionary offensive to strangle the patriotic movement of the students, the leading force of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

The puppets arrested above 5,000 students and people in a day and threw hundreds of them behind bars, crying that they will "uproot the leftist, pro-communist forces" in campus and society, whatever it may cost them.

For the South Korean students to fight for national freedom and liberation and against the aggressors and traitors is an exercise of their inalienable sacred right and it cannot be a crime in any case.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must look straight into the situation and stop the frantic suppression of the people and step down from power.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS

SK291128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 24 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 October commentary: "A Full-scale Suppressive Offensive Against Campuses"]

[Text] The fascist puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique is now creating a large-scale whirlwind of suppression in connection with the so-called wall poster incident on the campus of Seoul National University [SU].

While giving utterance to such outrageous language as a strong measure to root out communist thoughts in succession, the fascist hangmen are now concentrating the investigative force of the puppet police on the suppression of the core members of the Committee for Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization [Chamintu] and the Federation of Students for National Salvation who they believe are lurking behind the Chamintu after concluding that the wall poster incident was a deed of these organizations, and are now engaged in a frantic commotion of investigation throughout South Korea, including at SNU.

The investigation policemen who barged into SNU are running amok in manhunting, babbling about determining the handwriting of the radical students or about an investigation into the members of the circles in question. While setting up a special committee to guide problematic students in every university and college, the puppet education ministry is now intensifying patrols and checks of university facilities and ordering the schools to stringently punish leftist-leaning students. Instructing the police across the country to round up everyone on the wanted list in connection with the Inchon riot at the end of November, the puppet national police headquarters went so far as to threaten the sacking of those who failed to do so.

Arguing that it has found the number of organization and and the number of people people such as students, off-stage politicians, and religious personages, aligned with radical, leftist-leaning, and procommunist forces to be 30 and approximately 10,000 respectively, the puppet administration has openly made it clear that it would expand suppression from the campuses to the whole of society. After expanding and reorganizing specialist suppressive institutions designed to counter the so-called radical, leftist-leaning forces at police stations in five major cities, including Seoul, and at the National Police Headquarters, the puppets have decided to further augment the suppressive force to man these institutions.

The number of people imprisoned on charges of having opposed the Asian games and of involvement in the wall poster incident has reportedly increased to approximately 1,000. South Korean campuses, which have been trampled underfoot by the police, have in fact turned into a stage where fascism rampages. All South Korea, which is in confusion because of the whirlwind of arrests of the patriotic students, is now engulfed in a murderous terror-stricken atmosphere.

This shows that the wall poster incident was a premeditated, fabricated put-up job as well as a machination to create and obliterate the independent and democratic forces in South Korea, including the patriotic youths and students, by making an excuse to launch full-scale suppression of the South Korean campuses. Babbling that wall posters marked as Information No. 1 and 2 had been found hung on the same spot in the SNU campus on 14 October in the same manner as those found on 10 October, the puppets noisily advertised that the true picture of the wall poster incident had become more clear thanks to the confessions of the students and contents of leaflets unearthed in offices of students in the course of investigation. However, this is nothing but a clumsily fabricated farce stagged to convince somebody.

In South Korea, only the National Security Planning Agency can do such things as read and watch the North's papers and broadcasts, copy and reprint them. They have always fabricated, if need be, machination incidents to suppress the people by branding them as procommunist elements. This is well demonstrated by the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring who, stung by the rapid growth of the democratic forces that call for the revision of the Constitution, fabricated the Inchon riot last May and then subjected those involved to suppression.

The current large-scale suppressive offensive against the student movement in the wake of the wall poster incident on the SNU campus is an expression of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's awareness of a crisis. The active advance of the youths, students, and people has shaken the military Chon Tu-hwan regime to its foundation, cornering it in an blind alley with each passing day. The South Korean student movement, which has tenaciously continued since the beginning of the year, has grown and strengthened itself so much so that no force can stop it now. In particular, students have demonstrated their strength by fiercely staging the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle during the Asian games in defiance of such harsh suppressive maneuvers of the puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which tried to pave the way for prolonged stay in power, to create an international environment for the permanent division, and to burnish its own image through the Asian games, has been greatly humiliated. Even the South Korean opposition parties and off-stage democratic forces are actively staging a struggle in and out of the National Assembly, calling for constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system.

It is no accident that some South Korean papers said that the political situation in South Korea is certainly uneasy and bleak. Feeling threatened by the surging aspiration of the youths, students, Chon Tu-hwan ring is now attempting to bring the situation under control by openly practicing suppressive policy with shocking fabricated incidents. However, this is not only shameful act, it is also an outrageous deed of a man beside himself. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's nature as a ruthless fascist dictatorial maniac and the dark picture of South Korea where even the strains of democracy have been wiped out are more sharply being brought to light.

There is no guarantee that the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has usurped power in a sea of blood where it killed a large number of its fellow counterymen through knife-wielding and which is now managing to stay in power by knife-wielding, will not create another bloody scene like the Kwangju incident in order to prolong its stay in power. Herein lies the reason why all the people, including the South Korean people, are angered by the fascist clique's full-scale suppressive offensive directed against the South Korean campuses and are thereby raising voices to denounce it. Reckless knife-wielding rule is nothing but the last fight of those who are nearing their demise. The stronger the suppression becomes, the higher the youths and students will raise the banner of anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle, and on this road the military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan will encounter its tragic end.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES FRONTLINE INSPECTION

SK280900 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 26 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 October commentary: "Warmonger's Frontline Inspection"]

[Text] Recently traitor Chon Tu-hwan came to the foremost front on the western front on the pretext of inspecting the guard posture, fanning the fever of war. The warmonger said that superiority in strength is a shortcut to preventing war and that combat readiness should be perfected for a real war, while babbling about the nonexistent possibility of war provocation by the North, thus openly instigating a war.

No matter how frantically those who accelerating preparations for war -- refusing our peace proposal to hold the talks by military authorities to eliminate the danger of a war created on the Korean peninsula -- may lecture about the possibility of war provocation by slandering us, no one will believe them.

Even at this moment, a dangerous playing with fire is taking place on the sea off Chinhae, South Korea, with warships of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet, the puppet naval warships, the U.S. imperialist 7th Air Force in South Korea, and the U.S. Strategic Air Command participating. Most of the U.S. forces in South Korea and of the puppet army are being deployed in the advanced areas along the Military Demarcation Line, and have assumed a combat readiness posture which can be changed into real combat action at any moment.

It is alarming that traitor Chon Tu-hwan crawled up to the frontline at a time when a large-scale military exercise is being staged. The warmonger is attempting to ignite the fuse of war. There is a great possibility that the South Korean puppets will kick off a reckless playing with fire.

Recently the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has been driven to a unprecedented serious political crisis. The puppet clique imprisoned an opposition assemblymen for his remarks that reunification, not anticommunism, should be national policy, by invoking the National Security Law. In this connection, the South Korean youths, students and masses from all walks of life raised their voices of indignation and protest. The more nakedly the puppet clique's antinational nature is revealed, the more courageously the people's anti-U.S. and antigovernment advance will be made.

Anticommunism, which successive puppets put forth as national policy, no longer makes sense among the people, and aspirations for reunification are increasing with each passing day. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has launched a large-scale wholesale repressive crackdown against the democratic forces. However, this will only result in pouring fuel on the flames of the people's fierce resistance.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to divert elsewhere the attention of the people, who stand against it, by concocting a lie as if a southward invasion is near at hand and to more cruely repress them on the pretext of security. Thus, when necessary, it will ignite the flames of war without hesitation.

On that day when the warmonger visited the frontline, the puppet prime minister made an absurd remark at the assembly that the reunification should be achieved under a liberal democratic system. Such remarks threatening us are no accident. Reports note that U.S. imperialists, who have the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet army, have recently authorized [hoga] the puppets to invade [chimgong] the northern half of the Republic at any time. [imuiui sigak].

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a war fanatic, beat the drum of war visiting the frontline areas, and the prime minister instigated war at the puppet National Assembly. This shows that the group of traitors who are uneasy being rejected at home and abroad may kick off any adventurous commotion at any time. However, war will not open an exit for the Chon Tu-hwan clique. We are closely watching with vigilance the alarming commotion of the warmongers, who are advancing along the road of war and are running counter to the people's aspirations for peace.

ANTICOMMUNIST INDOCTRINATION CALLED 'FOOLISH'

SK290452 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 27 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 28 October commentary: "Anticommunism Is a Way Which Leads to Treason Against the Nation and Self-Destruction"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring, perturbed by the rapidly heightening moves of the South Korean students to oppose anticommunism and aspire for reunification, is foolishly maneuvering to find a way out by drastically intensifying the anticommunist indoctrination which criticises the leftist ideology and theory of students of schools at various levels.

The fascist clique has decided to implement a 1-day anticommunist course for middle and high school students beginning next year, up to 2,650 sessions each year, saying that a radical leftist force has come into being, to operate ideological indoctrination classes at universities; and to conduct anticommunist indoctrination courses for elementary, middle, and high school teachers and college professors.

The puppet clique is also reported to have decided to expand the counter-communist department of the puppet national police headquarters into three departments -- No 1, No 2, and No 3 -- to substantially increase the number of policemen charged with counter-communist operations at the police stations of five major cities -- including Seoul and Pusan -- and to regularly assign two or three counter-communist police detectives to each college.

Needless to say, the radical leftist forces and leftist ideology mentioned by the puppets means the anti-U.S. and antifascist forces, which are growing and being strengthened in South Korea with each passing day, and their ideology and ideal which aspires for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Presently in South Korea, the people's anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation is being vigorously waged in South Korea to oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist dictatorial politics, to regain the nation's dignity and sovereignty, and to realize genuine democratic politics.

Furthermore, a new development in South Korea is that anticommunism, which the puppets have upheld as state policy, is being rejected by an increasing number of people with each passing day and that over 90 percent of the youths and students, accounting for 70 percent of the population, are aspiring for independent and peaceful reunification.

During such a situation, the puppet clique is attempting to expand the anticommunist suppressive organizations and intensify the anticommunist ideological indoctrination for youths and juveniles to block the influence of the social system of the northern half of the Republic on the South Korean people; to repress the moves of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle heightening among students, school children, and the people, and those yearning for reunification of the fatherland, to find a way out of the crisis in the colonial fascist rule; and to realize the vicious ambition for long-term power.

However, they are seriously miscalculating and dreaming the wrong dream. The maneuvers of the South Korean puppets, of punishing those who advocate democracy and reunification and inspiring hostility and confrontation within the nation by intensifying anticommunist ideological indoctrination with students and school children, are crimes of treason against the nation which contradict the entire nation's yearning for reunification.

For our nation, which has been suffering the pain of national division for over 40 years, the urgent matter is not hostility and confrontation between the North and the South, but harmony and unity. Herein lies the way to peace and reunification of the country and the nation's prosperity. That the Chon Tu-hwan ring engages in anticommunist confrontation maneuvers, running counter to this trend, shows that they are not interested in peace and the peaceful reunification of the country. The anticommunist confrontation maneuvers that run counter to the aspirations of our nation and the people of the world yearning for peace and the reunification of Korea will not receive consensus and support from anyone.

If the South Korean puppets continue to engage in foolish anticommunist maneuvers, they will evoke greater protest and denunciation from the people at home and abroad, deepen their own isolation and rejection, and accelerate their destruction.

POLICE ARREST 800 STUDENTS AT KONKUK UNIVERSITY

SK310315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (YONHAP) -- South Korean police Friday stormed Konguk University campus here, arresting some 800 students who had staged a leftist anti-government, anti-American protest here since Tuesday. The 67-hour sit-in was the most violent and massive demonstration held in Seoul in recent months. The students, who had seized five school buildings, were arrested within one-and-a-half hours of the police raid, which began at 8:40 a.m. Friday (23:40 GMT Thursday).

Some 7,000 policemen, backed up by helicopters and fire engines, made separate raids on each of the five buildings. Yi Yong-chang, director general of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, led the operation. By 7 a.m., before the raids began, police had placed mattresses around the buildings and had moved in 30 fire engines to prepare for the possibility that the protesters would set the buildings on fire. During the arrest operation, the students' hall and liberal arts building were set on fire, but the blaze was soon put down.

The students, who belong to two radical student groups -- "Chamintu" and "Minmintu" -- fiercely resisted the police from the buildings' rooftops, hurling stones, gasoline bombs, and chairs.

The police had difficulties quelling the demonstrators in the main building and social science building, where many students resisted until the last minute. Some 700 policemen launched the arrest operation from the main hall at 8:50 a.m., as two police helicopters fired tear gas bombs and three fire engines shot out water. Policemen posted outside the building fired tear gas bombs onto the rooftop of the main building.

After occupying the computer room in the main building, police began arresting students on the second, third and fourth floors. The students had threatened to set the computer room on fire if the police moved in. Forced to go up to the rooftop, the students stubbornly resisted, but the police overpowered them after 9:45. The police carried out similar operations in other buildings until 10:16, when the last group of students in the social science building surrendered.

Prosecution authorities made the decision to quell the sit-in by force on Thursday, after the students defied their repeated call to voluntarily end the sit-in.

1,467 Students in Custody

SK311141 Seoul YONHAP in English 1134 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (YONHAP) -- More than 1,400 students, who participated in the 67-hour anti-government sit-in at the Konguk University, were rounded up, the Seoul Metropolitan Police announced Friday. In a news conference, Yi Yong-chang, director general of the Seoul Metropolitan Police, said 1,467 radical students from 22 universities and colleges throughout the country were now in custody for investigation of their violent anti-government protest.

The number includes 465 female students.

Yi said that 42 students, 34 policemen as well as two firemen were injured during the one and a half hour police raid on the Konkuk University campus buildings that the leftist-leaning students had occupied for three days. He said the injuries were due to the obstinate resistance from the students. He said nobody had died, however, during the police storming on the buildings. Earlier on Friday, about 7,000 police backed up by helicopters and fire engines, stormed Konkuk University campus to stop the three-day anti-government, anti-American demonstration of the leftist-leaning radical students.

Future Government Stance

SK310215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (YONHAP) -- Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Friday that the government will strictly cope with recent "left-leaning pro-communist student activism," which could endanger the nation's liberal democratic system, to defend "national prestige and the right of survival." He said that radical student activities threaten the liberal democratic system itself and imprudently chant slogans that are apparently in line with north Korea's propaganda against South Korea. No made the remarks in a speech he delivered at the annual nationwide meeting on national security. The meeting, which opened on Saturday, is scheduled to continue through Nov. 22 at 13 major cities.

The prime minister expressed grave concern over the increasing possibility that "the communist regime of North Korea will try to instigate social unrest in the South and to obstruct the successful hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics."

"The North is very anxious about the success in the 1988 Seoul Olympics because it will leave them no chance to achieve its goal of unifying the peninsula under communist rule through armed provocation," he added.

In consideration of the security situations the nation is facing, No continued, stability in all areas, including politics, economics and social fields are absolutely needed now more than ever before in our effort to achieve the nation's "two great tasks" -- the peaceful transfer of power and the successful hosting of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games.

Regarding South Korean politics, he noted that, to the frustration of the Korean people, the nation's internal affairs are deadlocked as a result of efforts to revise the constitution and social unrest caused by radical student activities. To tide over the stalled political situation, No called for the early normalization of the National Assembly's ad hoc committee on constitutional revision through dialogue and compromise. Referring to the stalled inter-Korean dialogue, the prime minister said that Seoul will continue to make efforts to resume the talks, which Pyongyang unilaterally suspended, using patience and tolerance. He also said that "extreme confrontation, instigation and illegal political means" should be rooted out to pave the way for a mature political atmosphere under which problems can be resolved democratically.

Campus Stabilization Measures

SK310916 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 31 (YONHAP) -- The government plans to work out "campus stabilization measures" to prevent anti-government demonstrations similar to the sit-in at Konkuk University, Education Minister Son Chae-sok said Friday. Police quelled the violent sit-in protest on the Konkuk campus on Friday morning when they arrested 1,185 students, including 349 coeds, from 26 universities and colleges. The demonstrators chanted anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans. As of Friday, 1,447 students had been rounded up at the university. The students began the sit-in on Tuesday, occupying five university buildings. Between Tuesday and Thursday, 262 students were arrested.

Son said that the Education Ministry will "realign the ideological system" so that professors can carry out anti-communistic education. He also said that school authorities should thoroughly manage academic affairs to promote an atmosphere conducive to study on campuses. Those students who skip classes to participate in demonstrations should be given "maximum disadvantages," he added.

He said that those students who simply joined the sit-in will not be punished academically after being released from police custody. Those who masterminded the sit-in and those who do not show signs of repentance, however, should be expelled from the campus, in accordance with school regulations, Son added. He said that faculty members as well as school administrators should guide the students, discouraging them from following leftist ideology.

POLICE ARREST STUDENTS IN WALL POSTER CASE

SK310144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The police arrested Hwang In-uk, a junior at the Seoul National University [SNU], sought in connection with subservient [as published] wall posters, Wednesday in a room rented by his friend in Sindaebang-dong, southern Seoul.

Hwang was alleged to have posted wall posters carrying contents of "Minju Choson (Democratic Korea)," a north Korean newspaper, on the wall of a school building on Oct. 10.

The police also arrested Choe Hyong-chol, 20, sophomore at SNU, on alleged charge of passing the draft of the wall posters to another student, and Pak Tong-son, sophomore at SNU, who offered shelter for Hwang.

RIVAL POLITICAL GROUPS 'SHOCKED' BY DPRK DAM

SK310153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Rival political parties yesterday expressed shock and indignation at the news that north Korea has begun to build a large dam in Mt. Kumgang for the construction of a hydroelectric power plant.

They commonly urged the government to work out strong measures to thwart the construction because it may pose a serious threat to the nation's security.

No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said, "All the people should intensify their vigilance against north Korea and make all-out efforts to foil the north Korean attempt." The DJP chairman warned that the dam, if constructed, would be a grave threat to "our national security and survival."

Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said that it is "a really serious problem."

Echoing No's warning, DJP secretary general Yi Chun-ku said, "This is not a matter that will cause merely worries about water shortage or drought. I hope the government will formulate appropriate countermeasures. Otherwise, an enormous thing will happen."

Majority spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "At the moment, the north Korean puppet regime is employing all means and methods to launch destructive acts against the South. All the people should not hesitate to cope commonly with the situation."

DJP vice secretary general Kim Tae-ho said that the first thing for the nation to do is to arouse international opinions against the construction of the dam.

"If it is confirmed that it is a matter of national security, we should map out measures to stop the construction by force," Kim said.

Recalling that north Korea suspended electricity supply to the south shortly before starting the Korean War in 1950, Reps. Cho Ki-sang, Pak Kyong-sok and Yi Sang-hui of the DJP said, "North Korea is threatening to point a weapon, which is more awesome than a hydrogen bomb, at our jaws."

Pong Tu-hwan, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, asked the government to exert all diplomatic efforts to baffle the north Korean scheme to construct the dam.

"This provocative scheme not only violates international practice but also may bring a national tragedy. It should be suspended immediately in the name of the people," Pong said.

Pak Ik-chu, chairman of the Assembly Construction Committee, said, "As long as it is apparent that north Korea may use the dam for military purposes, we cannot sit back but should work out strong countermeasures."

Rep. Hyon Hong-chu of the DJP said, "North Korea is threatening our survival and security. If the dam is only for industrial purposes, north Korea should make a clear-cut expression of its will (not to cause any damage to us)."

Meanwhile, Yi Ki-taek, vice president of the NKDP, said, "It is a matter of life and death for us. We should stop the construction of the dam even by seeking the good offices of the United States and the Soviet Union."

NKDP chief policymaker Yi Taek-hui said that ruling and opposition parties should make suprapartisan efforts to thwart the construction of the multipurpose dam.

Vice floor leader Sin Sun-pom and other lawmakers of the main opposition party said that the National Assembly and major political parties ought to work out their own countermeasures.

ROK REGRETS LANGUAGE OF JAPANESE DIETMEN

SK290859 Seoul YONHAP in English 0836 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Wednesday expressed deep regret over the "violent language" used by some Japanese dietman who criticized the alleged intervention of Korea and China in Japan's internal affairs. Rep. Shizuka Kamei, president of the Basic National Affairs Study Club, a group of 37 dietmen from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and two other lawmakers reportedly said Wednesday that if China and Japan [as received] continue to intervene in Japan's internal affairs, there would be no guarantee that war will not break out in the future.

The internal affairs to which they referred were apparently the contents of Japanese history textbooks and worship by Japanese political leaders at the Yasukuni Shinto Shrine for the war dead.

The Japanese legislators used the violent language in the presence of Yi Kyu-ho, Korean ambassador to Tokyo, to protest Korea's request that Japan correct some "distorted" descriptions of past Korean-Japanese relations in history textbooks. A Korean Foreign Ministry official said he deeply deplores the "irresponsible remarks, which lack the right and correct historical understanding of Japan's relations with its neghboring countries."

The Japanese dietmen visited Yi in anticipation of their scheduled trips to Seoul and Beijing in early December, as recommended by Takeo Fukuta, chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union. The official said he thinks their remarks have nothing to do with the thoughts of the Japanese Government or the majority of the sensible Japanese people. The "violent words" will not affect efforts for the wholesome development of Korean-Japanese relations, the official said.

Meanwhile, Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party said that the remarks were an outlet of Japan's belligerent inclination and aggressive nature, which have been proven through the long history of Korean-Japanese relations. Choe Sang-chin, the party's vice speaker, said that making comments about war between Korea and Japan in the presence of the Korean ambassador was not merely an act of violent language but an act of intimidation." [quotation mark as received]

GDR'S HONECKER PAYS 'OFFICIAL FRIENDSHIP VISIT'

LD261053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0527 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (AND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in the Mongolian People's Republic at midday (local time) on Sunday for an official friendship visit. At Ulaanbaatar airport, he was warmly welcomed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and other personages from the party and state leadership.

A military ceremony took place to welcome the guests at the airport. The flag-bedecked streets and squares of the MPR capital, through which Erich Honecker drove to his residence together with Jambyn Batmonh, were lined by thousands of working people.

Erich Honecker is accompanied on his official friendship visit by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; members of the Central Committee Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beilk, minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; and Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the chancery of the chairman of the Council of State; and by Heinz Mauer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the MPR.

Batmonh, Honecker Meet

OW271738 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1702 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 October, (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the S.U.P.G., [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], Chairman of the State Council of the G.D.R. Erich Honecker continues his official visit of friendship to Mongolia. He has been received in the government house by General Secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C. and President Batmonh and they had a cordial talk. The guest has also laid a wreath at the tombs of the founders of the M.P.R.P. and people's state Sukhebaatar and Choibalsan.

The talks were held between Batmonh and Honecker in Ulaanbaatar during which the sides discussed relations between the M.P.R. and the G.D.R. as well as the questions of international situation. Both leaders emphasised that the M.P.R.P. and the S.U.P.G. pursue the common goal -- that dynamic growth of (?the production) and its efficiency, more fully using for this purpose the scientific and technical breakthroughs and the possibilities and advantage of the socialist system. The two parties have a complete identity of views on all the basic questions of social development and world policy.

The two leaders expressed serious anxiety over the continuing deterioration of international situation owing to the fault of the imperialist circles, first of all the U.S.A. Batmonh and Honecker voiced their complete support to the peaceloving policy of the Soviet Union, its programme of phasing out the nuclear and other types of mass annihilation weapons by the end of this century and other far-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union.

A dinner was given in Ulaanbaatar in honour of the visiting leader of the G.D.R. Erich Honecker. At the dinner, Batmonh and Honecker exchanged speeches. Batmonh said that the peoples of the M.P.R. and the G.D.R. are linked with solid bonds of friendship, cooperation and fraternal solidarity, started by tested revolutionaries-internationalists. He noted an important role being played by the assistance of the G.D.R. in carrying out big tasks of socialist construction. Batmonh highly assessed the active labour of highly qualified G.D.R. experts in Mongolia.

Erich Honecker in his speech praised the rapid growth of Mongolia, her great achievements in the socialist construction. The leader of the G.D.R. ascribed great significance to Mongolia's proposal for creating the mechanism excluding the use of force in relations among the state Asia and the Pacific.

ADN on Talks

LD270016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and GDR Council of State chairman and Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, on Sunday began official talks in the government palace at Ulaanbaatar. In the presence of leading officials of the two countries, they briefed each other on the domestic and foreign policy issues of their states, and conducted an exchange of opinions on the state and propsects for bilateral cooperaton, and on problems of the international situation.

At the beginning of the discussion, Jambyn Batmonh again welcomed his guests warmly. He expressed his conviction that the visit of Erich Honecker to the MPR would outstandingly contribute to the further development and deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples.

The SED general secretary expressed his thanks for the extremely friendly welcome and expressed his pleasure to once again being able to visit the land of Sukhebaatar. This offered the opportunity to become acquainted with its great successes in socialist construction and with the demanding tasks of the future. Erich Honecker stressed that the visit would lend new impetus to the friendship and cooperation which had lasted over four decades.

In their analysis of what had been achieved thus far in bilateral cooperation, Erich Honecker and Jambyn Batmonh confirmed its dynamic and stable development. The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation of 6 May 1977 is the basis for these comprehensive and productive relations between the two peoples. The decisive and motivating element in the trusting cooperation in all fields of political, economic, and social life are the fraternal relations between the SED and the MPRP.

Erich Honecker expressed to those he addressed his high esteem for the successes which the fraternal Mongolian people have achieved in the construction of the socialist society. With these successes, the SED general secretary stressed, the MPR has delivered a concrete contribution toward the strengthening of the position of socialism in Asia and in the world.

Jambyn Batmonh paid tribute to the achievements of the GDR people in shaping the advanced socialist society. He stated that the GDR was delivering a significant contribution to protecting peace in Europe and in the world. Jambyn Batmonh expressed his thanks for the help and support of the GDR, which was an important contribution to socialist construction in the MPR. He stressed that the MPR and the GDR are cooperating as one for the well-being of their peoples, for the strengthening of the positions of socialism, and for the securing of peace.

In the discussion of the world political situation, the two sides noted that they are in full agreement in all basic questions of international politics. The decisive task is the preservation and consolidation of world peace. A lessening of the worldwide tensions, a halt to the arms race on earth, and prevention of its spread to space are necessary for this.

In this connection they praised the Soviet Union's great efforts for guaranteeing peace and for averting a nuclear war. They expressed high regard for the constructive proposals corresponding to the interests of the peoples, which Mikhail Gorbachev presented at his meeting with U.S. President Reagan. The historic opportunity was not taken because the U.S. Administration refused to dispense with its Star Wars project, but the meeting was an important event because it had made it apparent that concrete agreements on a halt to arming and on arms reduction are possible. Now it is a case of intensifying dialogue and bringing together all the forces of reason and goodwill in order to implement disarmament measures on earth and to prevent the militarization of space.

The two partners in the talk reaffirmed their determination not to flag in their efforts to help free the world from nuclear weapons and thus from the danger of a nuclear inferno. The creation of chemical and nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe, Asia or other regions was of great importance in this struggle. The statesmen expressed their conviction that the realization of the MPR proposal for the construction of a means that excluded the use of force in relations among the states of the Asian and Pacific areas would decisively support efforts to improve the situation in this region.

Taking part in the talks, held in an open and comradely atmosphere, were the members of the party accompanying Erich Honecker and, for the Mongolian side: Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Sonomym Lubsangombo, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR section of the GDR-MPR Economic Committee; members of the Central Committee of the MPRP Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs, Jamsrangiyn Dulmaa, minister of foreign trade, Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Lodongiyn Rinchin, member of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee Tomoriyn Namjim, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and (Ragtschaabasaryn Shamz), ambassador extraordinary and plenipoteniary of the MPR to the GDR.

Batmonh Hosts Dinner

LD261313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (ADN) -- A dinner, given by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, took place in the government palace of Ulaanbaatar on Sunday evening (local time) in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of state.

At the start of the dinner the leading representatives delivered toasts, in which they paid tribute to the fruitful, fraternal cooperation of the two parties, states and peoples. They stressed the necessity for concrete disarmament steps, in order to reduce tensions in Europe, Asia, and other regions and to safeguard world peace.

The members of Erich Honecker's official entourage and members of the party and state leadership and other figures in the social life of the MPR took part in the dinner.

Honecker Toasts Batmonh

LD262039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1347 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The following is the text of the toast given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State:

I thank you very warmly for the invitation to visit your beautiful country, for the extremely fraternal reception and the high appreciation which you have proclaimed for the policy of our party and the achievements of our people. Surrounded by your great hospitality, we sense the respect and sincere sympathy that are shown the SED and the GDR in the MPR.

On looking at your capital, which is developing more and more quickly, it is difficult to believe that, just a few decades ago, the old Urga, whose countenance was marked by poverty and squalor, still stood here. Today, Ulaanbaatar is the proud metropolis of a flourishing socialist state which is also attracting more and more visitors as an interesting tourist country. I would like to warmly congratulate you, dear Mongolian comrades, on the great successes, visible everywhere, which you have achieved in the socialist construction in your country.

The industry which has recently come into being, the agriculture which has only been developed over the last 2 and 1/2 decades and which today completely supplies the country with cereals, show these successes just as much as the education system which is open to every citizen, the blooming national culture, and the internationally respected role of the Mongolian People's Republic. All of these are fruits of the socialist social system. Under the sign of the sojombo (symbol in the state flag), the Mongolian people has fended off its tormentors for centuries with courage, up until the foundation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Today, under this sign, it is achieving outstanding performances for the good of the people and the strengthening of the socialist state.

With justified pride, the 19th Party Congress of the Mongolian Communists stated that the MPR has taken an important step forward in the creation of the material and technological basis for socialism. This has great importance for the future of your country, for the socialist family of peoples in which the MPR and the GDR are firmly rooted. Linked together in the closest way with one another as comrades-in-arms, we are happy that our fraternal cooperation brings about more and more good results for the well-being of our two peoples.

The 11th SED Congress like the highest forum of the Mongolian Communists, has stressed that there is no more urgent task than the attainement of peace. The arms race is still continuing, and the most aggressive circles of imperialism have not given up their striving for military superiority. For this reason world peace remains very much in danger. However, at no time before have the forces that are willing able to prevent mankind's nuclear self-destruction been so strong.

In this climate we will not tire of seeking ways to avert the danger of nuclear war and improve the world situation. Instead, we will strengthen our efforts to secure peace and will act together with all forces of reason and realism. Only peaceful cooperation and collaboration between states and peoples should have a future in international life. Not confrontation but cooperation -- that is our motto. To this end, we conduct political dialogue and also utilize every chance for understanding with all those to whom peace is dear.

It is of absolute urgency to interrupt the pernicious cycle of the arms race and take concrete steps toward disarmament. Mikhail Gorbachev yet again seized the intitiative for this during the meeting with Ronald Reagan in the Icelandic capital Reykjavik, and put forward comprehensive proposals. We will not let ourselves be swayed from the hope that the United States will finally change its mind and fall in with these.

The Budapest peace program of the Warsaw Pact member-states points out the way by which it is possible for mankind go cross over the threshold into the next millenium free of all nuclear weapons. At the same time, armed forces and conventional weapons would be considerably reduced. An agreement on the abolition of all nuclear tests would be designed to put an end to the development of ever newer weapons of mass annihilation. Mankind does not desire to live with the nuclear threat, but rather in permanent, secured peace.

The GDR actively backs a ban on chemical weapons, and contributes toward the creation of a zone free of these weapons in Europe. We are in favor of the formation of nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere.

We attach great importance to the proposal from your country, dear Mongolian comrades, for the formation of a mechanism that excludes the use of force in relations between states of the Asia and Pacific region and we support all activities in this regard. We regard as a visible sign of goodwill to bring about detente in Asia the readiness of the MPR and of the USSR to examine the withdrawal of a significant part of the Soviet troops from Mongolian territory.

In our unanimous opinion, the proposals put forward recently by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok show a realistic and viable path toward improving the situation. The proposal to treat the problem of guaranteeing security in the Asia and Pacific region, and the approach suggested toward this, are in harmony with the initiatives of the socialist states of this continent. They also match the proposals, imbued with responsibility and realism of may other states in Asia. The GDR supports all constructive proposals and steps which are designed to lead to permanent peace and stability in this u-and-coming continent.

We feel deep satisfaction at the agreement in the policy of our fraternally linked parties. We have strived together to do everything for the well-being of our peoples, for the incessant strengthening of socialism and for the safeguarding of the precious peace.

At home we say: "My place of work is my place to fight for peace." Under this sign are the initiatives for fulfilling the plan, toward raising labor productivity, toward the further dynamic, stable development of the national economy.

We devote special attention to the task of closely linking the advantages of socialism with the utilization of the most modern knowledge in science and technology -- the high technologies. From this in decisive measure comes increases in performance. As is appropriate to the unity of economic and social policy, whose continuation was decided on by our 11th party congress, the efforts of the workers also benefit their working and living conditions.

It is now a matter of decades that our two parties, states and people have been treading the socialist path shoulder to shoulder. In the future too, our close friendship and all-around cooperation will be further strengthened and deepened. New impetus for this emanates from our meeting.

Batmonh Toasts Honecker

LD280438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The text of the toast proposed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR [at a dinner for Erich Honecker] is as follows:

We are very pleased that you, honored Comrade Honecker, have kindly accepted our invitation and are again paying an official friendship visit to the MPR, to which we attach great importance. Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, to welcome Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and those accompanying him, again most warmly.

We are genuinely pleased to see Comrade Erich Honecker, the outstanding party and state leader of the GDR, prominent official of the international communist and workers' movement, ardent champion of peace and socialism, and long-standing loyal friend of the Mongolian people.

Your visit is taking place at a time when the communists and working people of our two countries are working on the implementation of the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and the 11th SED Congress with great political and work elan. We are firmly convinced that this visit will lend a great, new impulse to the expansion and deepening of relations of fraternal friendship and close, fruitful cooperation between the MPR and the GDR and serve the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states.

The peoples of the MPR and the GDR are linked by firm bonds of friendship, cooperation, and fraternal solidarity, which originate from proven revolutionaries and internationalists of our countries.

Marxist-Leninist policy and the close cooperation between the MPRP and the SED, which are based on the commonality of goals and interests in the fight for peace and socialism, serve to cement our mutual relations. The 1977 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the MPR and the GDR is the firm foundation of our relations.

In solving the great tasks of our country's socialist construction, an extremely important role is played by the truly fraternal help and support on the part of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of the socialist community and the close cooperation with them in various spheres of society's life. The industrial and agricultural enterprises established in our country with the technical and economic support of the GDR are of great economic importance. They help to increase the production of industrial and agricultural products, to expand the country's export possibilities, and to raise the people's prosperity. We have high regard for the industrious work of the highly-qualified GDR specialists in our country.

I would like to take the opportunity, on behalf of our party's Central Committee and the MPR Government once again to express our sincere thanks to the SED Central Committee and the government and people of the GDR for the internationalist help and fraternal support in creating the material-technical base of socialism in the MPR.

Our talks and negotiations today once again reaffirm the mutual determination to consolidate and expand in an all-round way the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two countries and to maintain and increase their traditions.

We recently celebrated the 37th anniversary of the GDR. The communists and working people of Mongolia are genuinely pleased at the historic successes of the fraternal people of the GDR in shaping the developed socialist society in their country.

In the GDR's successes and achievements, we see the fruits of the selfless work of the highly-talented people of the GDR and the wise policy of its proven vanguard, the SED, and of the GDR'S close collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other countries of real socialism.

The GDR -- the reliable outpost of socialism on its Western dividing line -- is making a great contribution to the material-technical and defense and political potential of the world socialist community. Its role in the defense of peace and security in Europe and the whole world is growing.

In the present, extremely complicated situation, the paramount duty of all world peace-loving forces consists of preserving a lasting peace and banishing the danger of a nuclear war.

We hold the view that the constructive proposals and initiatives by the Soviet Union provide a good basis for bringing about radical agreements on key problems of the present and freeing mankind from the danger of the nuclear catastrophe threatening it.

The Soviet Union supports its initiatives with practical actions. One striking example of this is the unilateral moratorium which has been imposed by the Soviet Union on all nuclear tests for more than a year.

The comprehensive and concrete-practical platform presented by Mikhail Gorbachev at the meeting in Reykjavik received a wide international echo. It can be described as an amalgamation of principled firmness and constructive flexibility. It cleared the way to achieve practical agreements which aim to reduce nuclear weapons.

If the United States had not blocked this ideal opportunity by persisting with its intention of destroying the existing military-strategic balance, mankind would have been able to breath a sigh of relief. The militarists and hegemonists in the United States, with their striving to hinder the positive impulses of the meeting in Iceland, are starting to distort reality, deceive public opinion, and stir up new provocations against the Soviet Union.

The MPR consistently supports turning Asia into a continent of peace, good neighborliness, and cooperation.

One way to constructive cooperation among states in the interests of guaranteeing peace on the continent of Asia and in the Pacific region has been pointed out by the comprehensive proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 28 July this year in Vladivostok.

The proposals by the DPRK, the SRV, the PDR, Cambodia, and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, are based on concern for the preservation and security of peace and stability on that extensive continent.

The proposal by the MPR for creating a mechanism that would exclude the use of force in relations between the states of the Asia and Pacific region is in harmony with this initiative.

The Mongolian people and their government resolutely support the constructive initiatives and the practical Republic of Afghanistan, and the fraternal countries in Indochina with the aim of bringing a political solution to the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia as soon as possible.

The MPR consistently supports a comprehensive and just settlement of the Near East problem and the guarantee of the right of the Palestinian people to form their own independent state.

The Mongolian people once again express their solidarity with the just struggle of the people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The people and the government of the MPR decisively support the heroic struggle of the people of Nicaragua for the freedom and independence of their homeland, against the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism.

We note the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in international relations with satisfaction and welcome the results of the Eighth Conference of Nonaligned State and Government Leaders in Harare.

Our party is fully resolved in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism to continue to make an active contribution to strengthening the unity of the countries of the socialist community and to fight untiringly for the cohesion of the international communist and workers's movement.

In accordance with the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress the MPR will continue to cooperate closely and actively with the great Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries in order to contribute to strengthening the economic potential of socialism as it has been realized and to implementing the aims and tasks of the foreign policy course of the socialist community.

Our people wholeheartedly wish GDR working people new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the struggle to stop the arms race, for the removing the danger of war.

We wholeheartedly wish you, esteemed Comrade Honecker, the best of health and great success in your multifaceted and fruitful party and state work.

We wish you, German comrades, a pleasant stay in our country.

May the fraternal friendship and the close cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples develop and strengthen.

Honecker Hosts Reception

OW281312 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1647 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Oct (MONTSAME) -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, who is paying an official friendly visit to the MPR, hosted a reception today in honor of J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Present at the reception were D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Dolomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Namsray and B. Dejid, members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee; S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and other officials.

Comrades E. Honecker and J. Batmonh exchanged speeches at the reception which was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere.

Cooperation Accord Signed

LD281725 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0340 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and MPR agreed on a long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the period up to the year 2000 in Ulaanbaatar on Tuesday. The important document, which stipulates the main directions of cooperation between the two countries in science, technology and production, was signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural.

Earlier the official talks between the GDR and MPR party and state leaders were successfully concluded in the conference hall of the government palace in Ulaanbaatar. The two sides agreed in the view that their exchange of opinions is of great significance for the further cooperation of the two parties, states and peoples. They noted that it had yielded full agreement on the main issues of the world political situation.

Erich Honecker stressed that both sides share the view that the great initiatives which the Soviet Union, and Mikhail Gorbachev personally, have taken point mankind to a path to a future which is free of nuclear weapons.

The two men stressed that their bilateral relations, as the exchange of views showed, have developed favorably. Their talks will help to make full use of all possibilities to shape cooperation in an even more fruitful way. In this the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the period up to the year 2000 will play an exceptionally large role.

Its implementation would help to raise the two countries' economies onto a higher level.

Erich Honecker and Jambyn Batmonh stated that the outcome of their talks have made an important contribution to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community. Afterwards Erich Honecker invited Jambyn Batmonh to pay a visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The participants in the official talks and other members of the Mongolian party and state leadership were present at the ensuing signing ceremony. Erich Honecker and Jambyn Batmonh signed the documents, which were drawn up in German and Mongolian, congratulated each other and embraced each other fraternally. The important ceremony was strongly applauded. The heads of state drank to the success of the work they had performed together with a glass of champagne. Afterward Jambyn Batmonh accompanied his guest to the airport.

Honecker Ends Visit

LD280858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0315 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Oct -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, ended his 3-day official friendship visit to the MPR on Tuesday morning and started his journey home. He was cordially seen off at the Ulaanbaatar airport by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and other members of the Mongolian party and state leadership. There was a military ceremony at the airport in honor of the GDR head of state.

BATMONH RECEIVES MURAKHOVSKIY DELEGATION

OW231144 Ulaabaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1454 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, received today in government house a Soviet delegation headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Intergovernmental Commission, which arrived in Ulaanbaatar to take part in the work of the regular 31st session of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and had a friendly discussion with it.

Present at the meeting were Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of MPR Council of Ministers; D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPRP Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian side of the Intergovernmental Commission; and other officials, as well as K. Ye. Fomichenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the MPR, and diplomatic workers of the Soviet Embassy.

MPR-USSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

OW270227 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1518 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The 31st session of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperatin has closed here. The Mongolian delegation was led by T. Ragchaa, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and the Soviet delegation was led by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Guided by the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and the fundamental agreements reached during meetings in August 1985 and 1986 between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and MPRP Central Committee General Secretary and MPR People's Great Hural Presidium Chairman J. Batmonh, the commission examined a number of current issues connected with developing and impraoving the effectiveness of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR.

The sides approved a plan of measures aimed at implementing the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR up to the year 2000. It is aimed at the realization of those agreements that had been reached during te summit meetings on further increasing the effectiveness of bilateral economic relations, and strengthening a regime of thrift between cooperating organizations of the two countries, and ensuring the most rational use of material and financial resources.

The session participants noted that the work results of the joint enterprises in the field of the ore-mining industry and railway transport show the high effectiveness of this form of cooperation for the economy of the MPR as well as for the USSR. Agreement has been reached on the development and study of questions connected with the creation of new joint enterprises and international organizations for the production of consumer goods in various fields of the MPR national economy.

The commission examined progress made by both sides in the implementation of obligations in the construction of projects in the MPR during the 1986-90 period with the technical assistance of the USSR; the preparation of the technical and economic basis for and implementation of planning and survey work; as well as the establishment of direct relations between the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee and the MPR Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

A protocol was signed at the end of the session which was held in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The leader of the Soviet delegation was received by J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and MPR People's Great Hural Presidium chairman, and by D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

SOUPHANOUVONG REPLACED 'FOR HEALTH REASON'

BK310936 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Vietiane, October 31 (KPL) -- A joint session of the President, the Peoples' Supreme Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR on Oct 29 issued a decree on the nomination of a new president of the republic.

The decree has specified that Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been nominated as acting-president of the Lao PDR in place of President Souphanouvong for health reason.

Steps Down 'Temporarily'

BK310910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT 31 Oct 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Oct 31 (AFP) -- Ailing Laotian President Prince Souphanouvong, 74, the "red prince" who founded the communist Pathet Lao movement, has been replaced temporarily as head of state, Laotian sources in Vietiane and Bangkok said Friday.

Laotian radio said in a broadcast monitored here that Deputy Prime Minister Phoumi Vongvichit, had been appointed acting president on a decree proposed by Prince Souphanouvong and approved Wednesday by the People's Supreme Council (the national assembly) and the government.

It said Prince Souphanouvong, third in line in the communist party's Politburo, was stepping aside "as a result of his physical condition" and "based on the requirement of the revolutionary tasks." Mr Phoumi is fourth in line in the Politburo.

Officials for the state-run Laotian news agency KPL told Agence France-Presse by phone: "Prince Souphanouvong has not resigned. He is still president but sick and needs to be relieved of his functions temporarily."

The prince, a stocky, powerful-looking man once known for his endurance in guerrilla fighting in the jungle, has been hospitalized since returning to Vientiane on October 21 from medical treatment in Moscow, a Laotian Embassy spokesman here said. The prince was too ill to travel to Harare for the Non-Aligned Movement's summit in September, the spokesman said but did not indicate the nature of his ailment.

A diplomat in Vientiane said the prince's replacement by Mr Phoumi was "to normalize the daily functioning of the state. He is too sick even to greet ambassadors."

"He said there was "absolutely no other connotation" to Prince Souphanouvong's giving up the presidency on the eve of a crucial party congress expected in November.

Another member of the seven-man Politburo, Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut is also believed to be ill. The average age of the Politburo is about 70. [passage omitted]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN FEATURE ON SOCIALISM AS GOAL

BK251320 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Feature: "Supreme Objective of Our Revolutionary Cause Is Socialism" -- also published in LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan's Selected Works, pages 37 and 38, Volume 1, and in the article: "10 Years of Party Building and 20 Years of Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] Dear listeners, under the present international conditions and in accordance with the rule of development of mankind's society, all genuine revolutions must advance toward socialism. This is a hope and the earnest aspiration of the working people throughout the world. Regarding the special conditions and special characteristics of the situation in Laos, we have outlined our aims -- to struggle for peace, neutrality, independence, democracy, unity, and prosperity. However, this does not mean that the revolutionary struggle will end here; it must advance toward socialism. Only by advancing toward socialism can we eliminate all forms of oppression and exploitation and do away with all sources of injustice and inequality. Only by advancing toward socialism can we build material foundations for building a new and splendid life. Regarding this, everyone must join in striving to work and help share each other's labor. Only by advancing toward socialism can we have sufficient conditions to make our Lao society civilized and progressive and ensure a truly happy life for everyone.

The world revolutionary struggle has clearly proved this rule. All true revolutionaries must strive to achieve this goal. Therefore, it can be said that the final objective of our revolutionary cause is socialism.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN ADDRESSES HOUA PHAN PARTY MEETING

BK300522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The 3-day meeting of cadres of Houa Phan provincial party organization has ended. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee and chief of the guidance committee of Houa Phan Province. It was attended by more than 150 delegates and party members from various services, factories or plants, and production bases throughout the province. Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the meeting as the guest of honor.

During the meeting, the delegates joined in discussing and contributing views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the fourth party congress. They also assessed and reviewed the good or weak points in the implementation of tasks in previous years. They then adopted a plan on guidance and tasks for implementation in subsequent years, in particular from 1986 to 1990.

On this occasion, Nouhak Phoumsavan delivered a speech to the participants of the meeting, giving them instructions with firm contents. He hailed significant achievements in certain fields and pointed to some weak points and shortcomings that must be settled. He also noted the tasks that must be fulfilled in the immediate future to build and develop Houa Phan Province -- a revolutionary base -- and to lead the province in continually marching forward to bring a plentiful life to the people. In the meeting, delegates were also elected to attend the fourth party congress which will be held in the near future.

VOFA CALLS TIAN JIYUN VISIT 'SATISFACTORY'

BK300820 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "A Step Toward Closer Ties"]

[Text] The official visit to Thailand by Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun during 21 to 28 October 1986 aimed at promoting the already close and cordial relations between the two countries. China ranks seventh as Thailand's trading partner. Since Thailand and China signed trade agreement in 1978, cooperation has had satisfactory results. Trading value between the two countries incrementally increased except for the year 1983. During 1979 to 1982, trading between Thailand and China increased from 6,557 million baht to 12,425 million baht. As for 1985, the total trade amounts to 13,442 million baht. This, however, only accounts to about 3 percent of Thailand's total trade. Therefore, potential for more economic transaction and cooperation between Thailand and China exists. In this regard, the two countries are setting up cooperation for mutual benefit. For this reason, a joint committee for economic cooperation between the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China was set up in 1985 to enhance cooperation between the two sides. The second meeting of this committee is scheduled to be held during 16 to 21 October 1986.

The issues for discussion during the vice premier's visit ranged from bilateral to multilateral relations. On bilateral level, economic relations topics attracted great attention from both sides. Thailand urged China to purchase more high-quality manufacturing products such as pulp, cement, and glass. China, on the other hand, urged Thai private sector to diversify its investment in China in other manufacturing areas besides the tourism-related industries. In this respect, China's new regulations on foreign investment, which provide an incentive for foreign investment in China, will be beneficial to Thai businessmen.

Considering the existing cordial relations, China agreed to buy an additional 100,000 tons of Thai rice. This proves to be a good sign for further cooperation. Thailand and China are both exporters of farm produce that value the importance of cooperation, therefore agreed to stop undercutting each other's prices, to consult each other and exchange more different information. [sentence as heard]

It can be said that on economic relations, the outcome of the visit is satisfactory. An agreement to avoid double taxation to promote and strengthen the trade ties between the two countries is [as heard] signed during Tian's visit.

On international level, Thailand expressed its willingness to support China to become a member of General Agreement on Tariff and Trade or GATT. Chinese membership will be useful to the campaign on the nonsubsidized exporting agricultural countries as well as to China herself. The main issue that occupied political forum is Kampuchean problem. It is undeniable that this chronic issue affects international community. China and Thailand agreed that Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea violates the principles of International Law cherished by mankind.

Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun reaffirmed China's stand that there will not be any improvement in ties with the Soviet Union and Vietnam until there are changes in their current foreign policies. Moreover, China continues to stand firm that there will be no talks between China and Vietnam and improvement in their relations until the Vietnamese agree to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

China also reaffirmed its support for the 8-point peace plan put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In conclusion, the visit to Thailand by Chinese vice premier is fruitful. [sentence as heard] During discussions, the two sides see eye to eye on several areas. For example, both countries agreed that aviation cooperation should be strengthened due to the increase of tourists travelling between Thailand and China. Fishery is another field of potential cooperation under consideration by both sides. On political issues, China's stand is in line with that of Thailand concerning the 8-point peace plan put forward by the CGDK.

Thailand wants to see Kampuchea as a free country. In this regard, Vietnam should once and for all accept its blunder for violating international law and should put an end to its aggressive act.

MP'S RAP LEADERS ON COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

BK300145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Several coalition MPs criticised statements by the Prime Minister and military leaders that political parties have been infiltrated by the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT].

Democrat MP Chaturon Chaisaeng suggested the statement was linked to Parliament's continuing scrutiny of the budget, which could see the armed forces' allocation being slashed.

The Chachoengsao MP, a former student leader in Chiang Mai and communist defector, ruled out the possibility of a CPT resurgence.

The outlawed CPT was a "lost cause" which would not draw any defectors, he said.

Mr Chaturon said the statement could cause alarm among defectors who had denounced the CPT and wanted to lead normal lives. It also aroused suspicion in many quarters about the true policies of the Government toward defectors and their rights under the constitution, Mr Chaturon said.

If communists were really active in Parliament, he said, the Government must act to stop them rather than come out with a vague statement.

"If what was said is true, we can't just let it go because it could destroy the parliamentary regime," he said.

Democrat MP from Buriram Karun Saingam, also a communist defector, said the statement would stir "anticommunist fever" which could create rifts in society.

Like Mr Chaturon, he ruled out any possibility of the CPT returning to the heights it reached in the late 1970s.

Mr Karun said defectors must be given a chance to participate in politics and help solve the country's problems.

Chat Thai MP Chaowarin Ratthasaksiri, a member of the House Military Affairs Committe, said he was surprised at the comments of the generals.

The Ratchaburi MP, who was at the meeting yesterday, said it was more of a lecture than anything else, and MPs were not even given a chance to express their views.

Pol Lt Chaowarin said he was worried by the comments, particularly when Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon asked the MPs to study the reasons why Thai democracy had not progressed or developed.

The MP said he was not given a chance to explain that part of the blame for the lack of progress rested with those also present in the room -- the military.

The military should worry less about a revolution by the Communists than the continuing oppression of the people at the hands of government officials, he said.

NGUYEN VAN LINH, TO HUU ATTEND 'CULTURAL DAYS'

OW310755 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 31 -- The cultural days of Vietnamese ethnic groups were opened in Hanoi yesterday in honour of the forthcoming sixth party congress.

Present at the opening ceremony were Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member and permanent member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; To Huu, Political Bureau member of CPV Central Committee and Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

Members of the diplomatic corps here were also attended.

The functions, which will last till November 2, include exhibitions, festivals, art performances, film shows and seminars, featuring the age old culture of almost 60 ethnic groups in the country.

THAI PEACE ACTIVIST ON MEETING PHAM VAN DONG

BK300239 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The 5-man delegation of the movement Great March for Peace led by Miss (Yvonne Makinbert), member of the British Organization for Children's Relief and the British Social Democratic Party, visited Vietnam recently. In an interview with our radio correspondent, Doctor Professor (Kaeowiwan Prakonphong), a Thai peace activist, member of the delegation, has this to say about her impression on the visit. [Begin recording in Thai fading into English translation] We are deeply impressed by this visit to Vietnam. First of all, I would like to sincerely thank the Vietnamese Government for its hospitality given to us in creating favorable conditions for our activities for peace in Vietnam. This is of special significance because Vietnam is facing many difficulties.

Coming to Vietnam and witnessing the Vietnamese people's activities for peace, I am very enthusiastic. I'd like to say that the movement for peace in Vietnam has deeply impressed us. Like Laos where we had visited before coming here, the Vietnamese people's movement for peace is widely spread from the central to the grass-roots level. This shows that the Vietnamese people earnestly cherish peace to build a better life. [end recording]

Recalling the reception given to the delegation by Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Miss (Kaeowiwan Prakonphong), said: [Begin recording in Thai fading into English translation] What made me enthusiastic and impressed me deeply is that we were received by a high-ranking leader of the Vietnamese Government -- Chairman Pham Van Dong -- because, to the delegation, the reception given us by the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister and his answer to our fast questions on peace is already an honor. That's why we were very excited and glad when we were informed about the chairman's reception. Chairman Pham Van Dong received us right at the threshold of the Presidential Palace, and he cordially talked with us like a friend. In Thailand, I had read books about the chairman, and this time meeting with him, I know more about this intelligent and delicate man. He talked and smiled with us as a cheerful friend. Before saying good-bye to us, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed the hope that Vietnam and Thailand would have good relations for the common interests of the two countries. I told him that I shared his views and promised to convey his feelings to the Thai Government once I returned home. [end recording]

DONG SY NGUYEN RECEIVES PRK CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION

BK260954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] At the invitation of the SRV Ministry of Building, a delegation of the PRK General Department of Construction headed by its director, Ti Yav, has been on a working visit to our country since 9 October. Comrade Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of building, and other comrade leaders of the ministry received and held working sessions with the delegation. The two sides exchanged experience in organization, management, and guidance in the construction sector and discussed cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries' construction sectors.

The Cambodian delegation toured and held working sessions with a number of establishments in charge of construction and installation work, construction materials production, survey and planning, construction machine production, and urban project management in Hanoi and Haiphong.

On 14 October, the delegation was cordially received by Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During its stay, the Cambodian delegation also visited some construction establishments in Hanoi, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant construction site, and Ho Chi Minh City.

CPV DELEGATION TO ATTEND ALBANIAN CONGRESS

OW251844 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 25 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Secretary Tran Xuan Bach left here today to attend the 9th congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, at the invitation of the APL Central Committee.

AAPSO DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

OW301756 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 30 -- The delegation of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) led by its Secretary General Nouri Abdel Razzak left here today after an eight-day visit to Vietnam as guest of the Vietnam AAPSO Committee.

During its stay here, the AAPSO delegation visited the home and office of the late president Ho Chi Minh. It held talks with a delegation of the Vietnam AAPSO Committee and attended a ceremony to hand AAPSO's aid over to the Doan Ast Basic General School in Hanoi. It visited the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant on the Da River and toured Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city.

The delegation was received on separate occasions by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the Council of State; Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister; and Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Before departure, Nouri Abdel Razzak held a press conference on his delegation's visit to Vietnam.

The AAPSO delegation shared an identical view with the host committee on questions relating to Vietnam, Indochina, and Southeast Asia, and on other international issues. It reaffirmed AAPSO's support for the Vietnamese people's just cause, the peace initiatives of Vietname, Laos and Kampuchea and their efforts to solve regional issued through dialogue aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The two sides expressed their strong support for the just struggle of the peoples in South Africa, Namibia, Palestine, and Nicaragua.

HANOI FEATURE ON REYKJAVIK, U.S.-PRC TIES

BK250130 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Station editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: For a few days now, broad segments of world public opinion have continued to welcome the Soviet Union's good will and criticized the United States for a lack of good will at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit at Reykjavik. As everyone knows, a meeting was held between CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan on 11 and 12 October at Reykjavik, the capital of the Republic of Iceland. In four sessions, the Soviet and U.S. leaders discussed many major international issues and bilateral relations, including arms control, disarmament, and regional and bilateral relations.

The Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik concluded without any results. It is regretable that although some identity of views was achieved during the meeting, the views could not be turned into agreements binding upon both sides. The sole rason was that the U.S. side persisted in clinging to its negative stand and refused to discontinue its nuclear tests and its so-called SDI.

It should be noted that since the Geneva Soviet-U.S. summit late last year, the world has clearly seen two opposite attitudes toward international security. People have recognized that the Soviet side has continuously sought to implement what was agreed upon in Geneva. In the past year or so, it has put forward a series of initiatives such as the general program for eliminating nuclear weapons from now until the end of the century, the proposal for banning the deployment of weapons in outer space, and four statements to unilaterally discontinue nuclear testing.

However, the U.S. side has continually accelerated the arms race and, at the same time, obstructed negotiations on disarmament, making people believe that the U.S. side seems to have forgotten all its pledges. The situation has reached a new state with unpredictable military and political consequences. This was the reason why the Soviet Union proposed the recent summit -- to check the dangerous development of the situation and to make preparations for a successful Soviet-U.S. summit in Washington.

At Reykjavik, Comrade Gorbachev put forward a series of important proposals which, if accepted, would bring real progress in all direction to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, and limit and wipe out nuclear weapons. The concrete Soviet proposals for dealing with urgent issues show the Soviet Union's high sense of responsibility for peace and life and for the fate of all nations. Everyone can see in these proposals that the Soviet Union sincerely wants peace, and they have been welcomed by broad segments of the world's public.

What about the U.S. attitude? It can be said that from Geneva to Reykjavik, the U.S. stand on the two most fundamental issues -- to prevent the militarization of outer space and to discontinue nuclear tests -- has not changed at all. The U.S. side came to Reykjavik empty-handed and did not sincerely implement what it claimed. This is what prevented the Reykjavik meeting from reaching the positive results expected by the world. The U.S. side is fully responsible for this situation.

The Reykjavik Soviet-U.S. summit reveals the difficulty and complexity of political dialogue and the struggle to consolidate international peace and security. Meanwhile, the militarist forces and the U.S. military-industrial complex are trying by every means to check the trend toward detente and to further strain the world situation. This situation demands that, on the strength of what has been achieved thus far, the forces of peace and progress in the world strengthen their solidarity, uphold vigilance against the warlike imperialist forces, and perseveringly struggle for world peace.

Dear comrades and friends: With a view to causing tension in the Asia and Pacific area, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger visited China from 7 to 11 October. The primary purpose of this trip was to set up military collusion and to discuss Sino-U.S. cooperation in various international issues. The talks between the U.S. defense secretary and high-ranking Beijing personages took place amid expectations from both sides to seek what they called common voices suitable to the interests of each country. While in Beijing, Weinberger said: The United States is ready to cooperate with China as a friend in modernizing the Chinese armed forces. Deng Xiaoping highly valued Weinberger's effort to expand cooperation between the two armies.

The U.S. defense secretary visited a Chinese Air Force base near Xinjiang, watched a combat drill of the Chinese soldiers in (Qingdao) town, and then went on to Sichuan and Kunming. During their talks, the U.S. defense secretary and Chinese defense minister agreed to intensify military cooperation within the framework of a general project to consolidate Chinese national defense.

Weinberger himself happily confirmed: In the past 3 years, Sino-U.S. military cooperation has increased with every passing day and both sides plan to further expand and develop such cooperation. Weinberger said that a fleet of three U.S. warships will make a goodwill port call at Qingdao of Shandong, a major Chinese military port facing the Korean peninsula and not very far from the Soviet Far East.

Noteworthy was that the U.S. defense secretary went to Kunming in Yunnan Province close to Vietnam's border which is the den of Lao bandits, Khmer reactionaries and Vietnamese reactionaries in exile. There, Weinberger listened to a briefing on the Sino-Vietnamese border situation and then used divisive and instigative words to crank up the spirit of reactionary remnant troops.

This move has clearly exposed the U.S. scheme of aggression which hampers the efforts to restore Sino-Vietnamese neighborly relations as well as relations between China and the three Indochinese countries. The U.S. defense secretary's visit to Kunming and his statements against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia more clearly demonstrate that the Washington administration still continues to collude with reactionaries coming to the Indochinese countries to sabotage peace and security in Southeast Asia.

It was no mere chance that the U.S. defense secretary's visit to Kunming coincided with the Chinese military operations against Vietnam. It has become almost a law that every time U.S. military officials visit China, the Sino-Vietnamese border situation becomes more tense. Weinberger had just left Kunming when, on 14 October, China again conducted serious military operations. From 0900 to late in the evening of 14 October, Chinese troops fired 35,000 mortar shell onto Heights 840, Pa Han, Coc Nghe, and 1100 in northern and western Thanh Thuy of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. At the same time, many infantry companies attacked and occupied some of the heights in this area. This was the heaviest shelling and the most serious land-grabbing attack by Chinese troops in several months. On 14 October, at 1230, a company of Chinese infantrymen attacked and occupied Nameless Hill about 1.5 km north of Thanh Thuy bridge. Then at 1340, a battalion of Chinese infantrymen split and attacked and occupied Height 1100. At the same time, enemy infantrymen were deployed to attack and occupy the eastern height 1030, east of Pa Han. Highly vigilant and combat ready, our combatants bravely counterattacked to repel all enemy advances to firmly hold their ground. To sum up, during 14 October, we killed 100 enemy soldiers, and demolished many of their weapons and other war materiel.

We warmly praise the troops and people of Ha Tuyen Province for their high vigilance and combat efficiency. It should be added that earlier on 26 August and 23 September in this same area, the enemy had conducted several shellings and incursions. From 24 August to 14 October, Chinese troops conducted many incursions, reconnaissance operations, and sabotage activities in many areas of the six northern border provinces.

These Chinese military activities are serious because they have strained on the Sino-Vietnamese border situation. They do not respond to the expectations of nations and to the trends that are really required by the current regional situation.

With respect to Sino-Vietnamese relations, we would like to report that at the recent party organization congress of Ha Tuyen Province, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, party Central Committee Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee [uyr vieen booj chinhs trij, bis thuw trung uowng dangr] said: In the immediate and long-range interests of the two countries' peoples and the peoples of all nationalities in the border area on both sides and for the sake of peace and stability in the regional countries, our party and state are ready to settle all land and border disputes with China through negotiation to restore normal relations between the two countries. However, we must adequately realize that so long as the expansionist and hegemonist forces in the Chinese ruling circles do not relinquish their sinister plots of destabilization and weakening and continue to conduct land-grabbing operations along our border and undermine our people's peaceful labor and construction, we will never slacken our vigilance, combat will, and preparedness.

RADIO EDITOR ON PRC PROVOCATIONS, UN RESOLUTION

BK260248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Radio editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrade and friends, the dry season has now arrived, along the borders and coastlines as well as on the mainland and offshore islands, our people's Armed Forces, together with the local people, are continuing to heighten vigilance to remain combat-ready and to fight for the defense of the areas under their responsibility.

The situation these days requires that all units, especially those forward units, and all cadres and combatants sharpen their fighting will and remain always alert to promptly detect the enemy's provocations and land-grabbing operations.

In these days at the border in Ha Tuyen, the situation remains tense due to the military activities of the Chinese side. With allegations of launching counteroffensives and counterattacks, Chinese military forces have stepped up artillery and land-grabbing attacks on Vietnamese territory. As we have already reported, on 14 October, Chinese soldiers fired 35,000 artillery and mortar rounds of various types into some areas in Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province. At the same time, many Chinese infantry companies and battalions launched land-grabbing attacks on a number of heights in the area. It can be said that on this day the enemy fired the largest amount of artillery rounds from many firebases to shell heavily a small area within a short time span.

However, these provocations and land-grabbing operations ended up in failure. Our people's Armed Forces and the local people resolutely fought back, repelling all enemy land-grabbing attacks; firmly retaining their battle positions; annihilating many intruders; destroying many artillery sites, trenches, and fortifications and a large quantity of war materiel; and achieving high combat efficiency.

Despite this heavy defeat, the enemy still has not abandoned its land-grabbing scheme. On Sunday, 19 October, a Chinese infantry regiment conducted land-grabbing attacks on two areas in Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province. Heightening their vigilance, the Army and people of Vi Xuyen fought gallantly and resourcefully, repelling six enemy attacks and firmly retaining their battle positions.

On 19 October, enemy soldiers resorted to a combat maneuver that differed from previous ones. From midnight to 0100, a Chinese infantry battalion attacked Hill 1100. Meanwhile, an infantry company attacked a hill about 6 km northwest of Thanh Thuy bridge. After three unsuccessful attacks, Chinese artillery units fired 17,000 artillery and mortar rounds of various types at the above-mentioned and surrounding areas. From 1200 to 1430 hours the same day, a reinforced enemy infantry battalion, under artillery cover, launched three attacks on Hill 840. Our combatants valiantly fought back, killing many enemy soldiers. In general, on 19 October, the Army and people of Vi Xuyen decimated two enemy battalions, annihilating 250 intruders, destroyed one ammunition dump, and seized or destroyed a quantity of weapons and war materiel.

We should recall these events to realize that the enemy still remains dreadfully obstinate and still can undertake many new land-grabbing schemes and tricks. Meanwhile, we once again warmly hail the sense of vigilance and the determination to fight gallantly with high efficiency of the Army and people of Ha Tuyen Province. In the fight for the defense of our borders, many collective and individual examples have emerged in scoring outstanding achievements that symbolize their dauntless will to firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

Developing their traditions, all Armed Forces units and the people of various nationalities on the frontline are drawing on experience in an effort to improve their combat plans, and consolidate trenches, fortifications, and battle positions while continuing to heighten vigilance and ensure combat readiness. This is aimed at successfully repelling enemy land-grabbing attacks under all circumstances.

Dear Comrades and friends, as we have already said above, the dry season has now arrived, with the assistance of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary circles and other reactionary forces, the Khmer reactionaries are also stepping up their infiltration and sabotage activities at the Cambodian-Thai border, thus causing the situation along this border to remain tense. Everyday and every week, Thai aircraft, artillery, and vessels carry out provocations by firing on and violating Cambodian territory.

From the other side of the border, various groups of Khmer reactionary remnant soldiers and even Thai infantry troops have launched attacks in an attempt to occupy a number of heights on Cambodian soil. Exercising their right to retaliate, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces, in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteer soldiers, have intercepted and attacked the intruders, annihilating many of them.

Meanwhile, in New York, the UN General Assembly once again held a debate on the Cambodian situation. On 20 and 21 October, disregarding protests by the Vietnamese and Lao delegations at the UN as well as by delegations from many other countries, the UN General Assembly debated and voted a resolution on this issue.

Over the past 7 years and more, by putting on the agenda of its annual session the so-called Cambodian issue at the request of the ASEAN countries and under the pressure of Washington and other reactionary countries, the UN has issued erroneous resolutions on Cambodia. These resolutions -- which run counter to the aspirations of a broad segment of public opinion and are totally contrary to the actual situation in Cambodia, as well as benefit the Pol Pot clique, harm the vital interests of the Cambodian people, and interfere grossly in their internal affair -- have brazenly violated the UN Charter and international law.

After distorting the cause of the situation, the advocates of the Cambodian situation topic have tried to impose a wrongful solution, demanding the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia without mentioning a cessation of all support and assistance provided for the genocidal criminals; and sought to legalize them.

Everyone knows that the PRK Government set up by the Cambodian people themselves is controlling the entire national territory and has full legal right to represent the Cambodian people at the United Nations and other international forums. However, it is also universally known that Beijing, Washington, and the ASEAN countries have tried by every means to canvass support at the Un forum for the criminal Pol Pot clique which is operating under the guise of the so-called CGDK and stubbornly and illegitimately holding on to the Cambodian seat at this international organization.

The UN debate on the Cambodian situation is detrimental to efforts aimed at seeking an appropriate solution to Cambodia and Southeast Asia acceptable to all parties concerned. The only topic worthy of debate is the elimination the Pol Pot clique politically and militarily and to expel this criminal gang from the United Nations. This is the wish of the Cambodian people as well as of progressive and peace- and justice-loving peoples the world over. This is also a demand necessitated by the actual situation to achieve peace and stability in this region.

HANOI PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS CLOSES

BK250719 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Report by Voice of Vietnam correspondent on 23 October closing session of the Hanoi municipal party congress]

[Text] Dear friends, from 17 October till today, 23 October the Hanoi municipal party held its 10th congress to study and contribute views to the documents of the party Central Committee to be presented to the sixth national party congress; review the implementation of its political tasks during the last term; adopt the orientations, goals, and tasks for 1986-90; elect the party organization's executive committee for the new term of office; and nominate a delegation to attend the sixth national congress of party delegates. Attending the congress were 700 official delegates nominated from 16 party organizations of precincts, districts, and cities, and 13 subordinate party organizations, representing more than 150,000 party members, and who are responsible before nearly 2.8 million people of the capital.

The congress enthusiastically welcomed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, and seven other comrades nominated by the party Central Committee Secretariat as candidates for the municipal party delegation to the sixth national party congress.

The congress was particularly honored and elated to include in its Presidium Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat. [thuwowngf truwcj ban bis thuw trung uwowng dqangr].

Over the past 5 years, implementing the various resolutions of the party Central Committee and Political Bureau and the resolution of the municipal party organization's ninth congress, the party and people of Hanoi have clearly displayed their revolutionary nature, loyalty to the socialist system, and the fine virtues and traditions forged through protracted revolutionary struggles. They have endured hardship, overcome difficulties, and upheld responsibility in building the capital and toward the entire country, thereby taking a step forward in the transformtion and development of the capital. The municipality's industrial production escaped the recession of 1980-81, and the average annual rate of industrial and handicrafts development reached 10.5 percent in 1981-85 and 12.7 percent in 1983-85. The municipality's handicrafts sector has made great efforts to develop production, thereby contributing to increasing the volume of goods for consumption and export. The municipality's agricultural production has recorded an average annual incrase of 8 percent in grain output. The volume of grain procured by the state in 1985 doubled that of 1981. The 1985 output of corn, peanuts, and tobacco increased two to threefold over that of 1981. Good results have been achieved in setting up a new Hanoi economic zone in Lam Dong.

Much progress has also been made in import-export and in the external economy. For a start, export revenue for the past 5 years has reached 190 million rubles-dollars [monetary units as heard], with the annual increment rate averaging 9.7 percent.

Good results have been recorded in building the municipality's material-technical bases. In the past 5 years, the municipality has built 450,000 square meters of housing, with a record figure of 155,000 square meters in 1985.

Efforts have been made to continue the development of scientific, education, cultural, social, public health, and physical education and sports activities.

Regarding the work of party building, grass-roots level party organizations have been continually consolidated through the lagging units. In the past 5 years, the municipal party has provided intermediate and elementary theoretical training for nearly 25,000 cadres and training in economic management and state management for 13,000 others. Control work has been intensified. The party organization has taken disciplinary measures against 4,400 party members and 16 party units. Of them, nearly 2,000 who were found to be degenerate, degraded, and lacking in awareness have been expelled from the party.

Initial progress has been made in party development. In the past 3 years, some 13,500 new members have been admitted to the party. The class composition of party membership has improved, the militant strength of basic party organizations has been enhanced, and so on.

It can be said that progress has been made in the transformation and construction of the capital over the past 5 years. The achievements recorded by its laboring people in industry, agriculture, capital construction, communications and transportation, culture, education, public health, and national defense and security, as well as the experiences accumulated in dealing with complicated socioeconomic problems in the recent period of difficulty, have created the necessary conditions for accelerating the transformation and construction of the capital in the days ahead. However, in its political report and also in the 70 reports by the delegates, the 10th Hanoi municipal party congress pointed out the existing shortcomings and limitations in the recent past.

Although production in the municipality has developed, it has done so at an unimpressive rate, with low quality and efficiency, and its abundant potentials have not yet been exploited. As a result, the needs of the people -- in terms of grain, food, and consumer goods -- still have not been satisfied; prices have skyrocketed; actual wages have decreased; the market has been in a state of chaos; the livelihood of cadres, workers, civil servants, and members of the Armed Forces have encountered greater difficulties than in the past; the consumption of essential commodities has dropped alarmingly; and tens of thousands of laborers have not yet been provided with jobs.

Although the numbers of material bases of the economic and cultural sectors have increased, they are still far from meeting the needs of economic and social development. In many areas, laxity in proletarian dictatorship has led to an increase in nonsocialist economic activities, an appalling prevalence of negative phenomena among various echelons and sectors, and a lack of respect for state law and social discipline.

With a spirit of changing thinking, especially economic thinking, changing the work style, the organizational structure, and cadres -- on the basis of thoroughly understanding the party's viewpoints -- the 10th Hanoi municipal party congress determined the orientations, goals, and tasks for the municipal party in the next term, which involves establishing the capital's economic structure and management mechanism, shaping a new culture and a new type of socialist man, and making Hanoi worthy of being the capital of the SRV.

The Hanoi municipal party stressed the need for it to exert efforts to the highest degree so that in the coming years, together with all ministries and central-level sectors and organs, it will be able to stabilize the capital's socioeconomic situation, including the supply of materials, energy, and technical equipment to ensure that production is developed evenly and with good results. The municipal party will also strive to stabilize the people's livelihood, ensure that goods are delivered for consumption in accordance with the prescribed quantities and quality and on schedule, restore socialist discipline and order in economic and municipal management and on the municipal market, restore all cultural and spiritual values, maintain and promote firmly the fine traditions of the people of Hanoi, and ensure political security and social order and safety.

At the same time, it will prepare material and technical conditions, cadres, and organizational work for the development of the capital in accordance with a suitable socioeconomic strategy and specific conditions of the country.

Dear friends, while the Hanoi municipal party congress was being held, the delegates were deeply moved by the concern and close attention given by many leading comrades of the party and state. The delegates listened attentively to a speech delivered by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh at the congress.

The comrade general secretary pointed out the fundamental and important features of the country's socioeconomic situation at present. He dealt with the important position of the capital with regard to the country as a whole; commended cadres, party members, and people in the capital for their past efforts; and, at the same time, he noted the current weaknesses that must be rapidly overcome. In particular, the comrade general secretary outlined the major orientations, tasks, and measures that must be carried out by all Hanoi cadres, party members, and people in the fields of production, life, and building a new type of socialist man. He stressed the need to build the capital into a key political, cultural, and scientific-technological center and, at the same time, a large economic center and a center for international business, thus making it worthy of being the pride of the whole nation and our country's main gateway to the outside world.

The comrade general secretary pointed out: With the labor and material-technical bases potential, with a high concentration of intellectual ability and professional skills of high standard, and integration with and effective assistance of the centrally operated industries in the municipality, we are firmly convinced that the possibility for developing the economy -- first of all developing industry in a rapid and vigorous manner -- is within reach of Hanoi's party and people. If the Hanoi economy, with its labor productivity higher than the national average, is integrated successfully with various sectors and localities, it will be possible to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood and to constantly recycle for expanded production, thereby contributing to the accumulation of capital for the national economy. The problem lies in having the boldness to renovate, think, and act; be dynamic and creative; make intensive and uniform investment; and quickly introduce scientific and technical innovations into production in the industrial and agricultural as well as service areas.

Also during the course of the congress, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong spent much time following its proceedings and listening attentively to the reports presented by delegates.

After hearing the report of Comrade (Tran Van Tuan), secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Chairman Pham Van Dong urged the youths to rely on their own strength and on their organization instead of waiting for and counting on assistance, and to work even harder for the capital and the country as a whole.

Dear friends, after 7 days of intensive, serious, and enthusiastic work, the 10th congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party successfully concluded this afternoon. The congress was thrilled to welcome Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who attended as members of the presidium of the closing session.

The congress adopted a resolution expressing identity of views with the documents of the party Central Committee and the municipal party committee, agreeing on the orientations and goals set forth in the municipal party committee's political report, and stressing the key issues facing the capital in the coming period, especially those concerning the establishment of a rational economic structure, employment for the laboring people, and good care for the capital people's material and spiritual life.

The congress approved the results of the election of the municipal party's executive committee for the 10th term of office and the election of the municipal party's delegation to the sixth party congress.

The executive committee of the 10th Hanoi municipal party includes 65 members. Of these, 51 are full members and 14 are alternate members. In the new executive committee, workers account for 23 percent and female cadres account for 16.9 percent. The average age of new executive committee members is 47, 1.5 years younger than those of the previous term. Some 81.5 percent of them have gone through middle- or high-level political theoretical training -- those who have gone through high-level political theoretical training alone account for 70.8 percent -- and 83 percent have college or higher education experience with 17 percent being professors and recipients of doctorate or masters degrees. Of the 65 members of the 10th muncipal party executive committee, 28 are new.

The 10th congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party also elected a delegation to the sixth national party congress with 68 full members and 5 alternate members. It is an honor and a pleasure for the Hanoi municipal party to have included in its delegation Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and seven other comrades who were recommended by the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Among members of the delegation of the capital, 23 percent are workers directly engaged in production and 25 percent are women. The average age of these members is 49.8. The delegation also includes 8 labor heroes and representatives of 2 heroic units -- the Tu Trong cooperative in Phuc Tho District and the Thang Long basic general school in Hoan Kiem Precinct.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, delivered the closing speech. He said in part:

[Begin Nguyen Thanh Binh recording] On behalf of the municipal party's executive committee, I call on the working class, the collectivized peasantry, intellectuals of both sexes, writers, artists, all party cadres and members -- most importantly, the retired cadres -- members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, combatants of the Armed Forces and the people's public security service, and the people in the capital to unite singlemindedly around the party Central Committee; strive to step up production, work, and study; increase productivity, quality, and efficiency; and score outstanding achievements together with the rest of the nation for the benefit of the capital as well as the entire country with the determination to fulfill the 1986 state plan with a view to realistically welcome the sixth party congress and generate an enthusiastic momentum for implementing the resolution of the national party congress and the resolution of the capital party congress.

We will strive to effect satisfactorily closer integration and cooperation with the various sectors, organs, and units at the central level as well as with other localities nationwide in building the capital in order to contribute toward rapidly and steadily changing the situation of the capital in all respects and, at the same time, in providing other localities in the country with positive assistance from the capital. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

Dear friends, the 10th congress of the Hanoi municipal party delegates has successfully concluded. From this congress, some 700 delegates have returned to the various basic party organizations to join the cadres, combatants, and compatriots of Hanoi in entering a new period which, though still replete with difficulties and hardship, promises bright prospects. The Hanoi party with more than 150,000 party members, together with 2.8 million people in the capital, is resolved to realize Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh's wish and will strive to record outstanding achievements in an enthusiastic emulation drive to fulfill the 1986 plan in order to realistically welcome the sixth party congress and generate a rising spirit for satisfactorily implementing the resolutions of the national party congress and the capital party organization congress.

HA BAC PROVINCIAL PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK281403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] On 14 and 15 October, the party organization of Ha Bac Province held its seventh congress. Comrade Le Quang Dao, party Central Committee secretary, attended the congress.

In the past 5 years, Ha Bac Province has exerted much effort to develop the production of agricultural and forestry commodities and consumer and export goods, and to gradually advance toward fulfilling its demands for grain and food products by exploiting its strengths in terms of labor, land, and trades and jobs of a province with three types of economic zones.

Despite many difficulties caused by natural disasters and shortage of materials and technical equipment, the Ha Bac provincial party organization has concentrated its leadership on economic development. It has applied scientific and technical innovations to agricultural production, selected high-yield rice, peanut and soybean seeds; improved technical regulations; expanded the areas of soybean, potato, and tobacco; and created all conditions for developing the winter and summer crops in the mountainous, midland and plain regions. Particularly in 1985, the province achieved the highest ever recorded winter-spring crop production volume.

The congress sternly reviewed and pointed out weaknesses and outstanding problems such as failures to focus leadership on mobilizing the real integrated strength for agriculture, to posivitely carry out intensive cultivation and expand the cultivated area, to concentrate on key economic problems, to create mutual support and alliance among the three economic zones, and especially to form the agroindustrial or agroindustrial-forestry structure in the province. Because of these failures, the province achieved only 86 percent of the grain production volume goal set by the sixth provincial party congress. Per capita allocation decreased from 301 kg in 1980 to 270 kg in 1985.

On the strength of properly assessing the achievements and shortcomings of the previous tenure, the congress put forth specific socioeconomic guidelines and tasks for the period from now until 1990. The prime objective is to steadily resolve the problem of grain and food products in the struggle to achieve the total grain production volume from 650,000 to 670,000 metric tons, a per capita allocation from 320 to 335 kg.

It is necessary to concentrate on stabilizing the planting of 180,000 hectares of rice to obtain a yield of 3 tons per hectare each crop season. This includes 62,000 hectares of two crops with the yield of 4 tons per hectare each crop.

Overcoming the problem of secondary food crops in previous years, the provincial authorities have reallocated the crop cultivation patterns, quickly increased the areas of corn to 13,000 hectares and of potatoes to 8,000 hectares; and stabilized the planting of cassava and sweet potatoes in order to achieve 120,000 tons of rice equivalent secondary food crops.

The congress delegates thoroughly discussed six measures to develop agriculture, including instituting uniform policies on different types of crops in order to encourage workers to produce; resolving satisfactorily the problems of product contract and material supply; expanding the specialized cultivation areas of peanuts, soybeans, potatos, and vegetables for export; and building the intensive cultivation area of high-yield crops.

Industry and handicrafts and artisan industry must effectively support agriculture. All echelons and sectors must vigorously improve their knowledge and action and concentrate on agriculture, considering it the foremost battlefront.

The congress affirmed export as the task of strategic importance and an economic development spearhead. Ha Bac Province must strive to achieve 20 million rubles worth of exports in 1990, an increase of 2.5 times the 1985 figure. This includes 70 percent of agricultural products.

In the coming years, Ha Bac Province will focus on consolidating and enhancing the role of party leadership; quickly meet the revolutionary requirements; restore the people's confidence; create new changes in the socioeconomic, political, and national defense and security situation; and gradually stabilize the people's livelihood.

The congress elected a new provincial party committee of 45 official members and 11 alternate members of the average age of 46, 2 years younger than the members of last party committee. It also elected 30 official delegates to the sixth national party congress.

AUSTRALIA

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR CLOSER SCREENING OF VISITORS

BK290107 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The federal opposition has called for an urgent investigation following what it says appears to be a disturbing breakdown in the security vetting of people visiting Australia.

The opposition leader, Mr Howard, called for an immediate review of the procedures that allowed entry to Australia for Mr (Abdul Akbar Mohamed), a member of the Black American Muslim group, the Nation of Islam.

Mr Howard said Mr (Abdul Akbar Mohamed) was the assistant of the minister of the Nation of Islam, Mr Louis Farakkan, whom he described as a fanatical extremist and anti-Semitic.

The government last week said Mr (Abdul Akbar Mohamed) had not been granted a visa, but now says he was granted a visa under a different name and was not identified until he had reached Australia on Monday. However, the immigration minister, Mr Hurford, said there were no grounds for denying him entry and there was no evidence to believe he would advocate or cause violence in Australia.

The opposition leader said the Nation of Islam had been financially supported by the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, and the visit to Australia by Mr (Abdul Akbar Mohamed) underlined the increasing influence of Libya in the Pacific region.

MINISTER'S LETTER PROTESTS ENVOY'S REMARKS

BK300911 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Vagi, has sent a letter to the Australian Government expressing concern about reported remarks made by the Australian high commissioner in Port Moresby, Mr Wilson. According to Mr Vagi, Mr Wilson commented on Papua New Guinea politics when he addressed a meeting of government, business, and academic representatives in Canberra early this month.

Foreign affairs officials in Port Moresby say they want the matter to be settled through normal diplomatic channels and not in the media. They felt that if the issue was not handled properly it could strain relations betwweeen Papua New Guinea and Australia.

NEW ZEALAND

LANG REASSURES OVER MILITARY TRAINING ABROAD

HK270620 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Oct 86 p 17

[Text] Prime Minister David Lange said yesterday defence training programmes with British forces might temporarily stop following the passing of the Government's anti-nuclear legislation.

But training schemes abroad would not end.

Mr Lange stressed the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Bill, which was reported back from a select committee last week largely unchanged, did not ban New Zealand servicemen from exercising with other forces.

The bill makes it a crime for servicemen to aid or assist anyone who has control over any nuclear weapon.

Earlier this year the British pointed out the effect of the clause would be to prevent New Zealand officers training with British forces.

Mr Lange said yesterday there had been objections to the clause.

"There might be an end to British training schemes for a while," he said at a press conference.

"But that wouldn't be the end of the world."

And while the British had not indicated they would take such a move, he said he had no doubts British military authorities would oppose the legislation.

The British Government had a firm commitment to its nuclear position and he believes it was unlikely to move to accommodate New Zealand.

However he said that did not cause a major concern for the New Zealand Government.

LANGE APPLAUDS U.S. PACIFIC FISHING DEAL

HK300449 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 24 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] Prime Minister David Lange yesterday applauded the agreement reached in Nukualofa this week on United States fishing access in the South Pacific.

"It will do wonders for the U.S. image in the South Pacific and is therefore to be welcomed," he said.

"This represents a significant breakthrough in relations between Pacific Island countries and the U.S.

"A considerable degree of tension has characterised those relations in recent years before of the U.S. Government's unwillingness to recognise the right of Pacific Island countries to manage tuna in their exclusive economic zones and, in consequence, the refusal of American tuna fishermen to pay licence fees or subject themselves to any controls when fishing those zones.

"They have been backed by the Magnusson Act, on the statute book of the U.S. which mandates trade sanctions against countries arresting U.S. boats caught fishing in their waters."

The negotiations in Tonga ended 10 rounds of discussions between Pacific Island countries, including New Zealand and Australia, and the U.S. stretching over two years.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW ECONOMIC PACKAGE

BK241410 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] The government has announced a new economic package as a follow-up to the rupiah devaluation. The new package was unveiled by Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, Industry, and Development Supervision Ali Wardhana in the presence of Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, Finance Minister Radius Prawiro, Industries Minister Hartarto, State Minister for Reform of Government Apparatus Sumarlin, Cooperatives Affairs Minister Bustanil Arifin, Junion Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita, and Junior Minister-Cabinet Secretary Murdiono after they met with President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this afternoon.

Ali Wardhana says the rupiah devaluation has brought about improvement in several economic sectors. In state revenue, the value-added tax has increased by 165 percent in the 1985-86 fiscal year from the previous one. Meanwhile, nontax revenue has increased by 117 percent. In the banking sector, time deposits have increased by 200 percent between June 1983 and March 1986 so the funds can be used to meet the needs of business circles.

The new economic package also includes a lowering of production costs, protection of domestic products, facilities for (?foreign currency) exchange, and capital investment.

AQUINO COMMENTS ON ENRILE, CONSTITUTION

OW301315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct. 30 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino indicated Thursday that she could not accept two of four demands reportedly raised by Defense Minster Juan Ponce Enrile, who has been questioning the legitimacy of her government and challenging her position as the commnader and chief of the Philippine Armed Forces.

In an interview with Japanese newsmen in Manila, Aquino said that during a meeting with Enrile on Tuesday last week to iron out their "differences," Enrile raised four "problems and issues" and Armed Forces chief of staff, Gen. Fidel Ramos, "added one of his own."

"We had openly brought out some of the problems that the country is facing now," she said but did not identify which ones were raised by the 62-year-old defense minister.

"At any rate, we had all agreed that the matter of a counterinsurgency program was one that we could very quickly attend to because there were no differences on that," she said. A day after the meeting, Aquino announced that she would set a deadline for the peace talks with the leftwing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), aimed at ending the 17-year communist-led insurgency.

"On the matter of the 1973 Constitution and also the matter of reconvening of the Batasan (parliament) I said that those were two very difficult problems I could not address myself to," she said.

Aquino also said that a cabinet reshuffle, the third reported demand by Enrile, could be timed with national and local elections expected to be held shortly after a new constitution is ratified in a plebiscite early next year since "many" of her cabinet ministers will be running.

Meanwhile, Aquino's brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino told 5,000 supporters of the President in a rally that Enrile should resign "if he cannot cooperate with Cory (Corazon)" adding that Enrile's almost daily criticism of Aquino "is adding to the destabilization of this government."

In the interview, however, Aquino ruled out the ouster of Enrile, who has been asked to resign by some cabinet ministers for being openly critical of the peace talks. Aquino said Enrile "contributed" to the ouster of the 20-year rule of then President Ferdinand Marcos in February.

Newspaper accounts of the Tuesday meeting said that Enrile wanted to removal of eight ministers who were either left-leaning or corrupt and the return to the 1973 Constution replaced by Aquino's provisional "Freedom Constitution."

Enrile, expressing concern about the instability of the new government, also wanted the reconvening of the parliament abolished by Aquino and the removal of allegedly incompetent and corrupt officers-in-charge (OICs) appointed to replace pro-Marcos mayors and governors. Ramos just wanted a firmer counterinsurgency policy, the reported said.

Aquino said she does not feel "threatened" by Enrile "because I do not consider him an adversary."

In many recent public speeches, Enrile has been questioning the legitimacy of her government after she scrapped the 1973 Constitution and said in a recent interview with KYCDO NEWS SERVICE that she has practically lost all legal claims to being the commander-in-chief.

Without referring to Enrile specifically, Aquino said that "if the chief of staff recognizes me as the commander-in-chief and all of the other generals and other officers and enlisted men recognize me as the commander-in-chief, I don't see how anybody else can say otherwise."

"What is important is I am accepted as the commander-in-chief and I don't need any other constitution to be saying that because what is important is acceptance by the people and I have been accepted without having to use any kind of force," she added.

She said that "there was no argument" about the removal of appointed local officials who "were not performing as well as they should" since she and the Local Governments Minister Aquino Pimentel were already going through a list of OICs to be replaced.

She said that her six-year term, which has been fixed by the new charter, was set when she ran against Marcos in the fraud-marred February 7 elections that preceded the revolt.

Aquino said that she is "confident" that the new constitution drafted by a 47-member commission she appointed will be ratified "because the ratification ... will in effect promote the political stability of this country and will ... announce the holding of the elections in May."

She said she is "grateful" for the expression of support for her by the United States, which recently aired complete backing for Aquino and her government following reports of her rift with Enrile. "Certainly," she said, "if other countries show their support for me, it can only mean that they believe in me and in my presidency."

Aquino said her government's number one problem today is the economy. She said that "a great number of our problems," particularly the insurgency will be solved if the economic recovery program gets off the ground. "I still believe that many of these people who joined the rebels did not do so simply because they are for communism or they are against this government but at that time it appeared to them that there was really no hope for a better life...," she said.

Views Upcoming Japan Visit

OW301305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct, 30 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino said Thursday she hopes to establish "a friendly and close relationshp" with Japanese leaders particularly Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when she pays a state visit to Japan next month.

"I would like to be able to become close to your leaders so that we will be able to discuss more fully on how our two countries can help each other," she told Japanese newsmen who interviewed her. "It is very important that the leaders of the two countries get to know each other and have personal contact with each other so that we can better solve our problems," she said.

Aquino will be visiting Japan November 10-13 on her third foreign trip since she was swept into power in a civilian-backed military revolt last February that forced Ferdinand Marcos into exile. "Your country is one of our leading partners, and we would like to see how we can further develop this, how we can establish more trade," she said.

She said she was upset by the Japanese sex tours in her country and hoped to promote her people who had risked their lives in restoring democracy, referring to February's "people power revolution."

"We would like to welcome Japanese tourists, in fact we would like to think if it as being family tours and definitely I do not want the Japanese thinking of the Philippines simply as a sex attraction because that is not what this country is all about," she said. The 53-year-old leader added that the Filipinos are a people "who like to make friends on a very substantive basis."

She said she plans to promote greater understanding between Japanese and the Filipinos through student exchange programs and encouraging relations between the private sectors of the two countries.

Aquino's official party will be composed of Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzales.

'Thousands' Rally in Support

HK301158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 30 (AFP) -- Thousands of people rallied in driving rain here Thursday to show support for President Corazon Aquino in the face of criticisms launched at here administration by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Two cabinet members, Mrs Aquino's youngest daughter Kris and brother-in-law Agapito Aquino, and many of Manila's leading socialities joined the rally, held at a major street intersection in the Makati financial district.

Police estimated the crowd at 20,000 which thinned out as heavy rain forced the organizers to shorten the rally to one hour. The crowd booed lustily at the mention of Mr Enrile's name.

In his speech, Mr Aquino slammed what he called the defense chief's "destablization campaign" against the Aquino government. "If he cannot work with Cory (Mrs Aquino), he better resign," Mr Aquino said, to prolonged applause.

Makati was awash in yellow, the color associated with Mrs Aquino since here campaign for the February presidential election, which led to a military-civilian uprising that toppled Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr Enrile, who led the revolt, has been openly critical of Mrs Aquino's efforts to negotiate with communist rebels, and has dropped hints that he will get the military's support in case of a power struggle with the president.

"Cory, we are behind you," said a Makati streamer. Others said "Give peace a chance," and "Cory, world's number-one peace emissary." Several youths chanted "Let's beat up the Marcos loyalists" as they marched toward the rally site. Mr Enrile addressed a pro-Marcos rally of a similar size here Sunday.

Thursday's rally was organized by Aquino supporters who had earlier told Mr Enrile in an open letter published by most newspaper here to shut up or resign.

Yellow confetti rained from high-rise buildings, and yellow balloons and streamers hung from the upper floors. Firecrackers exploded and a brass band played as crowds marched to the rally site. Among the officials who joined the rally were Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod and Audit Chief Teofisto Guingona, a member of the government panel negotiating with communist rebel leaders for a truce.

RAMOS DISCUSSES AQUINO'S SUPREMACY, INSURGENCY

HK310944 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 31 (AFP) -- Philippine Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos Friday upheld President Corazon Aquino's supremacy over himself and maverick Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and said the military's main purpose was to preserve this chain of command. Gen. Ramos, viewed here as a decisive factor in any power struggle between Mr. Enrile and Mrs. Aquino, avoided taking sides between the two figures and stressed the need for national unity.

Speaking at a press forum that was to be televised nationwide later, Gen. Ramos brought out a color picture showing Mrs. Aquino's portrait over smaller ones of Mr. Enrile and himself. "As far as we are concerned...we have a chain of command that is together like this," he said, holding the picture to the television cameras. [passage omitted]

At the forum, he described Mrs. Aquino's policy for dealing with insurgent groups as "very similar, if not identical, to what was worked during the late forties and early fifties," when a communist rebellion was crushed by "all-out force and all-out friendship." The approach has been sharply criticized by Mr. Enrile as too soft.

Gen. Ramos placed the strength of the New People's Army (NPA), which spearheads the insurgency, at 23,200 guerrillas, with 11,900 firearms mostly seized from government forces. NPA strength was 22,500 at the end of 1985, and "it is starting to level off" after sharp increases in recent years, he said. He added that an average of eight Fililpinos now were being killed daily -- three soldierse, three rebels and two civilians -- compared to 14 a day in 1985.

"The peace and order situation is manageable," Gen. Ramos said, but added that the military should not be allowed to attack the rebels in places where they heavily depend upon civilians for food and funds.

He also said communist negotiators in ceasefire talks with the government must not be granted a "status of belligerency," referring to a rebel demand to be allowed to set up an office in Manila for their panel. [passage omitted]

ENRILE SAYS MILITARY 'EQUAL' COALITION PARTNER

HK310915 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Oct 86 p 16

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile "broke his silence" and shattered the week-old "cease talk" forged between him and President Corazon C. Aquino.

Speaking before a group of military nurses at Camp Aguinaldo Wednesday night, the 62-year-old Enrile insisted that Mrs. Aquino could not have assumed power without the help of the military in the February uprising.

The military therefore is an equal partner in the "coalition government" of President Aquino, Enrile said.

Enrile, who told BUSINESS DAY last Tuesday that he would not talk anymore either to the local or foreign press in order to prevent fragmenting the government further, added that he does not owe his position to anybody.

Enrile's statements merely echoed what he had pointed out Tuesday night during an "off-the-record" public engagement with an American ladies' group when he said the military was leading and protecting the people at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], and "Mrs. Aquino was nowhere in sight... She wasn't leading the people then."

At the nurses' group, Enrile disclosed that President Ferdinand Marcos, who fled the country after the four-day uprising, had become so submissive that he offered the country's leadership to them (Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos).

"No one can tell us that they appointed us to these positions we occupy," Enrile said. "We were holding these even before they (government civilian officials) took their oath."

It was the strongest criticism by Enrile of the Aquino administration.

"What if the military organization had just kept quiet (during the revolt)? Do you think the oathtaking (of Mrs. Aquino) would have pushed through?" he asked.

"And if it was pushed through, could it have stood on its own? Suppose we did not attach ourselves to that government, do you think it could have survived?" he added.

Enrile pointed out that the February military revolt was the military's own doing and that the opposition personalities who also participated in it "only came later."

Enrile indicated that Mrs. Aquino lost her right to govern by virtue of the EDSA revolution, and added that she and the rest of the Cabinet took their oath when the 1973 Constitution was still in effect.

This, he said, paved the way for a coalition government with the military on an equal footing with its civilian officials.

At the Manila Polo Club, Enrile said almost the same thing when he took note of the fact that Mrs. Aquino "changed the rules of the game" by discarding the 1973 Constitution.

"Had the president governed under the 1973 Constitution, she could have no problem such as she is facing now," he pointed out. "If her government fails, the blame can be laid on the people who elected her by virtue of the Feb. 7 election. But now, if her government fails, the people will not be the ones to blame but those who changed the government and put her in power."

SPOKESMAN DENIES AQUINO HEADS 'COALITION'

HK301309 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Malacanang yesterday categorically denied Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's claim that the Aquino administration is a coalition government.

"There has never been any agreement on the part of the President to enter into any coalition agreement or partnership as explained by Minister Enrile," presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said after a closed-door meeting.

Benigno made the statement in commenting on a recent declaration of Enrile that "the present government is a coalition government and loses its character if a member is removed." [passage omitted]

Benigno said the president never considered she was heading a coalition government, although she said she "has always tried to find ways and means of reconciling" with 62-year-old Minister Enrile.

Enrile, who helped lead the popular revolt that swept Mrs. Aquino to power in February, has become critical of the government. He has alleged corruption among Aquino appointees and denounced Aquino as too soft on he communist insurgents.

But Benigno said that despite Enrile's charges, the president continues to get the support of the Armed Forcees, "being the kind of spiritual fortress she has been."

Noting that Minister Enrile "has his own mind," Benigno said the President will continue to respect ideas coming from him and other ministers.

Unlike the Marcos cabinet, he said the Aquino cabinet, is "not the kind of orchestra that you can expect to perform in harmony."

Right now, Benigno said the President relies mainly on "people power" for her continued stay in office. [passage omitted]

'What is happening now will sharpen into that kind of political change where we will see definitely who are in favor and who are against [the 1986 Constitution]" he added.

In the end, Benigno said, the President "will remain and will continue to remain in the center of political gravity in the Philippines."

"She is in the center and nobody even comes as close to challenging her position as the center of political gravity," Benigno said.

He said Mrs. Aquino will win "hands down" if her popularity is challenged.

PIMENTAL REFUTES ENRILE CLAIM OF MILITARY SUPPORT

HK301141 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 30 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Local Government Minister Aquino Pimentel yesterday said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has no substantial following in the military.

"The military segment supporting Enrile is only his guards," Pimentel said in answer to a question from reporters on the possibility of an Enrile-led military coup.

The local government minister also said he is "not disturbed" by the alleged demand of the defense minister for his and several other ministers' ouster from the Cabinet.

Asked what could be the defense minister's reason for asking his removal, Pimentel said "Enrile's conscience must be bothering him."

"We were incarcerated during martial law and probably he does not like to see our faces during Cabinet meetings. He does not like to be reminded of the past," he said.

According to reports, Enrile allegedly demanded the ouster of several minsters from the Cabinet, including Pimentel and executive Secretary Joker Arroyo.

For his part, Arroyo said he is not also bothered by the alleged demand. In fact, he said, he is "delighted" about it. [passage omitted]

LAKAS NG BANSA EMERGING AS POLITICAL FORCE

HK301319 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 30 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] A political movement built to support President Aquino's programs is emerging as a potent political force and threatens to drain the membership of major parties in the ruling political coalition.

Not yet registered as a political party, the Lakas ng Bansa [People's Power] has attracted top leaders from the PDP-Laban [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] the Liberal Party and some regional groups which now form the nucleus of the ruling political coalition.

"It is very possible that we will not remain for long as a mere informal movement supporting President Aquino. We might register as a political party which would unite the squabbling forces of the ruling coalition," a Cabinet minister who is one of the 10 key leaders of the Lakas ng Bansa, said.

The minister, who requested anonymity, said the leaders of the Lakas ng Bansa were scheduled to meet last night at the Cojuangco building in Makati to decide on long-range plans and whether to convert the movement into a formal political party.

Expected to attend the top-level meeting are Jose Cojuangco, Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco, and MWSS [Metroplitan Waterworks and Sewerage System] General Manager Jose Yap of the PDP-Laban, Reorganization Minister Luis Villafuerte and Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda of the Unido, Public Works and Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado of the National Union for Liberation, Raul Daza of the Liberal Party, and Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez.

The formation of the Lakas ng Bansa comes amid the unresolved long drawn bickerings between major groups in the ruling political coalition.

The Unido and PDP-Laban have been locked up in a bitter feud over the appointments of offiers-in-charge in cities and towns and other key political issues.

The Liberal Party has been split into two irreconcilable factions, one led by PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] Chairman Jovito Salonga and Ms. Judy Araneta-Roxas, and the other by former senator and MP Eva Estrada-Kalaw.

Most of the seven established regional parties, caught in between the squabbling national parties, have been largely demoralized and inactive.

Among the big political names who have so far kept off the Lakas ng Bansa are three presidential hopefuls: Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr.

Mitra and Pimentel are both with PDP-Laban, while Laurel heads the Unido.

"We sent them overtures to join the Lakas but no positive response has come from either Laurel, Mitra or Pimentel," the INQUIRER souce said.

Party Formally Organized

HK310459 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 31 (AFP) -- Philippine cabinet ministers have formally organized a political movement to back President Corazon Aquino three months before she is to face a crucial vote of confidence, informed sources said here Friday.

Some key leaders of the movement are former partymates of Vice President Salvador Laurel, who is widely seen as siding with maverick Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in Mr. Enrile's differences with Mrs. Aquino, they added. A plebiscite on a draft new Constitution, expected to be held January 23, is seen by the government and opposition alike as a vote of confidence on Mrs. Aquino, who was swept to power by a military-civilian uprising in February.

The new movement is called Lakas ng Bansa, or People's Power. Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales and Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, believed to be the architects of the new movement, earlier bolted from the UNIDO United Nationalist Democratic Organization Party led by Mr. Laurel, who is also foreign minister. [passage omitted]

PNB LEADER SISON ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION

OW301121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct. 30 KYODO -- More Japanese development aid should be funneled through nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to ensure aid is used for the benefit of the Filipino people, Jose Maria "Joma" Sison, alleged founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) said Thursday.

Joma, who in August helped establish the Partido ng Bayan (PNB) or People's Party, said that Japan is the number one supplier of ODA [official development aid] to the Philippines, b[illegible] a close study is necessary to see if assistance "has been wasted, with Japanese suppliers on[illegible] reaping in profits, and Filipino bureaucrats taking in big loot."

Joma suggested that Japan's opposition parties could "dig deeper" into the "unofficial passing" o[illegible] money between "entities of Japan" and the Ferdinand Marcos regime. He noted that so[illegible]ers of Japan's Liberal-Democratic Party are "very sensitive" about certain documents that have been found by the President's Commission on Good Government, which is investigating abuse of public funds by the overthrown government of Marcos.

Joma, who was released by President Corazon Aquino from over eight years of imprisonment on charges of subversion and rebellion, and his wife Juliet Sison, a member of PNB's national executive board, spoke at a press conference sponsored by Osamu Yatabe, an Upper House member of the Japan Socialist Party.

Joma said there are "immediate mutual advantages" to be gained from peace talks between the Corazon Aquino government and the National Democratic Front through opening a communication pipe, which he said could work against "forces that want to restore fascism" in the Armed Forces. Joma added, however, that an agreement for lasting peace should deal with problems such as U.S. economic domination and land reform. While a final peace agreement may be near to impossible, "on the way ... there can be limited but significant agreements," he said.

On the tension in Aquino's cabinet, Joma said that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is "very desperate," because after the expected January ratification of the proposed constitution and May elections, Enrile "can be removed from the cabinet, (since) it is the preogative of the president to organize her cabinet in her own way." A major concern for Enrile is that corruption charges would be leveled against him, Joma added.

Vice President Salvador Laurel has been threatening to team up with Enrile, Joma said, because "he is trying to raise his price for his faction in the Aquino government. But in my estimate Laurel will not go all the way, because both Laurel and Enrile have presidential ambitions."

In response to questions on the relation between the PNB, which Joma reported has grown from 25,000 charter members to over 100,000, and the CPP, Joma said there is no relation that may be "culpable in the eyes of the Philippine law," however, he did not deny the existence of "nonculpable" relations.

The similarity in political views, Joma explained, was because "the fundamental problems of the Filipino people have not been solved," namely the issues of land reform and U.S. "domination." He said the two parties are different because PNB is a legal mass party that does not represent a single class, and PNB official documents do not promote armed struggle, and do not require members to accept Marxist and Leninist principles.

Joma and Juliet said they do not intend to run in elections. [passage omitted]

RECTO CLAIMS MARCOS TO RETURN BEFORE PLEBISCITE

HK300537 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] At a gathering of Marcos loyalists yesterday, former Member of Parliament Rafael Recto announced that former President Marcos will return to the Philippines before the plebiscite in January. However, Recto refused to release any further details and said only that he always keeps in touch with Marcos in Hawaii. Regarding the plebiscite, former Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino said the Aquino government should not use its influence in the campaign for ratifying the Constitution.

CLARK OFFICIALS SAID MAKING 'MOCKERY' OF JUSTICE

HK301334 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] Angeles City — American authorities at Clark Air Base have made a "mockery out of Philippine judicial system" by allowing a U.S. Air Force [USAF] member facing a criminal charge before the city fiscal's office to leave the country despite an international hold (IH) order issued against him, concerned lawyers said.

The departure last week of Sgt. Holskey Scott for Korea reportedly on a "temporary duty" (TDY) was "not only in violation of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement" but also an "insult to the Filipino people," they said.

Scott, together with Sgt. Patrick Thibodeaux, Sgt. Karen Walker, and one Sergeant Setters, all of USAF security police group at Clark, have been charged by two Filipino ice cream vendors of this city with illegal detention.

Francisco Maglasang, 26, of Mabulo St., Dau, Mabacalat, Pampanga, and Orlando Sison, 26 also of Dau, said the four Americans picked them up last Oct. 4 in Dau and locked them at the detention cell at the Quad agency patrol headquarters near Clark's main gate on suspicion that they were pickpockets.

Scott reportedly lost early this month a wallet containing $10 in cash, ID, and credit card to a pickpocket in front of a night club in Balibago. He was reportedly informed that an ice cream vendor got his wallet.

Maglasang and Sison, however, denied the accusations, saying they were arrested while vending Magnolia frozen products in Dau.

Sison said he was released one hour after his arrest while Maglasang was released five hours later. Both were, however, forced to sign "papers" whose contents they could not understand.

Quad patrol is a composition of U.S. air police, PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers, Angeles policemen, and the Philippine Air Force men belonging to the Clark Air Base Command (Cabcom).

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE OPERATING CASINOS

HK310811 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The government will continue operating casinos in spite of demands by civic and religious groups to close them down. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin said the closure of nine casinos in the country would mean a loss of 300 million pesos in annual income. However, he said, if the government could find another source of income, the casinos will eventually be closed.

RADIO BROADCASTS MESSAGE FROM KIDNAPPED KOREANS

HK301240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1211 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 30 (AFP) -- Two South Korean construction managers kidnapped by communist insurgents last week have sent a message saying they are alive and safe, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported Thursday.

South Koreans Pak Chong-su and Chong Sang-ki, abducted October 22 in Ilocos Norte Province, said in their message that the NPA's Central Committee was preparing to negotiate with the government, the PNA reported. The message was aired by a radio station in Laoag, 375 kilometers (225 miles) north of Manila and capital of Ilocos Norte Province. The two captives did not say where they were or how they were being treated, the PNA said. It was also not known how the radio station got the message.

The two men, both administrators of a road-building project of the South Korean firm Hanil Development Company, had been abducted by 50 NPA guerrillas in Pagudpud, north of Laoag. The NPA has demanded an end to all military activities in the area as a condition for the Koreans' release.

Meanwhile, a second group of New People's Army (NPA) rebels said they were holding an army corporal and a civilian engineer in Cagayan Province as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, PNA said.

The two, who were being held near Aparri Town, were on a military mission when they were captured, the agency quoted the NPA as saying. The rebels said their captives were being well treated and would be freed if unspecified demands were met, PNA reported.

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NODONG SINMUN HAILS KIM-GORBACHEV MEETING

SK020055 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2114 GMT 31 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 November editorial: "An Epochal Event Which Has Added a Brilliant Chapter to the History of Korean-Soviet Friendship"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, made a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union from 22 to 26 October at the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and has returned home. All of our party members and working people are exceedingly joyful that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has returned home with a shining success from his friendship visit to the Soviet Union, and are filled with endless respect and admiration for the great leader. They are also overflowing with endless feelings of trust in our party, which is successfully carrying out its foreign policy.

The WPK Central Committee Political Bureau held a meeting on 30 October and discussed the results of the visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Political Bureau meeting noted that the visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an epochal event which shares an extraordinary position of further comprehensively developing the Korean-Soviet relations of friendship, which entered a stage of new development at the summit meeting between the two countries in Moscow in May 1984.

The meeting also noted that this visit has greatly contributed to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and to expanding and developing the international communist movement and the movement for world peace.

Truly, the visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a significant historical visit. The leading cadres of the Soviet party and state greeted, with wholehearted hospitality, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an outstanding leader of our party and state and as a noted and experienced activist in the international labor and communist movements with greater respect than ever before with true feelings of friendship and comradely fraternity.

During his visit, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a significant meeting with respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. They had talks and conversation in a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely trust. Complete agreement of views was reached on all matters discussed during the talks and conversation. The leaders of the two countries expressed great satisfaction over the fact that Korean-Soviet friendship is being solidified and developed with each passing day in all fields. They also expressed a firm position that relations between the two parties and countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism would be further and comprehensively expanded and developed in the future and that they would jointly cope with all important developments concerning the two countries in light of their duties as allies pursuant to the DPRK-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

We are very glad that, through the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, mutual understanding has been deepened, that the comradely relations of friendship and intimacy have been further promoted, and that we have clearly confirmed once again the firm will and common yearning of the two parties, two countries, and two peoples to struggle together to oppose imperialism and war and to struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighboring countries connected to each other by a river. The people of Korea and the Soviet Union are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have together waged a protracted struggle for a common ideal and objective.

The relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are true relations of friendship and cooperation between class brothers which have been formed, solidified, and developed through the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and to realize the victory of the socialist and communist cause. They are indestructible relations of alliance between revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

The fraternal Soviet people assisted, with blood, in our people's cause to liberate the fatherland, and sent our people material and spiritual support during difficult times in our revolution. The Soviet people are giving active and invariable support and cooperation to our people today as well, as an ally and as a class brother, in their struggle for socialist construction and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

During the talks, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev highly appraised the struggle of our people to successfully carry out socialist construction, overcome difficult conditions, and creatively apply Marxism-Leninism to the specific reality of Korea under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, especially the facts that the leading body of our party has been firmly consolidated so as to inherit our revolutionary cause, that overall party work is carried out well, and that the party's unity and cohesion have been firmly solidified.

Our people are watching the fraternal Soviet people vigorously struggle to realize the grand program to accelerate the country's social and economic development in an atmosphere of new upsurge since the plenary meeting in April 1985. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is highly aware that the new upturn taking place in the Soviet Union has been made possible as a result of the energetic activity of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, a resolute Marxist-Leninist and a talented political activist, and expressed full support for the Soviet people's struggle for the comprehensive completion of socialism.

Our people wholeheartedly rejoice over the new revolutionary changes taking place in the Soviet Union and wish the Soviet people a more brilliant success in the struggle to carry out the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress, firmly rallied around the CPSU.

At this meeting, the leaders of the two countries extensively exchanged views on the fundamental problems that have arisen in preventing a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defending peace -- the acute issue presently facing mankind. Above all, they paid particular attention to the situation in Asia and Europe, which is becoming tense because of the arms buildup and the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialislts. In this connection, the leaders of the two countries have stressed the important significance of the peace initiatives put forward by the two parties and the two governments to defend the peace and security of the Korean peninsula, the Asian and Pacific region, Europe, and the world.

To prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend peace, all peace-loving forces of the world, including the socialist countries, the international communist movement, and the Nonaligned Movement, should be firmly united and vigorously conduct an anti-imperialist and antinuclear movement for peace on a worldwide basis.

Socialism is the great anti-Imperialist revolutionary force of our times confronting imperialism, and it is an antiwar force for peace. To struggle for peace is a firm and unalterable policy of the socialist state. The CPSU and the Soviet Government have put forward many active peace proposals, including proposals to ban nuclear testing, to realize nuclear arms reduction, to prevent the militarization of space, to completely abolish nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century, and to turn the Asian and Pacific region into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons and the danger of war. Last August, they took steps toward extending the unilateral proposal for nuclear text moratorium until 1 January next year. In particular, at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held in Reykjavik, they offered a bold and constructive initiative to halt the nuclear arms race and to eliminate the danger of a nuclear holocaust, and made a sincere effort to realize it. This clearly shows that the Soviet party and government, which are faithful to the Leninist peace-loving policy, take a responsible position for world peace and the fate of mankind.

Our people actively support the Soviet Union's peace-loving efforts and peace initiatives. The U.S. imperialists, dreaming of world domination, are intensifying the aggressive maneuvers against the Asian and Pacific region today. Particularly attaching great strategic significance to the Korean peninsula, they are accelerating the nuclear arms buildup in South Korea, turning it into a dangerous hotbed of nuclear war.

The maneuvers to form a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea are being stepped up. The evil designs of the Japanese militarist forces for overseas expansion is becoming more open. This aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula and the Asian region and increases the danger of nuclear war.

Our party and the government of the Republic have consistently endeavored to alleviate tension in Asia and on the Korean peninsula, to defend peace, and to solve the problem of reunifying Korea peacefully. Our constructive reunification proposals, including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal for talks by military persons in authority, and the proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone show such an endeavor well. The world's people positively support our policies and proposals for peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of the country.

Confirming once again the Soviet stand on the Korean question he had earlier stated in Vladivostok, the esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev fully supported the peaceful proposals advanced by our party and the government of the Republic. In particular, he stressed that the proposal of our party and the government of the Republic calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, the principal obstacles to Korea's reunification, from South Korea and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone should be realized without fail. He also said that he would never tolerate any maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean puppets to fabricate two Koreas by remaining faithful to the principle of class solidarity.

The fraternal Soviet people's support and backing serve as great encouragement to the just struggle of our people for national reunification and socialist construction. To strengthen political unity and to develop friendly and cooperative relations among the socialist countries is an important guarantee necessary to oppose imperialism and to achieve the victory of peace and the socialist and communist cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to the Soviet Union has recorded a new, bright chapter in the history of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship. The visit occupies a special place in more fully developing and expanding the relations of class alliance and fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union.

The two countries have pledged to cooperate with each other more closely and (?energetically) in various fields and to raise their levels more conspicuously. This will vigorously promote their common cause to accelerate socialist and communist construction in the two countries and, going one step further, will have great influence on rooting out the source of nuclear war in Asia and the Pacific region; on broadening ties for peace and cooperation; on strengthening the unity among the socialist countries and the unity of the international communist movement; and on accelerating the world revolutionary movement.

Through the brilliant outcome of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to the Soviet Union, we have more firmly come to cherish faith and pride in the justness of our revolutionary cause and its invincibility and its being ever-victorious. Our people value more than anything else the full blossoming of the Korean-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation, which has grown out of deep historial roots amid the profound concerns of the leaders of the two countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has invited Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to visit our country. His invitation has been willingly accepted. The visit to our country by General Secretary Comrade Gorbachev will become another historical event in the development of Korean-Soviet relations of friendship.

Upholding of decisions made at the just-concluded meeting of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, our people will advance forever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people on the single-track road of joint struggle to achieve victory in the cause of peace and the socialist and communist cause against imperialism and will make every effort possible to develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries based on proletarian internationalism. The indomitable friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will be permanent and immortal.

CPSU POLITBURO CITED ON KOREAN-SOVIET SUMMIT

SK030155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 2200 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] A meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has approved the results of the talks held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. According to the TASS News Agency, a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee was held on 30 October. Reporting on this meeting, the news agency pointed out as follows: The Politburo has approved the results of the talks held between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and DPRK President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee. At the same time, it stressed that opinions exchanged were significant in solidifying Korean-Soviet relations, further deepening ties in all sectors of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, and expanding mutual cooperation between the two countries in the struggle to achieve peace and international security. It further emphasized that creating a sound situation around the Asian and Pacific areas would contribute to peacefully resolving the Korean problem.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS USSR'S ARMS PROPOSALS

SK020832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA) -- The Korean people highly estimate the efforts of the Soviet people for world peace and security and express solidarity with them in their struggle, declares NODONG SINMUN Sunday. The signed commentary captioned "Responsible Position Towards Peace" says:

The Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union are striving energetically for the sacred cause of removing the danger of thermonuclear war and maintaining and consolidating peace, out of the noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace. But the U.S. imperialists have carried out some 20 test explosions in the period of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear testings.

This is a malicious challenge to peace. This vividly illustrates the bellicose color of the U.S. imperialists who are racing headlong in their preparations for a nuclear war, openly opposing nuclear arms reduction.

At the Soviet-U.S. Reykjavik summit meeting some time ago, the Scviet Union took bold initiatives for nuclear arms reduction, but the United States made an agareement impossible by clinging to its persistent bid to carry its "Star Wars" program into practice at any cost. This disclosed its true color as a nuclear-maniac running about like a headless fly in an effort to attain world supremacy by "superiority in strength."

The peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and its activities for defence of peace against war and nuclear weapons clearly prove its responsible position to prevent a thermonuclear war and defend world peace and security and its unswerving Leninist peace policy.

The United States should give up its anachronistic dream of attaining world supremacy by "strength" and accept the peace proposals of the peaceloving people, instead of waxing eloquent about "peace" and "detente."

KCNA DENOUNCES U.S. ARMY SECRETARY'S VISIT

SK010453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA) -- The U.S. secretary of the army flew into South Korea, giving off a powder smell, when the military exercise codenamed "Ssangyong 86" simulating an attack on the northern half of Korea is going on in the frontline area and large-scale mine laying and sweeping exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet navy is being frantically held on the sea off Chinhae, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Staying in South Korea since October 28, this warlike servant of U.S. imperialism has made an "inspection" to check up the "war preparations" of units of the U.S. imperialist aggresion forces and held a confab with the South Korean puppet clique to provoke war against the North.

At the secret confabs with the puppet minister of defence and chief of the general staff of the puppet army on October 30 they discussed the question of the U.S. aid to the puppets in "increasing the combat capacity" of the puppet army.

Such ill-boding moves between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique show how wild they are running in heightening the tension and increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

SSANGNYONG 86 CALLED 'SIMULATED ATTACK'

SK020811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet clique on October 31 staged a frantic military exercise in a simulated attack on the North in the frontline area with the mobilisation of armed forces of several division size with the support of tanks, artillery pieces and aircraft, according to a report. That day the puppet army and "homeland defence reserve forces" mobilized in this exercise codenamed "Ssangnyong-86" held a mobile exercise for counter-attack, river-crossing exercise and attack exercise, extensively inciting a war fever against the North.

This criminal military exercise has become more frenzied since the traitor Chon Tu-hwan turned up in the frontline area and agitated for war against the North on October 29.

The provocative "Ssangnyong-86" military exercise shows once again that the puppet clique tries to find a way out of the crisis caused by the rising tide of the spirit for independence against U.S. imperialism for democracy against fascism in South Korea in the provocation of war against the North.

KIM-IL SONG RECIEVES POLISH OFFICIAL MLYNCZAK

LD011119 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, President Kim Il-song has today received Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party's (SD) Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of State -- who is staying in Korea.

SOUTH'S OPEN-DOOR ECONOMIC POLICY DENOUNCED

SK310746 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 29 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 30 October Commentary: "A Wicked Scheme"]

[Text] On 25 October at a National Assembly session, the puppet prime minister stated that he would implement an open-door policy to socialist countries and make efforts to expand exchanges with them. He further stated that he would promote relations with Third World countries by dispatching missions or volunteers.

On 27 October, in a so-called inaugural address, he babbled about South-South cooperation. We cannot help but ask a question of the colonial puppets, which have difficulties in the face of strong resistance at home and abroad, whether they can afford to clamor about relations with other countries. The true intention of the puppets is to do something with socialist countries with which they have no diplomatic relation, but they are not qualified. As the developing situation in South Korea has shown, anticommunism, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, has reached the highest pitch since the reign of the Chon Tu-hwan ring began.

Dissatisfied with even anticommunism, the rascals are shouting about winning over or destroying communism. Recently, the puppet clique has arrested and detained an opposition party assemblyman charged with violating the national security law after concluding that his remarks during a National Assembly session were procommunist and serving the interest of the enemy -- remarks which stressed that reunification, rather than anticommunism, should be the fixed line of national policy. At this time, the puppet clique is attempting to knavishly punish him.

Foaming at the mouth, the puppet rulers rave that they will eliminate left-leaning and procommunism and firmly defend the fixed anticommunist line of national policy. The socialist countries with which the puppets definitely said that they would promote exchange are those which espouse communist ideology. Therefore, it is inconsistent for them to say they would form a friendship with these countries while claiming to adhere to a national policy of fixed anticommunist.

The purpose of the attempt by the Chon Tu-hwan ring designed to tease socialist and Third World countries is even more impure. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to entrust South Korea to the U.S. imperialist as their eternal colony by fabricating two Koreas in exchange for realizing its ambition for long-term of office.

Babbling about open exchange by the puppets is designed to provide an escape from international isolation and create an international atmosphere favorable to the fabrication of two Koreas. The puppet minister of foreign affairs himself has disclosed the puppets' criminal plot by saying he would try to realize entry into the United Nations and cross recognition by using the 1988 Olympics as a golden opportunity to improve relations with socialist countries. How mean and dirty this scheme of the puppets is -- a scheme designed to make use of even the Olympics, which adopts peace, friendship, and unity as an idea, as a tool to realize their impure purpose to oppose reunification and continue permanent division.

An attempt to be a special attack unit for an invasion by the U.S. imperialists by infiltrating into Third World countries lies hidden behind the puppets' babbling about developing relations with the aforementioned countries and south-south cooperation.

Socialist and Third World countries demand that peace and peaceful reunification be achieved in Korea. However desperately the puppets try to achieve their policy for exchange or develop relations, their nation-selling plot can never be realized.

A dirty stooge of the U.S. imperialists like traitor Chon Tu-hwan is not worthy to be a partner with independent countries. There will be only internal and external isolation and ruin for the puppets who cling to the anachronistic anticommunist policy.

KCNA REPORTS ON KPA CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SK020535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA) -- Soldiers of the Korean People's Army are performing feats in the peaceful construction sites in Korea.

In reponse to the order of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, 150,000 soldiers are now participating in large-scale construction objects including the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Sariwon potash fertilizer factory and the Kumgangsan power station.

Soldiers who have been mobilised in the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex are registering big successes every day in the construction spirit of having finished the ground-making project of buildings for vinalon and carbide production lines and other construction targets as a whole.

The complex is of weighty importance in producing 1,500 million metres of textile set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and increasing grain production. When the complex is built it will produce 100,000 tons of vinalon and a great deal of chemical fertilizers and other chemical goods.

Meanwhile, soldiers are stepping up the construction on the Kumgangsan power station in full steam.

The station is the biggest one of its kind in our country, which is being built by the new method of developing hydro power resources.

Projects of the station include the building of several big dams and large pumping stations in many places, which will draw water from the North Han, the Imjin and other rivers in Kangwon province to store it.

It will turn out more electricity than the large Taechon power station with is now under construction.

In the spirit and stamina of having finished the world's biggest West Sea barrage in a matter of 5 years, KPA soldiers are now effecting one innovation after another in the construction of the Taechon power station, the reclamation of tideland and the creation of salt fields.

NEW RADICAL STUDENT GROUP BEHIND KONGUK SEIZURE

SK012342 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Nov 86 P 1

[Text] Police yesterday investigated the student radicals who demonstrated on the campus of Konguk University about their ideological background and their role in the worst campus disturbance in recent months.

The four-day demonstration appears to have been spearheaded by the newly formed "national patriotic students' committee to struggle against outside forces and dictatorship" (Aehaktu), investigators said.

After the initial investigation, police referred eight students to the anticommunism section of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters as suspected leaders in the demonstration.

The eight included Chong Hyon-kon, an expellee of Seoul National University and chairman of the university's radical student group "Minmintu."

However, police failed to nab Kim Shin, believed to be the head of "Aehaktu," sources said. Kim, a junior at Korea University, slipped off the Konguk campus on the first day of the demonstration, the sources said.

Other demonstrators rounded up by police were being interrogated at 21 police stations in the capital city.

It was not clear how many of those detained in connection with the demonstrations at Konguk University will be arrested.

One report said that more than 1,200 students will be arrested with court-issued writs, while another report put the number at around 900.

Police would not comment on the reports, saying that they have yet to complete even preliminary investigations of the demonstrators totaling 1,525, including 513 coeds.

Police said the investigation was focused on the ideological background of the demonstrators, whther they had undergone indoctrination programs and whether they had been tainted with "Communist or leftist ideologies."

Earlier, law-enforcement officials voiced shock about the contents of the "pro-North Korean" slogans and leaflets produced by the radicals.

The student leader, Chong Hyon-kon, for instance, was quoted as claiming that the Korean War was triggered by South Korea and the United States in 1950, echoing the anti-Seoul Pyongyang propaganda.

"A thorough investigation of their ideological background is thus imperative," a police office said.

He said it appears that the four-day seizure at Konguk University was masterminded by the "national patriotic students' committee to struggle against outside forces and dictatorship."

Leaders of the new underground student group are remnants of the defunct radical student group, "Chamintu," investigators said.

Most of the students turned out to be those who had been engaged in campus unrest in the past, the investigators said.

The investigators said police and the prosecution may seek arrest writs from the court tomorrow or Tuesday when they complete the classification of those demonstrators according to their roles in the disturbance.

The students are being classified into four or five categories, depending on the degree of their participation in the demonstration.

According to prosecution and police investigators, leading protesters and those found responsible for seditious wall posters may be charged with violating the country's tough National Security Law.

Others may be accused of breaching laws concerning demonstrations, assemblies, violent acts and obstruction of the performance of official duties.

PUSAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROTEST KONGUK SEIZURE

SK312350 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] More than 8,500 students from 19 colleges and universities in Seoul and provincial cities yesterday staged on-campus demonstrations in protest against the police assault against demonstrators at Konguk University.

The protesters break down to 5,985 from 12 universities in Seoul and 2,530 from seven provincial colleges and universities.

About 2,000 Seoul National University students held an angry rally denouncing police for forcing protesting students out of five Konguk University buildings.

After the rally, they tried to march out of the campus and clashed with riot police who responded with tear gas shells.

Meanwhile, about 900 students occupied a campus library in this port city yesterday after thousands of riot police stormed Konguk University in Seoul to crush an earlier revolt of some 1,200 students.

The students of Pusan and Dong-a Universities barricaded themselves to stage an overnight sit-in demonstration in the library of Pusan University to protest against the violent ending of the revolt in Seoul.

INCHON UNIVERSITY ORDERED TO 'REMAIN CLOSED'

SK312354 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Education yesterday ordered Inchon University, which has been plagued with campus disturbances since Oct. 14, to remain closed.

It was the first time that a college was ordered to close its door because of campus turmoil in accordance with the enforcement decree Article 68 of the Education Law, the ministry said.

A ministry spokesman said that the college students have staged a violent sit-in in the school president's office, student hall and main building, demanding that the school founder not interfere in the schools management. They also demanded that the university president step down.

"They even destroy school belongings, halting all academic affairs, classes," the spokesman said.

A ranking ministry official said that his agency repeatedly urged the school authorities to restore normalcy [to] the private university, but no substantial progress has yet been made.

The student protest was prompted by the alleged participation in the school administration by its founder, Baek In-yop, 65.

Students claimed that Baek, who is also an advisor to the school on the construction of its headquarters, has been meddling in the personnel and financial affairs of the school foundation.

In particular, they maintained, Baek invested a large sum of the school foundation budget on constructing facilities other than those for educational purposes since last March.

A retired army general, Baek established the school complex on 858,000 square meters of land after he took over the foundation in August 1958.

PRIME MINISTER NO TO DEAL STERNLY WITH STUDENTS

SK010016 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong yesterday reiterated the government's determination to deal sternly with radical leftist students to safeguard national entity as well as the people's right to survival.

"Radical leftist and pro-communist activists deny our cherished system of liberal democracy itself and advocate the same cause as north Korea's in its propaganda against the south," he said.

No was delivering a speech at the annual meeting on national security situation held at the Seoul's Sejong Cultural Center. The session was attended by some 4,000 people from various walks of life.

Expressing grave concern about the increasing possibility of Communist north Korea's instigative attempts to obstruct the 1988 Seoul Olympics, he called for stability in all sectors of society.

To tide over the current political difficulty, No called for an early normalization of the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee through dialogue and compromise.

"The hackneyed practices of extreme confrontation, instigation and illegal political tactics should be rooted out to pave the way for a mature political climate," the prime minister said.

Yesterday's national security briefing session in Seoul will be followed by similar meetings in 11 major provincial capitals across the country through Nov. 22.

NKDP COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE KONGUK INCIDENT

SK012358 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP], clarified yesterday that his party objects to students activism which sympathizes with north Korean Communists.

Referring to the radical student demonstration at Konguk University Oct. 28-31, Yi said, 'If there are pro-communist forces which are capitalizing on the pure student movement, our party should stelrnly deal with them."

He made the remarks at a joint conference of vice NDP presidents and the members of the Special Committee for Campus Affairs at party headquarters.

However, he noted that students should not be falsely charged as pro-communist because of their calls for democracy.

In the joint meeting, they heard a report on the case of Konguk University from Mrs. Han Yong-ae, chief of the human rights department.

To draw countermeasures by his party, party president Yi instructed the members of the committee, headed by vice president Yi Ki-taek, to find the facts about the violent demonstration at Konguk University.

The special committee members were sent yesterday to five hospitals where some wounded students had been admitted, and to 13 police stations and relevant government offices, including the Home Ministry, to receive a true, cleaner picture and more information regarding the demonstration.

However, they were not allowed to interview the arrested students who are under investigation by the police.

On Friday, NDP lawmakers Kim Tong-uk, Kim Chung-kil and Kang Sam-chae visited Konguk University to view the scene of the student demonstration after the police removed all the protestors by force.

The major opposition party will discuss countermeasures in a party caucus tomorrow.

[The Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in its 2 November frontpage report on the NKDP meeting on student demonstrations, adds the following:

["The opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday formed a committee to probe into recent campus demonstrations, including the incident at Konguk University.

["The committee consists of party lawmakers of the National Assembly Home Affairs, Education-information and Judiciary Committees.

"A party spokesman said that members of the ad hoc committee will soon visit hospitals where students who were injured during the radical demonstration on the Konguk campus are receiving medical treatment.

"The formation of the committee was made during a joint meeting of leading officials and members of the Committee for Campus Affairs of the Party."

NKDP LAWMAKERS PRESS PARTY 'PURIFICATION DRIVE'

SK012323 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] A purificaton drive has been introduced in the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] by some senior lawmakers who oppose Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam's leadership of the party.

They maintained that party affairs should be managed by NDP president Yi Min-u.

Five leaders of the intra-party drive plan to submit a letter of recommendation to the party shortly after NDP advisor Kim Yong-sam returns from his overseas trip in the middle of this month.

Kim left for West Germany Friday to participate in an international meeting of Christian political leaders in Bonn Nov. 3-4. He will return Nov. 15.

The five are Rep. Pak Han-sang, Rep. Song Won-yong, chairman of the National Convention; Rep. Yi Taek-hui, chief policy-maker; and Reps. Pak Hae-chung and Yi Taek-ton.

In their meeting at a restaurant Friday, they agreed to give their reasons in a letter of recommendation stating that the party affairs should be handled mainly by president Yi.

They will also emphasize the fact that the time limit for the constitutional revision to reintroduce a president-led government based on the direct election formula should not be postponed from this year to next spring.

They maintained that the two biggest factions of the NDP, led by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, should be disbanded to unify the party and a system should be devised for fair personnel management.

In their meeting, they expressed their strong complaint against the procedural matter of appointing a new floor leader.

"The party's structure is such that the floor leader is designated without the knowledge of party president Yi. The floor leader should be appointed with the consent of party members rather than from a specific faction," they said.

Rep. Pak Hae-chung revealed that there are about 20 NDP lawmakers who sympathize with them.

However, they advised minor factional bosses Kim Chae-Kwang and Yi Chul-song not to come to the forefront of the drive so as not to precipitate the perception that they are challenging the party leadership.

HUN SEN ATTENDS GRADUATION OF FINANCIAL CADRES

BK010716 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] A ceremony was held recently at the office of the Finance Ministry to confer graduation certificates on 78 cadres from the second finance, accountancy, and banking course which lasted for more than 3 years. The ceremony was presided over by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs.

In a report on the graduation, Comrade Chhay Than, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of finance, noted that this is the second time that the Finance Ministry has fulfilled its task to train cadres in charge of finance and the first time that the Finance Ministry has helped train the banking cadres at this advanced stage.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen exhorted all the graduates that what he learned from college is valuable, but only a starting point. Thus upon returning to work, they must strive to increase their political quality and their specialized knowledge.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that it is imperative to consider and carry out activities in accordance with the policies and principles relating to the control of the economy, finance, and banking. It is particularly necessary to strive to turn finance and banking work into an effective tool or mobile force of the state of controlling the economy, finance, and banks.

The ceremony ended in a joyful atmosphere after 78 certificates were conferred on the graduates and citation banners and letters were handed over the 32 graduates who have made good marks in this course.

HUN SEN VISITS CADRES IN KOMPONG SOM CITY

BK300315 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, recently visited cadres and people in Kompong Som City. During his 6-day stay in Kompong Som City, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers met and had cordial talks with the comrade members of the provisional party committee and people's revolutionary committee in the city and listened to reports on work activities of the city. He also visited the sea port, fishing piers, economic zone, and various cultural centers and offices in the city.

Everywhere he went, the comrade listened to reports and answered questions related to the tasks assigned to the city by the party. Moreover, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers presided over a meeting to sum up the proselytization work and the first training course for the front's cadres in the city. On that occasion, the comrade spoke on the tense international situation, particularly the tense situation in Southeast Asia created by the hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperalists and Thai authorities. The comrade also stressed the stand and goodwill of the three Indochinese countries which desire to coexist peacefully with other countries and fully support the Soviet Union's peace initiative concerning the elimination of the nuclear arms.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hun Sen exhorted all cadres, party members, and personnel to make every effort to understand the local demand and vigorously carry out the three strategic tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

CHEA SIM ADDRESSES MONKS IN KOMPONG SPEU PROVINCE

BK310653 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the party and front led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, visited cadres, combatants, and people in Kompong Speu Province on 30 October.

During its stay there, the delegation called on cadres and personnel in various offices and units in the province and visited orphans in the provincial town. It also distributed gifts -- clothes, books, pencils, and toys -- to the orphans and inspected Krang Ambel dike in Voar Sar commune, Samraong Tong District, which is a large irrigation network capable of irrigating hundreds of hectares of rice fields.

It also attended the sixth monks' conference of Kompong Speu Province. Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim hailed and highly valued the great achievements and feats of arms scored in the defense and construction work by the authorities, people, and monks in the province. The comrade stressed that all these achievements constituted an appropriate response to the resolution of the fifth party congress and an effective contribution to strengthen our revolution's position of strength and victory.

Comrade Chea Sim also exhorted cadres, personnel, mass organizations, people, and monks in the province to make further efforts to vigorously stimulate the triple revolutionary movement.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE ON SRV TALKS OFFER

BK020358 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Nov 86

[30 October message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on Vietnamese talks maneuver]

[Text] At the samdech's advice, His Excellency Thiounn Prasith, DK permanent representative at the United Nations, has reported to me the essence of what Vietnam has proposed through the Austrian Embassy. I am in unanimous agreement with the samdech's view and position with regard to this Vietnamese proposal.

1. It is evident that this Vietnamese proposal further confirms that Vietnam is in serious trouble.

2. However, Vietnam has not yet abandoned its tricks. It wants the samdech and our CGDK to hold talks with its puppets. It wants to dupe people into erroneously believing that the Cambodian problem is one between Cambodians.

3. I am in complete agreement with the samdech that we cannot hold talks with the Vietnamese puppets. Talks should be held between Vietnam, the aggressor, and Cambodia, the victim of Vietnam's aggression and represented by the CGDK.

The samdech is particularly right in saying that talks between the samdech and the CGDK and Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Nguyen Co Thach are of the same level for our side and for the Vietnamese side. We agree to allow Heng Samrin and Hun Sen to be part of the Vietnamese delegation. However, when it comes to making a joint statement, whether any agreement was reached or not, there should be only two signatories, that is the samdech and Truong Chinh or Pham Van Dong. Samdech's position on this enables the samdech and our CGDK to maintain our level. Vietnam cannot look down upon us or cheat before, during, or after the talks. Our stand is supported by the world which united with us in further pressuring Vietnam. Vietnam will be forced to hold talks with the samdech and our CGDK.

4. I have already told our cadres and male and female combatants about the samdech's advice to strive to more vigorously fight against the Vietnamese on the battlefield. Our compatriots are greatly encouraged by the samdech's lofty advice and are determined to do their best and unite the three parties' armed forces to brave all obstacles and implement well the samdech's advice. Our compatriots miss the samdech and neak mneang [title of Sihanouk's wife] and ask me to convey to you both their respect and love.

Our situation is good and is getting better. Vietnam's situation is bad and is getting worse both in Cambodia and in Vietnam.

Finally, I would like to wish the samdech and neak mneang good health, longevity, and constant success.

Please accept my highest and most respectful consideration.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 30 October 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democrataic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

VONADK: SRV SOLDIERS KILLED IN PHNOM PENH

BK010044 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] On 20 October, nationalist Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy lobbed hand grenades on Vietnamese soldiers who were searching our people's homes in Russei Kev in Phnom Penh, killing four of them immediately.

VODK: SOLDIERS MUTINY; KILL SRV GOVERNOR

BK310335 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] On 15 October, the patriotic Cambodian soldiers posted in Srei Snam District of Siem Reap Province killed a Vietnamese provincial governor and a member of the provincial committee in their mutiny against these Vietnamese while they were forcing our people in Srei Snam District to clear bush on the battlefield on the western border of Cambodia.

On 19 October, the patriotic Cambodian soldiers of the armored vehicle unit posted at Chhup, Preah Net District, Battambang Province, fired at and wounded a Vietnamese regimental commander. After this event, three patriotic Cambodian soldiers fled to join our national army, bringing along an AK rifle.

This is a display of lofty patriotism of these fraternal Cambodian soldiers who do not want to serve the Vietnamese Hanoi authorities' war of aggression and genocide. These patriotic activities constitute a good example for other fraternal Cambodian soldiers encouraging them to rise up, turn their guns against the Vietnamese aggressors, and flee to join with our nation and people in the struggle to liberate our country and people and defend our Cambodian race.

KHIEU SAMPHAN CONDOLES DEATH OF PRC'S MARSHAL YE

BK240922 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Democratic Kampuchea Vice President Khieu Samphan's 23 October message of condolences on the death of the PRC's Marshal Ye to PRC State Council Member and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian]

[Text] Beijing: Dear Excellency, I have received the most shocking and saddening news about the demise of Marshal Ye Jianying on 22 October 1986 at the age of 90. Marshal Ye Jianying was an outstanding hero of the Chinese people who made an active and immortal contribution to the founding of present-day modern China. He sacrificed all his life to the cause of national liberation, the glory and prosperity of China, and the reputation and well-being of the Chinese people. At the same time, despite his advanced age he also made a priceless contribution to the realization of the Chinese people's great four modernizations. All this has made him famous both at home and abroad. His good name has been inscribed forever in the golden annals of the PRC's history. In this sense, the demise of Marshal Ye Jianying constitutes a great loss for the Chinese people and the PRC. At the same time, his demise is also a great loss for the Cambodian people. Marshal Ye Jianying was a close comrade in arms to the Cambodian people at all times. Together with the Chinese people and Government of the PRC, he always resolutely and unswervingly stood on the side of the Cambodian people's successive just struggles, especially the current struggle waged persistently and valiantly by the whole Cambodian nation and people against the Hanoi aggressors for national survival and racial preservation.

On this most grevious occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people, th CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to express deepest regret at this loss and voice heartfelt condolences to the bereft family and the friendly Chinese people and PRC Government. I humbly pay my last tribute to the noble soul of the deceased. Please, Excellency, accept my highest salutations and regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 23 October 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

SIHANOUK THANKS UN FOR ACCEPTING CREDENTIALS

BK261311 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 October, the UN General Assembly approved the Democratic Kampuchean credentials without a vote. Having been extremely isolated in the international arena by the firm and active support for Democratic Kampuchea of a large number of peace- and justice-loving countries, Vietnam and its allies dared not oppose the DK credentials. Moreover, at this year's UN General Assembly, countries that have often made deceitful speeches in accordance with Vietnam's dark schemes were less active than before.

After the UN General Assembly had approved our credentials, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea made a speech thanking all friendly countries that voted for the resolution calling for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the UN General Assembly for taking this just and correct stand. The following is the full text of the samdech's speech:

Mr President: The General Assembly has just approved without a vote the report of the Credentials Committee representing the UN member countries attending this session. Through this deed, this noble General Assembly has clearly reaffirmed that Democratic Kampuchea is a member of our United Nations and that the CGDK is the sole, legitimate, legal representative of the Cambodian people and nation. For this reason, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like once again to express lofty salutations to our renowned General Assembly for this just attitude, which has enhanced the prestige of our General Assembly and greatly encouraged and aroused the struggling Cambodian people. This valuable and just attitude shows the world that our United Nations is the most careful defender of international law and the last bulwark withstanding the forceful and hegemonistic policies that are aimed at creating a new international order relying on the use of force alone.

Also through this attitude, our United Nations wants to show its firm and unswerving will to defend the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, in which all peace- and justice-loving countries place their hopes.

In the current International Year of Peace, all these peace- and justice-loving countries are satisfied with and proud of the United Nations. As for our Cambodian people, we regard this noble decision of the United Nations as another confirmation of the legitimacy and legality of their national patriotic struggle, aimed at liberating Cambodia from the yoke of the Vietnamese colonialists and expansionists, defending our nation's 2000-year-old civilization and culture, and freeing our race from being Vietnamized by the Vietnamese enemies. Our Cambodian people regard this UN resolution as a great encouragement for them to continue their valiant struggle through to the end. With the firm support of the world community, despite all difficulties, our struggle has advanced tremendously in all aspects.

The SRV -- our opponent who has tried to plunder the Cambodian seat at the United Nations for its puppet in Phnom Penh to legalize its war of aggression in Cambodia -- should have realized that its arrogant desire and colonialist and expansionist policy against Southeast Asia wold affect its prestige and national interests. If Vietnam insists on taking this dangerous and impassive path as it has done for the past 8 years, it will certainly become extremely isolated in the world, and the situation in Southeast Asia will become more tense, because all countries in this region will not accept its aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli.

We sincerely hope that Vietnam regains its sense and abandons its obsolete design, so that it can coexist peacefully and in a friendly manner with all countries in the region. Our 8-point peace proposal, which I had the honor to explain thoroughly in this noble General Assembly, is aimed at achieving this aspiration.

Mr President, in conclusion I would like to represent Democratic Kampuchea in expressing how greatly impressed we are by the United Nations and the ideals and principles of our organization in this International Year of Peace.

I would like also to once again express our profound and emotional gratitude to the UN General Assembly, which made a noble decision this morning by approving with an overwhelmingly majority vote the resolution on the situation in Cambodia, demanding the total and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops -- that is, the Vietnamese aggressor troops -- from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to exercise independently their sacred right to self-determination through a free election under UN supervision.

Through its firm support for this resolution, the noble UN General Assembly has reaffirmed its unswerving desire to resolve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means, thus contributing to bringing about an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia in Southeast Asia and restoring peace and stability in this hot zone of the world.

COMPARISON OF DECREE ON NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT

Vientiane KPL in English at 0902 GMT on 1 November carries a 70-word report on the decree issued on 29 October by the joint session of the president, the SPC, and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR on nomination of president. This Vientiane KPL English version has been compared with the Vientiane KPL English version published in the 31 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page I 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, penultimate and last lines in the 1 November KPL report reads: the acting president of the republic. (changing wording)

Last paragraph, from line three in the 1 November KPL report reads: the Lao PDR at the proposal of President Souphanouvong for (changing words).

USSR AMBASSADOR MEETS PHOUMI VONGVICHIT

BK011032 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 1 (KPL) -- The newly accredited ambassador of the Soviet Union to the Lao PDR, Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikheyev presented here yesterday his credentials to acting-president of the republic Phoumi Vongvichit, who is also a Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In their cordial talk after the presentation, acting-president P. Vongvichit wished the new Soviet Ambassador success in his diplomatic mission here, thereby contributing to the existing solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. He fully supported the Soviet peace initatives, especially the Vladivostok statement by General Secretary M. Gorbachev on July 28. Though the Reykjavik meeting did not bring about the result as expected by mankind, it has opened the way towards nuclear arms reduction, Phoumi Vongvichit said in reference to the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in the Icelandic capital.

For his part, Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikheyev welcomed the achievements scored by the Lao people in the past ten years, and expressed his satisfaction over the Lao peoples devoted preparations for the coming 4th party congress.

On this occasion, the newly accredited Soviet ambassador congratulated Phoumi Vongvichit on his appointment as acting-president of the Lao PDR, and wished him success in his noble mission.

CHAMPASSAK PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS CLOSES 28 OCT

BK301231 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 30 (KPL) -- The second party congress of the southern Champassak Province was successfully closed on Oct 28 after three days of sitting.

Present as a guest of honour at the congress was Khamtai Siphandon, Politburo member of the party CC.

The congress heard a political report presented by Sounthon Thep-asa, member of the party CC and secretary of the provincial party committee.

The participants expressed deep gratitude to and firm confidence in the clearsighted leadership of the LPRP headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan.

They also expressed thanks to the peoples of fraternal socialist countries, especially the party committees and peoples of their sister provinces of Nghia Binh (Vietnam) and of Stung Treng (Kampuchea) for their help.

A new executive committee of 23 members and 14 delegates to the coming 4th congress of the LPRP were elected on the occasion.

INTERIOR MINISTERY HOLDS SECOND PARTY CONGRESS

BK010632 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The second congress of the grass-roots party committee of the Interior Ministry was convened last Wednesday with the participation of A-sang Laoli, member of the party Central Committee and acting minister of interior; Brigadier General Khamphon Boutdakham, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of interior; Colonel Bounma Mithong, deputy minister of interior; and a large number of representatives of party members from various units in the public security forces attached to the Interior Ministry.

During the congress, Brig Gen Khamphon Boutdakham presented a political report to the participants describing the glorious victories and achievements scored by the public security forces in the recent past which have contributed to fulfilling the tasks of defending the revolution and defending and building the country in the new period.

The congress also appraised and drew lessons from the strong and weak points of the work carried out by the Interior Ministry's grass-roots party committee, especially its leadership and guidance roles in encouraging and guiding officers and men in the public security forces to concentrate all efforts to tirelessly and with their own initiative fulfill their public security assignments, thereby bringing peace and public order to our society.

PARTY MEMBERS AT CENTRAL LEVEL HOLD CONFERENCE

BK311323 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 31 (KPL) -- A conference with the attendance of 120 party members from various ministries and state institutions at central level was opened here Wednesday.

In his speech, Nout Vannavong, responsible for the training of party members at central level, spoke of the achievements in the consolidation of the party committees at central level and their guidance in various branches of activity. He elaborated on the guidelines and orientation in the consolidation of the party comittees and the training of party members of central level.

The same day, Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the LPRP CC, addressed the conference. He welcomed the achievements scored recently by the party cadres and members at various institutions, and appealed to them to strive harder to enhance the leading role of the party in social life.

M. Sengmani encouraged them to fulfil their task and obtain still greater achievements in socialist construction in anticipation of the upcoming 4th party congress.

ARMY HOLDS RALLY ON SUCCESS OF SECOND CONGRESS

BK300556 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The Army General Political Department held a rally this morning [29 October] to hail the success of the second congress of party representatives in the entire Army. The rally was attended by representatives of the General Logistics Department and the General Staff Department as well as by cadres from various units attached to the National Defense Ministry and all cadres and combatants of the entire Army General Political Department.

At the rally, the successful achievements of the congress were presented. Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, deputy chief of the Army General Political Department, in his speech called on all the cadres and combatants to translate into reality the contents of the resolution of the congress when they returned to their respective units. They also called on them to strive in emulation campaigns to score ever greater, concrete achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth party congress.

ECONOMIC SUCCESS OF SARAVANE PROVINCE REVIEWED

BK301229 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 30 (OANA-KPL) -- The southern Saravane Province has made considerable progress in the development of its economy in the past ten years.

In 1985, the provincial rice hectarage exceeded 31,000 with an increase of 27 percent in rice-output. The practice of nomadic cultivation harmful to the forest area of the province decreased by 34 percent last year. In 1985, Saravane obtained 450 kilograms of rice per capita.

The collectivization movement in the province has also made headway. Saravane now has 300 agri-coops, encompassing 50 percent of its population and 72 percent of its total farmland. The system of contractual work is being applied by 40 of the 300 cooperatives in the province.

Saravane has also paid attention to the extension of the irrigation network. It now has four irrigation projects and 22 pumping stations capable of watering nearly 3,000 hectares.

In its efforts to be self-sufficient in meat production, the province has promoted veterinary service, even in remote areas. As a result, the province has a total of 112,865 pigs, a 62 percent increase over 1976, and over 177,000 fowls.

OFFICIAL, LPDR ENVOY DISCUSS UPCOMING TALKS

BK010231 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] Thailand and Laos yesterday agreed to discuss "anything constructive" in their forthcoming talks in Vientiane to pave the way for a ministerial meeting in Bangkok, informed sources said.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong yesterday met M.R. Thep Thewakun, the director general of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, to prepare for a visit of a Thai delegation to Laos later this month.

Sarot did not disclose what was discussed between them but informed sources said that their meeting focused on the agenda for the upcoming talks.

The sources said Khampham and Thep agreed that both sides will exchange views on "anything constructive" to improve their bilateral relations.

On top of the agenda for the Vientiane talks are expected to be ways to boost two-way trade, repatriation of Laotian refugees stranded in Thailand, negotiations on the prices of electricity Thailand buys from Laos and the arrangement for the return of eight Laotian aircraft left in Udon Thani.

The sources noted that these are issues which are not controversial and can be discussed without putting either side in an awkward position.

The Thai delegation is also expected to inform Vientiane of the Thai Government's decision to remove export restrictions on over 205 items classified as strategic goods to demonstrate its goodwill towards Laos.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said recently that former Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, now an advisor to the prime minister, would lead the Thai delegation to visit Laos. The delegates would include officials from the Foreign Ministry, Interior Ministry and National Security Council.

The sources said that the visit will take place after the congress of Laotian communist party scheduled for Nov 13-15.

The planned visit is part of the on-going efforts of the two countries to improve their ties which have been strained by a series of border incidents. Among them is the dispute over three villages along the Thai-Laotian border in Uttaradit of Thailand.

The visit will be the first by senior Thai officials to Laos in the past two years. The sources said that if the visit produces satisfactory results, a ministerial conference between the two countries would follow in Bangkok.

VOFA SEES RELATIONS WITH LAOS 'MOVING FORWARD'

BK010901 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Station Article: "Thai-Lao Relations Are Moving Forward"]

[Text] Following the official visit to Laos by former Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan and the official visit to Thailand by Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan in April and January 1979 respectively, the two countries agreed to strengthen relations, friendship, and close cooperation between their governments and people, particularly in the border provinces, and turn the land and Mekong River borders into borders of peace and friendship on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, legal interests, and the peaceful settlement of mutual problems. Although relations between the two countries might have been affected by the demarcation line question during the past 2 years, the Thai Government has always affirmed its determination to settle the border problem through negotiations. In early August, Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister and general secretary of the LPRP, declared after a cabinet meeting: We are ready to hold talks with the Thai side at both the government and local official levels so as to create conditions to strengthen understanding and trust between Thailand and Laos.

The Thai Foreign Ministry therefore asked the Interior Ministry to instruct the governors of provinces along the border with Laos to open talks at the local level with the Lao side. The provincial governors have been empowered to make direct contact with Lao officials to settle any local problems and revive cultural exchanges and trade between the Thai and Lao people along the Mekong River.

Meanwhile, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has expressed the hope that Thai-Lao relations will be futher improved and that both sides will forget their past conflicts, adding that the Thai side is ready to reciprocate the friendly gesture from the Lao side. He also affirmed Thailand's determination to develop close ties with Laos and disclosed that the Interior Ministry had been asked to instruct provincial governors to try to promote good relations at the local level and organize activities such as sporting contests which can be participated in by the people of the two countries.

Sawanit Khongsiri, former spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, said last week in an interview that he welcomed the Lao side's response to the Thai Government's policy which is aimed at improving relations with neighboring countries and promoting peace and peaceful coexistence. He also disclosed that Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila had expressed his willingness to meet with Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut at the United Nations in New York during the 41st UNGA session to consult with him about ways to promote bilateral relations between Thailand and Laos.

Khamphan Simmalavong, Lao ambassador to Thailand, has expressed his desire for both Thailand and Laos to forget the past border conflicts because they can only lead to misunderstandings. He said that the two countries should create a friendly atmosphere and improve relations in all areas.

The goodwill gestures of both the Thai and Lao sides have brought about hopes that bilateral relations are moving toward improvement as the two countries are neighbors which share a common border and have had brotherly relations since time immemorial.

ARMY RELEASES REPORT ON CPT FRONT ACTIVITIES

BK010235 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The post-election period has seen an unprecedented buildup in the front activities of the Communist movement whose strength now "has surpassed that of the democratic force," Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said.

Chawalit also admitted in his report to Premier Prem Tinsulanon during the meeting to review the counter-insurgency strategy on Wednesday that the armed forces had since 1982 failed to make any progress in their "political offensive" to put an end to communist insurgency.

"As I am reading this report, the political offensive has hit a snag. For four years, there has been no consistent political offensive," Chawalit said in the report whose text was made available to the Press by the army yesterday.

The army decided to release the report apparently because it wanted to clarify what was understood to be a misinterpretation of Chawalit's statement by Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun.

Wanchai quoted Chawalit as telling the closed-door meeting that the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) was in the process of restoring arms and penetrating political parties to revive its armed struggle. The statement has irked many lawmakers, especially those who are former CPT members.

But when approached by reporters yesterday, Chawalit declined to discuss the issue. "All the facts are in the text of the report given out by the army secretariat," he said flatly.

Army Secretary Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, meanwhile, said the text of Chawalit's report will be broadcast over the army radio network this morning to dispel any possible misundertanding.

Premier Prem said during his meeting with newspaper editors at the Government House yesterday that Chawalit's statement could have been misinterpreted.

In his report, however, Chawalit admitted that the CPT, despite its military setback, has achieved an unprecedented success in strengthening its front activities. He said the government and the armed forces have been complacent after winning the CPT militarily.

He said the armed forces have practically halted their political offensive, allowing the CPT an opportunity to successfully switch from armed struggle to enlarge its front activities.

Chawalit called for "an immediate removal of the impediments to the political offensive" by the armed forces against the CPT.

"...After the general election (July this year), the CPT has been highly successful in building up its front activities, making the strength of the communist movement far superior to that of the democratic forces. The situation compels the democratic movement to reorganize itself to reverse the trend," he said.

Chawalit said the only force that can crush the communist movement is "national solidarity."

The army chief, who is the overall commander of the anti-communist units, devoted a considerable portion of his report to reviewing the past performance of the armed forces in countering communist insurgency.

Army Radio on CPI

BK021200 Bankgok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 31 Oct 86

["Army Meets the People" Program]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Dear listeners, the Armed Forces is the major institution in charge of defending national security. We realize that it is our duty to closely and continuously follow up all developments. We know that our initial political offensive is likely to succeed although we have encountered numerous obstacles. The Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] is not standing idle. After being defeated militarily, the CPT turned to expand its united front movements so that it can use them as conditions to review the war. It appears that the CPT has, unprecedentedly, been very successful in this area, thus speeding up the restructuring of its organization for the employment of new tactics amid the deterioration of the country's politics, in particular after the previous election. The government side is now on the defensive, as it was when the CPT was waging war in the past. The current situation indicates that a new war can happen. However, the Armed Forces' concern over such developments on many occasions have been viewed with incriminating eyes. [Musical] interlude

Dear listeners, we know well that the halt of the armed struggle does not mean peace and order for the country, not 100 percent. There are numerous conditions favorable to the CPT. Analysts believe that there are five such conditions:

1. The end of the war was only the destruction of the CPT's strongholds, liberated zones, and its liberation army in the form of regular soldiers and guerrillas. However, its local militias and fighters under different disguises have not yet been destroyed.

2. The war was halted with no obligations on the CPT. The motionless liberation army is still fully equipped; its hidden weapons can be used at any moment.

3. The idea of armed struggle, which still exists, is being propagated at all times.

4. Conflicts among different groups that once participated in the armed struggle have now been settled.

5. The current political and economic situation has fostered excellent objective conditions for the CPT to increase its united fronts and prepare its liberation army and united fronts.

Dear listeners, with the sense of responsibility on part of the Armed Forces, the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] has to report the movements and the overall results of the operations of our side to the government agencies concerned. The roundup report is factual and is based on sincerity with the hope that all agencies concerned will be informed of the real situation and the obstacles which we must overcome so as to prevent the growth of the CPT.

We want the government and all state agencies, as well as commissions of the House of Representatives, to be aware of the threat and also the existence of the CPT, which can be confirmed. We have no intention of conjuring up the communist ghost as some people think. The CPT is still alive, and there is no CPT ghost for us to conjure up. If it is dead, why should we revive it to waste more lives and blood of our people. The 16 long years of killing of our Thai brothers is a great and unforgettable lesson for the Thai people. The allegation that the Armed Forces is conjuring up the communist ghost for fear that its budget would be cut is groundless. [musical interlude]

Dear listeners, we realize that the country's survival does not solely depend on soldiers. We know that all forms of the country's economic progress and development are also part of the country's survival. The present leadership of the Armed Forces has been trying to cut all unnecessary expenditures. The Armed Forces has been trying its utmost to make every cent in the budget useful. In particular, the Armed Forces is developing its combat readiness on the basis of austerity. We never call for an additional budget. We know quite well that the government has to develop the country in other areas too for the well-being of the Thai fraternal people. Why should the Armed Forces behave in the way it has been accused by some people of doing. The development of our Armed Forces by eliminating all unnecessary things is like giving it a new fitting so that it can move swiftly and be ready to fight the country's enemy. The Armed Forces at present does not want to be like hooligans with hefty bodies. We want to be fighters with strong minds and bodies, and stand on the foundation of righteousness. With our awareness of the country's economic problems, we are not the sons who always beg for money from our father despite our knowing that he himself is short of money. We also realize that we have many younger and elder bothers and sisters. The accusation that the Armed Forces is attempting to undermine democracy is quite a serious one which we cannot accept.

Dear listeners, you probably know that every soldier must attend the oath of allegience ceremony. We never forget the words we utter during the ceremony that we will support and defend the democratic form of administration with the king as the head of state. The ceremony is sacred. How can soldiers forget what they said during the ceremony? Soldiers, the Armed Forces, have been doing their duty of defending democracy with the hope that the sovereign power is indeed given to the Thai people. This is the unswerving stand of the Armed Forces because it is the hope and dignity of the Armed Forces.

The army commander said during the report on the results of the operations to defeat the Communists on 29 October that although our hope was not fulfilled in 1983, it was our sincere desire to see democracy in our country.

[Begin General Chawalit Yongchaiyut recording] I obviously made an incorrect evaluaion of the situation. In the report on the planning and guideline for the suppression operations against the communists for 1983, I stated that if the Armed Forces could totally end the war and explicitly win victory, it would acquire high political status since the Armed Forces is like the rescuer of the country. The government and government mechanism would believe in the Armed Forces and agree to launch a political offensive against the CPT as requested by the Armed Forces. Destruction of the high-level united fronts of the CPT, including the dictators and dark influences in all localities, can be achieved through changing the state policies so that they are more in line with the demands of the people and further expanding the implementation of those policies. In particular, in addition to the expansion of indivudual freedom as the initial stage of the political offensive, efforts must be made to give sovereign power to the people. I admit that the situation since then, our Armed Forces has been interfering in all affairs related to the expansion of individual freedoms and sovereign power of the people without setting priority or areas in conformity with the situation and reality.

Therefore, the Armed Forces has lost its credibility and desired status. These are major obstacles which can hinder our plan. On 17 October 1984, I said in the roundup report on the communist insurgency that at present we have completed only one portion of our task -- ending the revolutionary war of the CPT. The political war is still dragging on. Very little has been achieved in eliminating the united fronts and the situation of the national war through neutral policy. The change of the armed struggle pursued by the CPT to a peaceful one is not yet completed. [End recording]

Dear listeners, the Armed Forces is determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the people and fight injustice and dark influences so as to earn sovereignty for the people. This is the unswerving stand of the Armed Forces. Even the Army's policy under the leadership of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut stresses this stand, but it also adds the soldiers' awareness of duty so that they know how they can properly get involved in politics; as the Army's policy on civilian affairs says: The army is firm in its determination to support and defend the democratic form of administration with the king as the head of state. The Army, a part of the state mechanism, will safeguard and support the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand and will not interfere in politics less it affect justice for the organs which have beena accepted and trusted by the people.

Dear listeners, the Army's policy cited in this program can prove the firm determination of the Army to defend and safeguard democracy and support the government. The allegation that soldiers are the ones who undermine democracy is groundless, and it is apparent that the people who made such allegations intend to offend the feelings of the sincere people and provoke them to join the complicated war of mudslinging. The Army commander has appealed to the people in the country to unite and expose the readjustment of the CPT maneuvers following the previous general election [words indistinct]. His statement presented the facts he learned in following up developments to all concerned. He said:

[Begin Chawalit recording] Repsected and distinguished persons, following the general election, the CPT has successfully recruited more united fronts. Since the strength of the communist movement has been superior to the democratic movement, the latter therefore must be reorganized so that they can destroy the CPT united fronts. The strength that is superior to the strength of the united fronts is the strength of the people in the entire country or the strength of national unity. In short, the first thing that must be stressed in this regard is the effort t create national unity. The growing CPT united fronts have brought back the possibility of the revival of the armed struggle. You probably know that the united fronts' objective is the revival of armed struggle. At this point, it is necessary to move the emphasis from the development of democracy to the fight to defeat the communists. But instead of fighting to end the war, we will fight to prevent war. The reason we have to shift our emphasis is that the preparatory movements for starting a new war have become more frequent and have expanded strangely. The news on preparations for war and the atmosphere of war are dominant in the left wing and other factions while the government and other agencies are not aware of what is going on because they are interested only in politics and the National Assembly.

Respected and distinguished persons, since the end of the war and our political offensive, the CPT is now on the offensive. We have not simply halted our offensive but we moved backwasrd to the point that the opponent can resoundingly announce that Policy No 66/23 is deceitful. Many government officials who formerly protected villages have now turned to oppress the latter. The CPT has not only launched its political offensive but is also waiting for the order from its leadership to wage war. This is a matter of serious concern. I said on many occasions that to defeat the CPT, the political parties in the government must fight the CPT. The Thai Armed Forces will fight the CPT liberation army. The state mechanism at all levels must fight its CPT counterparts.

We believe that political parties and political stability of the government are most important in the fight to defeat the CPT. ISOC maintains that the government's stability does not depend on the number of political parties in the coaliton, but on the uniformity of thinking and firm determination of the parties in the coaltion to do their best in carrying out their duties. The policy of serving the country and people is above everything. The ISOC and the Armed Forces believe that his excellency the prime minister has been trying his best to create the uniformity of thinking, the power of justice, and the proper application of theories and guidelines which are most wanted in the present circumstances.

Respected and distinguished persons, there is nothing in the world that is as difficult to attain as righteousness, as its effective is enormous. The real winner is the one who possesses genuine righteousness. [End recording]

Dear listeners, a politician has accused senior military officers of engaging in corruption saying they are rich and live in big houses worth many millions of baht. He has intentionally painted an ugly picture of military officers. Many retired officers live in small houses, drive old cars, and live on the pension they draw in accordance with their ranks. They do not live an extravagant life, nor have they received financial support from businessmen like other people. Some of them might be rich because they come from wealthy families or have their own businesses unrelated to their military careers, however, these are very few in number and not as rich as has been alleged. Fraternal people know that soldiers are rich only on pay day. Such groundless and vague allegations only offend the feelings of the innocent who are unable to defend themselves. [musical interlude]

The policy of the present leadership of the Armed Forces is that senior military officers must declare their assets and liabilities. This initiative is in response to the government's general policy. Military officers, in fact, do this voluntarily; the move is to prevent criticism and is praiseworthy. The Armed Forces are a major institution of the country directly in charge of the defense of national independence and sovereignty as well as national security. We are not saying that we are the only institution responsible in this area. Therefore, we do not say anything which might be construed to mean that we have a monopoly on patriotism. On the contrary, the Armed Forces have appealed to the people of all groups in the country to unite to defend the country.

Certainly, there are many institutions which participate in the defense of the country, but the one that has to confront the enemy is the Armed Forces -- which includes soldiers, police, and civilian volunteers. They are the first groups of people who must be willing to sacrifice their lives. In any event, we never take it for granted that we love the country more than other people; we know that all Thai love the country equally. Everyone must love his country -- his homeland. Since the Armed Forces have been assigned to be the vanguard in the defense the country's independence and sovereignty, it is therefore their duty to work accordingly without any condition. Whether the sky is cloudy, the ground is muddy, or the weather is dry and hot, the people in the Armed Forces must not complain or be discouraged in carrying out their duty. Do those who have made charges against us know their duty? The country is not something to experiment with. Whatever happens, good or bad, it must be under the democratic system with the king as head of state.

MINISTER SAYS ARMY DID NOT MEAN TO THREATEN MP'S

BK300759 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun this morning said the militarymen did not mean to threaten members of Parliament when they said the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] has infiltrated political parties.

"This is only a biannual assessment and analysis of communist activities by the military and the comment has nothing to do with the Parliament's budget scrutiny," he said.

Following the comment made by Gen Prem Tinsulanon and some military officers yesterday that the CPT has infiltrated several factions in the society including student groups and political parties, many MPs were reported to criticise such statement.

MP Chaturon Chaisaeng (Democrat-Chachoengsao), who was a communist defector, told newsmen that he believed the statement was linked to the Parliment's scrutiny of the budget which could see a decrease in the Armed Forces' allocation.

MP Khaisaeng Suksai (Democrat-Nakhon Phanom) said such statement has weakened confidence of both communist defectors and those insurgents who may want to give up.

Khaisaeng, a former CPT member, said he has much confidence in the current Army C-in-C [commander in chief] for his good attitude towards former communist insurgents.

He said once he has become an MP he never criticised the military because, "I truly believe in the sincerity of the Army Chief and the enforcement of the Prime Minister's [PM's] Order 66/23."

He further said that the statement was contradictory to the PM's Order that ensures safety for defectors.

Khaisaeng said he thought that the insurgents who were thinking of giving up to the authorities might be reluctant to do so now.

AFP NOTES RECOVERY OF REMAINS OF 3 U.S. SERVICEMEN

BK011424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Nov 1 (AFP) -- Three sets of remains of U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam war are to be repatriated soon, a U.S. official returning from Hanoi said here Saturday. Colonel Joe Harvey, director of the U.S. Army Identification Center in Hawaii, said Vietnamese officials announced the recovery of the remains of three MIA's during four days of technical talks held in the Vietnamese capital. However no date had been set for the return of the remains, which are flown to Hawaii for identification, Col. Harvey told reporters at the airport here.

The meeting was "confined strictly to issues of prisoners of war and MIA's and was both positive and productive," he said, adding that "no major development" resulted from his talks with Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Can. Dates for another round of technical talks have yet to be agreed on, Col. Harvey added.

The Vietnamese team produced 19 reports on MIA cases although little information was given on the location of the remains, he said. The U.S. delegation supplied Vietnam with information locating U.S. airplane crash sites to excavate in Vietnam and to pursue live-sighting reports of Americans in the country, Col. Harvey said.

The technical visit, the fourth this year, was the eighth since Vietnam pledged in May to boost cooperation in solving the cases of 1,789 U.S. servicemen unaccounted for in Vietnam since hostilities ended in 1975. [passage omitted]

VNA on MIA Meeting

OW011530 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 1 -- A regular meeting of Vietnamese and American specialists on Americans missing in action (M.I.A.) during the Vietnam war was held here on Oct. 30-31.

At the meeting, the fourth of its kind this year, the (?Vietnamese side) reaffirmed its goodwill and humanitarian policy toward the settlement of the M.I.A. question and pointed out that the U.S. side should show its sincere desire for cooperation and create a favourable atmosphere for the search of information related to Americans missing in the war.

The Vietnamese side informed the U.S. side of the remains of three American soldiers who died during the Vietnam war which it had just discovered and of some other intitial knowledge concerned.

While here, the American specialists were allowed to visit a place in Haiphong where a U.S. aircraft had been downed.

The U.S. side highly valued the Vietnamese Government and people's goodwill and humanitarian policy on this question.

EVENTS MARK USSR OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW030805 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 3 -- Various functions have been arranged throughout the country marking the coming 69th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution (Nov 7).

A communist labour day was held at the weekend at the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power project with the participation of more than 20,000 Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet experts.

A same function was organized at the HANOI MOI daily printing office in the presence of Vu Anh Tuan, president of the Hanoi chapter of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, and representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi.

Meeting talks and photo exhibition on the Soviet land and people were held at public offices, mass organizations' headquarters, colleges, schools in the capital city.

Book Fair Opens

OW011642 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 1 -- An exhibition of Vietnamese and Soviet books was opened here this afternoon to mark the 69th Russian October Socialist Revolution (Nov 7) and 30th anniversary of the signing of the protocol on book cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture, the state corporation for export and import of books, and other printed articles, the USSR Union of Publishing Houses and the Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam.

On show are almost 2,000 copies of Vietnamese and Soviet books published in recent years and photos on achievements in the publishing work and the cooperation between the two countries in this field over the past 30 years.

Earlier, a get-together had been arranged here for cultural workers, translators and book distributors who worked for the promotion of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in this field. A press conference had been held for the same purpose.

NHAN DAN NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF USSR TREATY

BK030518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Nov 86

[3 November NHAN DAN editorial: "The Special Friendly Relations and All-Round Cooperation Between Vietnam and the Soviet Union Will Last Forever"]

[Text] The SRV-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation has existed for 8 years now. The vitality and strong effect of this significant treaty are developing vividly in all fields of our society.

The 12 August 1986 meeting between Comrades General Secretaries Gorbachev and Truong Chinh which took place immediately after the 27th CPSU Congress -- following Comrade Gorbachev's important 28 July Vladivostok statement -- and before the 6th CPV Congress is an important event that will contribute to enabling the friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union to take new developmental steps with higher quality.

On the occasion of this anniversary, today, our communists and people would like to express our profound gratitude to the party and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for the very fine sentiments and wholehearted assistance they have reserved for the Vietnamese people over the past several decades and in the current national construction and defense. All Vietnamese of the present and future generations will remember forever these lofty sentiments and great assistance. The assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union have been demonstrated ever more copiously in our country. The Soviet aid to our people in the recent 1981-85 5-year plan doubled that of the preceding 5-year period. Soviet aid will increase more than 2-fold in this new 1986-90 5-year plan. The Soviet Union has assisted us in building many projects in such important fields of the national economy as energy, oil, gas, anthracite, chemicals, construction materials, machinery manufacturing, agriculture, and so forth. This year with the efforts of both sides the growing economic cooperation has brought realistic results. The new achievements of the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil and gas enterprise, the urgent installation of the last group of engines for the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, the accelerated pace of construction at the Hoa Binh and Tri An hydroelectric power plants, and the mutually beneficial cooperation in the cultivation of rubber, coffee, tea, vegetables, and fruits have marked the constant economic cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Over the years, the Soviet Union has provided billions of rubles in aid to our people. But due to our system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, our subjectivism and hastiness, as well as our conservatism and procastination, we have wasted this valuable source of Soviet aid. This major shortcoming must be overcome.

The Soviet Union has always helped our people in socialist construction and has sympathized with and supported our policy to readjust and change the course of economic restructuring, overcome difficulties, and stabilize the socioeconomic situation. We are firmly convinced that with the renovation of the economic management system, the handling of the funds earmarked from Soviet aid as well as te implementation of various cooperative plans for economic integration and joint business and of the many agreements on exports and imports signed between the two countries will produce greater results. All sectors and echelons are responsible for giving priority to the implementation of all plans of cooperation with the Soviet Union, ensuring that they will produce realistic and greater results.

We note with joy the fact that the parties and governments of Vietnam and the Soviet Union hold identical views on all international issues. The 27th CPSU Congress is a historic event reflecting a profound innovative spirit and a revolutionary and scientific character. Decisions taken by the congress have had a strong effect on the growth of the Soviet Union and on the world situation. Our party and people highly value, warmly acclaim, and fully support the Soviet foreign policy of peace and those broad-minded and realistic peace initiatives and dynamic and effective foreign activities of the Soviet Union aimed at protecting peace and human life on this planet.

Comrade Gorbachev's Vladivostok statement containing highly appealing initiatives which are already impressing many nations is of great importance for world peace and security, particularly for the Asia-Pacific region. At present, U.S. imperialism is seeking to increase its presence in Southeast Asia and to undertake the forming of a NATO-style organization in the Asia-Pacific region with the purpose of opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam, socialism, and national independence. We will unite closely with the Soviet Union and will actively cooperate in activities with the latter to foil this U.S. scheme. We fully support all the initiatives and measures of the Soviet Union aimed at gathering a large force to struggle to consolidate peace and reestablish security in the Asia-Pacific region.

On the Southeast Asian issue, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia will stand shoulder-to-shoulder and unite and cooperate closely with one another and with the Soviet Union to foil all the schemes of the imperialists and other reactionary forces in the region in order to contribute to building a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia.

Consolidating and strengthening the special friendship and the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union will always be a cornerstone in the foreign policy of our party, state, and people as these are the sentiments of all Vietnamese. We regard this as insurance for the success of the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland as well as for the consolidation of the strength of the socialist community and for the consolidation of national independence and the position of socialism on the Indochinese peninsula.

Our people are determined to do our utmost to foster the special friendship and the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union so they can develop ever more vigorously and last forever.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES DEPARTING GDR ENVOY

OW021648 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2 -- GDR Ambassador to Vietnam Hermann Schwiesau today paid a farewll visit to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council, before leaving here for home for a ew assignment.

President Truong Chinh had a cordial talk with the GDR diplomat.

NGUYEN CO THACH AT FOREIGN AFFAIRS PARTY CONGRESS

BK300947 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of the Central Foreign Affairs Bloc recently held its second congress in Hanoi with the participation of nearly 150 delegates representing more than 1,400 party members of the bloc.

Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress.

In the past 3 years, in spite of the difficult national situation and the complicated international environment, and although our foreign affairs responsibilities cover vast areas in all continents and involve a variety of subjects, the foreign affairs organs have positively contributed to strengthening the strategic alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, consolidating and developing the militant alliance and special relationship with Laos and Cambodia, giving strong support to the national liberation and independence movements in the world, enhancing solidarity within the international communist and workers movement, and promoting participation in the preservation of peace, the struggle against nuclear war, and the struggle against the arms race, intervention, and aggression conducted by U.S.-led imperialism. However, the work related to foreign affairs has not been carried out on the basis of a profound analysis of the domestic and international situation, nor has the nation's strength been satisfactorily combined with the strength of our times. Moreover, proper attention has not yet been given to concretizing lines and policies on foreign affairs; and the exchange of information, situation reports, and operational guidelines among various organs within the bloc has been irregular, thereby reducing efficiency and achievements on the foreign affairs front.

In the past 3 years, political and ideological education has been comprehensively developed throughout the bloc in diverse forms to enhance its personnel's theoretical, political, professional, cultural, and foreign language capabilities. Recently, various organs of the foreign affairs bloc have paid attention to changing their perspectives and their assessment of the situation and actively adopted operational guidlines suitable to the foreign affairs tasks entrusted them.

In the coming period, the party organization of the central foreign affairs bloc will concentrate efforts on gearing party activities to ensure implementation of the political tasks assigned to the bloc's organs, especially to fully understanding and satisfactorily fulfilling the lines and policies on foreign affairs of the party and state to be adopted at the Sixth CPV Congress; actively and uniformly supervising and controlling foreign affairs work; changing thinking and workstyle; and developing the aggregate strength of all party organizations within the bloc in order to make a positive contribution in fulfilling all foreign affairs tasks and successfully carrying out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The congress also approved a recapitulative situation report designed to contribute opinions to the draft political report and a supplementary report on amendments to the party statutes. Contributed in the spirit of looking squarely at the truth and speaking out frankly and truthfully, some 1,000 specific suggestions from the bloc's party members will serve as a basis for the central level to assess the situation more accurately and set forth more realistic targets and measures for the term of office following the Sixth CPV Congress.

HANOI ASSESSES LANG SON PARTY CONGRESS

BK291013 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Oct 86

["Article" by radio correspondent Dinh Son Nhung: "The Strength and Confidence of Lang Son Today and Tomorow"]

[Text] These days, at the border region of Lang Son, the weather is changing with the arrival of a new season.

Cold winds blow into the province carrying with them a thin veil of frost that envelops the anis forests and earing rice plants. The Ky Cung River, after days of turbulence, is now flowing peacefully. Here and there, in the border villages and hamlets, a spirit of intensive labor is developing in these days of planting and harvest. The natural scenic landscape of Lang Son is permeated with the fragrance of anis flowers, the roses of Bao Lam, and the citrus delights of Dong Dang and Ky Lua, which make the border area even more picturesque and inspiring.

It was in this atmosphere, filled with love of the land and people, that 419 delegates -- outstanding party members representing more than 20,000 others currently working in all fields of activity in 220 villages and grass-roots units of this border region of the fatherland -- began the 10th congress of Lang Son's party organization with the province' strength and confidence.

Working intensively, with a serious and responsible attitude, and determined to look squarely at the truth and to tell the whole truth, these outstanding party members joined their efforts in evaluating and reviewing what they had done to fulfill the socioeconomic, national defense, and security targets set forth by the ninth congress of the provincial party organization.

The delegates participating in the congress unanimously agreed with the appraisal and assessment stated in the political report of the provincial party organization's executive committee. The firm defense and strengthening of Lang Son's border and the maintenance of political security have been a decisive factor enabling the local people of various nationalities to restore the economy, promote productive development, and expeditiously stabilize the loving standards of the more than 600,000 people who are living, producing, and building in the 220 villages of the province.

In addition to its success in defending the border area and consolidating national defense, in the past 5 years Lang Son has also scored new achievements in socialist construction, which has been concretized by various socioeconomic targets. In this domain, the most outstanding feature is that the people of different nationalities in the province have succeeded in restoring more material and technical bases, developing production step by step, gradually steering economic activities toward the direction of comprehensive agricultural and forestry development, and implementing the business formula of combining agriculture with forestry.

The congress agreed with the following appraisal of the political report of the provincial party organization's executive committee: Although the pace of production development remains slow, it has helped shed more light on many realistic possibilities that may enable the province to produce more wealth for society more quickly. New factors have emerged from productive labor in reality to create the momentum for Lang Son to advance in the next few years. By appreciating the successes recorded in carrying out the two strategic tasks of defending the fatherland and building socialism in the past 5 years, the political report has consolidated the confidence and aroused the enthusiasm of the entire party organization and hundreds of thousands of working people, thereby inspiring them to continue advancing in the new stage.

In its political report, the party organization's executive committee has also frankly pointed out weaknesses and deficiencies that must be promptly corrected to achieve successfully the socioeconomic, security, and national defense objectives spelled out in the resolution of the 10th provincial party organization congress, thereby turning them into realities in the daily life of each village and hamlet.

A major issue was a salient question posed at the congress and discussed in a lively manner by the delegates: Why has the locality been socioeconomically stagnant for the past 5 years Why have Lang Son's strengths in grain production, foodstuffs, exportable industrial crops, and consumer goods not yet been full exploited?

In the spirit of democracy and with the high sense of responsibility of communist party members, from the forum of the congress the delegates frankly pointed out that the causes of the remaining weaknesses and past deficiencies in socioeconomic development were the simplistic thinking and liberal and arbitrary actions characteristic of the simple and natural life-style of the working people in mountain areas. These shortcomings were manifest first of all among various party committee echelons and in the administration from the province to the grassroots.

For their part, in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, cadres and party members also realized their shortcomings: The militancy of each party base and organization and the vanguard and exemplary character of each party member in his concrete deeds were not enough to inspire and motivate the revolutionary movement of hundreds of thousands of working people in the province. It was because of these shortcomings that Lang Son has not been able to bring into full play the aggregate strength of the working people to promote socioeconomic development and fulfill effectively the socioeconomic targets of the ninth provincial party organization congress.

Fully aware of its weaknesses in the past 5 years, the 10th congress of the Lang Son provincial party organization has laid down the strategic tasks and main objectives for the next few years. These tasks and objectives require that every effort be made to build an agricultural-forestry-industrial economic structure in the districts and, on this basis, to create new conditions for gradually shaping an industrial-agricultural-forestry economic structure in the entire province. For a border province like Lang Son, socioeconomic development must be closely and effectively linked with national defense right at the grass-roots level. Lang Son will concentrate its resources on basically completing the building of a rational economic structure to achieve and balance among the ration, output value, and area of crops and livestock raising and among agriculture, forestry, and industry as well as in each sector. There must be rational changes to achieve the development of agriculture and forestry along the line of comprehensive and general business and on the basis of the province's existing strengths, economic potentials, and manpower. To ensure that the fulfillment of these objectives will have a practical impact, it is imperative to renovate ways of thinking, especially economic thinking, and strongly and effectively bring into full play Lang Son's work capabilities, land, hills and forests, and existing material and technical bases.

In the next few years, Lang Son will concentrate its efforts on effectively implementing three urgent programs -- grain and foodstuffs, exports, and consumer goods production -- on the basis of exploiting local economic strengths. To fulfill the target of 165,000 metric tons of the grain and foodstuffs program with 350,000 water buffalo, cows, and hogs, Lang Son has affirmed that agriculture is the foremost front and will make an all-out effort to develop the planting of both rice and subsidiary food coprs by making the fullest use of arable land and practicing intensive farming and multicropping on a large scale in each cooperative, village, and district.

Concerning the export program, Lang Son will gear its efforts to two main groups of plants: short-term industrial plants such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, and sugarcane; and long-term industrial plants such as anis, tung trees, and camellia olefera.

Regarding anis in particular, Lang Son has an advantage few other mountain provinces have: It has about 20,000 hectares of anis forests grown a long time ago and now ready for exploitation.

All the delegates agreed with the guiding measures stated in the report on the plan and guidelines for socioeconomic development for the 1986-90 5-year period. The plan and guidelines call for implementing the grain and foodstuffs, export, and consumer goods production programs by combining agricultural and forestry activities to obtain as much as possible from each unit of cultivated land and to ensure on-the-spot supplies of both grain and other agricultural products as well as foodstuffs and raw materials needed for consumer goods production.

After 1 week of intensive work, from 10 to 15 October, with a serious and revolutionary attitude, the 419 delegates acquired a new and practical way of thinking and eliminated narrowmindedness, prejudice, localism, and bigoted nationalism. The congress elected 45 official members and 13 alternate members to the 10th executive committee of the provincial party organization, with an average age of 45.

The delegates at the congress also adopted a resolution setting forth concrete socioeconomic, security, and national defense objectives for the 1986-90 term. The congress elected 18 outstanding delegates from among different ethnic groups and different fields of activity to attend the sixth national party congress on behalf of the more 20,000 members of Lang Son's party organization.

The Lang Son provincial party organization expressed its resolve to overcome all new difficulties and trials and, together with the people of various nationalities, to implemenet successfully the resolution adopted by the congress. With the strength of and confidence in its own locality, the 10th congress of the Lang Son provincial organization has successfully concluded.

HA NAM NINH HOLDS PARTY CONGRESSES

BK291018 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] According to a report by NHAN DAN correspondent (Van Xuyen) in Ha Nam Ninh, to prepare for the fourth congress of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization, 1,500 party chapters and organizations and 27 districts and cities, together with the party organizations directly subordinate to the province, have urgently held their congresses. The quality of these congresses was good.

The bloc of party organizations of the districts, cities, and equivalent levels have elected their executive committees composed of 850 members whose average age is 41. The number of party committee members elected from among the working class has increased from 24 to 55 while the number of women serving in these committees has increased from 68 to 123. Most of the party committee members have attended intermediary or advanced political training courses or have finished high school or college. On this occasion, Ha Nam Ninh has completed 1,200 projects and products to greet the local congresses at various levels and the sixth national party congress.

VUNG TAU-CON DAO SPECIAL ZONE HOLDS CONGRESS

BK291203 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of the Vung Tau-Con Dau Special Zone held its congress from 14 to 19 October.

Over the past 5 years, the party organization and people of the special zone have accomplished many tasks in support of oil and gas exploration and exploitation and have built the initial material bases. At present, they are entering the crude oil exploitation stage.

Although it still has many difficulties to face, the special zone has satisfied most of the material and cultural needs of Vietnamese and Soviet oil and gas cadres and workers. The special zone has also concentrated its manpower and capital investments on developing other economic strengths such as marine products, tourism, and import-export activities. Each year it catches an average of more than 30,000 metric tons of marine products and serves more than 3 million local tourists and thousands of foreigners who visit and vacation in the special zone. It has also found employment for 12,000 people and has built a 250-bed general hospital and many other public welfare projects such as schools, day-care centers, and kindergartens. A total of 76 percent of the local fisherman have joined cooperatives and production collectives. Meanwhile, the special zone has also ensured security and national defense.

The party congress seriously appraised and drew lessons from past shortcomings and mistakes, pointed out the remaining weaknesses and deficiencies in economic management and unfinished tasks, set forth guidelines for resolving these problems, and laid down the socioeconomic targets for the entire country, party organization, and people of the special zone for the next 5 years. Efforts will be made to build Vung Tau-Con Dao into a zone of oil and gas industry and service, with emphasis also on fishery and agriculture. The special zone will develop economic building and will closely link this task with the maintenance of security and national defense.

During the next 5 years, the special zone will mobilize all its resources to satisfactorily serve oil and gas exploration and exploitation activities, to do a good job of providing on-shore service, to effectively support construction and installation work as well as oil exploitation, and satisfy the demands for food and housing and other daily needs of Soviet and Vietnamese oil and gas cadres and workers.

Concerning fishery, the special zone will strive to increase its catch of marine products to 45,000 metric tons by 1990 and to constantly improve the quality of both the manufacturing and processing of marine products. The amounts of exported marine products will be quickly increased to obtain funds for reproduction and for improving the people's standard of living.

The tourism sector, together with other services, will strive to provide increasingly better services to the local people as well as local tourists and foreign visitors. The special zone will build the material bases needed for the promotion of import and export activities, promote joint ventures and economic integration, and develop production and processing industries to create abundant sources of goods for export.

In the immediate future, the special zone's party organization will concentrate on leading production work, stabilizing the people's livelihood, satisfactorily fulfilling the 1986 plan, and scoring achievements to greet the sixth national party congress.

The congress elected a new executive committee composed of 44 members.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS ORGANS HOLD PARTY CONGRESS

OW281239 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of the bloc of internal affairs organs of the party Central Committee [dangr booj khoois cow Quan nooij chinhs trung uwowng] held its congress from 22 to 26 October. The congress discussed and supplemented the report of opinions of party members of grass-roots party organizations on the Central Committee's draft documents to be presented at the sixth national party congress. It also reviewed the implementation of political tasks over the past 3 years and set the party organization's tasks for the coming years.

In the past 3 years the party organization of the bloc of internal affairs organs of the party Central Committee performed a great amount of work to strengthen the socialist legal system; codify laws; contribute to systematizing the party's guidelines and resolutions, including the resolution on promulgating the penal code; expand propaganda and indoctrination work and the popularization of laws among the people; gradually make laws a part of daily life; intensify the work of guiding, directing, inspecting, and controlling the enforcement and popularization of laws in various organs and sectors from the central level down to the grass-roots level; train and foster many cadres for the legal, inspection, control, judiciary, internal affairs, customs, and economic arbitration sectors; and develop the building and strengthening of the various sectors in the internal affairs bloc, from the central level down to the provincial, city, district, and ward levels while boosting the work of preventing and combating offenses and crimes in the entire country.

Cadres and party members have gone deep into the key fields and sectors, grasped the burning issues in socioeconomic life, and successfully implemented the tasks in each sector in order to be able to handle cases of law violation and offenses. Much progress has been achieved in the work of building party organizations. Fair results have been obtained in the building of clean and stable party chapters and the development of party membership.

The congress earnestly reviewed the following shortcomings and weaknesses: failure of the party organization to obtain the required results in work performance, failure of party members to achieve quick progress, failure of many party members to heighten their will and party character, failure to firmly grasp the functions and tasks in some localities, failure to strictly observe work discipline, low quality of various party organizations and activities, failure to promptly improve work behavior, and the prevalence of administrative bureaucratism.

In grasping the new situation and new tasks of the revolution, the congress determined that the future orientation and work is to develop solidarity and singlemindedness within the entire party organization; consolidate and build a clean and stable party organization; indoctrinate and train party members in raising their revolutionary qualities and grasping the characteristics and remaining tasks and objectives of the initial stage of the transitional period, and work out a program of action based on the functions and tasks of various sectors; determine the orientation, fields, and specific targets in order to help properly achieve the key points of the socioeconomic guidelines and tasks for the 1986-1990 period; adopt a new way of thinking to fulfill functions and tasks, codify and protect laws, and prevent and combat law violations and crimes; contribute to protecting the party's policies; protect and develop the production forces; and safeguard the material and technological bases of socialism.

The entire party organization must heighten vigilance, oppose rightism and the neglect of proletarian dictatorship, resolutely punish all enemies, and combat offenses and crimes while detecting loopholes and shortcomings in the handling of cases of law infringement, proposing preventive measures, ensuring political and economic security, and contributing to reestablishing social order and discipline and building a new type of people. Regarding inspection, control, verification, and customs work, it is necessary to resolutely carry out criminal prosecution agianst those who are found guilty. Regarding cases of serious violation of the people's collective mastery, including cases of arrest, detention, and trial of innocent people, it is necessary to free promptly those who are innocent of accusations and to resolutely punish offenders.

The congress elected a new party organization executive committee comprising 13 members, and a party organization delegation to attend the sixth national party congress.

HO CHI MINH PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES

BK020929 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The fourth party congress of Ho Chi Minh City successfully concluded on 30 October after 9 days of work. The congress studied and unanimously agreed on the new economic viewpoints of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat's views on the situation in Ho Chi Minh City. On this basis, the congress delegates looked squarely at the state of the city to determine the suitable objectives and measures for the 1986-90 period in order to make the city worthy of being an industrial, cultural, technical and scientific center, a center of international relations, and the major communications center of the region and the entire country.

The congress charged the new party committee with the task of referring to the Political Bureau's conclusion, the Secretariat's guiding views, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's congressional statement, and the views of other delegates, to review and amend the report on the situation and tasks for the next 5 years. Each duty must be determined clearly in terms of quantity and time. All the economic norms, especially for agriculture, industry, capital construction, distribution and circulation, foreign trade, and so on in the report must be scientifically calculated to reflect the revolutionary offensive spirit and reality. They must be included in the city's 5-year 1986-90 plan and be adjusted every year along the most positive line.

Implementing the party guidelines for organizing the economic structure for the 1986-90 period, the city is striving to develop the industries of consumer goods and food and other agricultural products processing, create a large source of exports and more jobs for workers, and effectively support agricultural production in the suburbs and region.

In order to resolve the urgent and key problems of raw and other materials and electricity for production, apart from continually tapping domestic resources, the city should accelerate export and import, including foreign loans to import additional raw materials in order to use the existing production capacity fully. There must be policies to encourage overseas Vietnamese to send money and raw materials home to their families or to invest in production. The city must be scrupulously thrifty and formulate policies of rewards and stern punishment while resolutely reestablishing order in distribution and circulation and severely punishing economic saboteurs and illicit traders.

The city's rate of development must reach 15 percent annually, and until 1990 the amount of exports must be triple that of 1985. However, the problems of good quality export commodities and of state control over these products must be solved. The city must quickly develop agricultural production in suburban areas, achieve by all means a food belt, create a major source of exports in close connection with the agroindustrial crops for raw materials and firewood to support the city industry. By 1990, the suburban areas should be able to achieve 320,000 metric tons of grain with the average yield of 8 tons per hectare, double the present herd of pigs, raise 100,000 dairy cows, catch 40,000-42,000 metric tons of maritime products, and plant 8,000-10,000 hectares of concentrated forests and 80 million scattered trees over 30 percent of natural land area.

The congress asserted that the city would be able only to develop the system of regional mutual support satisfactorily under which the organic relations are of regional characteristics. In such a spirit, the congress scrupulously criticized and strove to eliminate departmentalism, localism, and habit, which seek only profits in business; and promote the sense of cooperation and equality to benefit all sides with the common goal of increasing production in provinces and the city and turning out more products and goods every day to support production, life, and export.

Only on the basis of developing the city's strength of producing more consumer and export goods every day, and of turning out high quality engineering products to meet the regional demands, can the city gradually show itself as a center and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance. The city must consider as a primary duty to carry out joint enterprise and alliance in all domains, especially in production and scientific technical fields. On this basis, it will gradually form the agroindustrial structure of the region.

The congress asserted the determination to renovate the behavior toward work and labor, and thinking, especially economic thinking, and to renovate organization and cadres in order to overcome the current difficult situation quickly and implement the socioeconomic, security, and national defense tasks of the city successfully. Renovation must be based on the building of a party organization with a firm working class stand and revolutionary zeal which advocates and respects the principle of democratic centralization; must stay close to the grass-roots level and realities, firmly grasp and knowingly apply the law; possess some scientific knowledge and know how to apply it to realities in work.

In party development, the city must see all the complex relations of realities and prevent subjective idealism that is conducive to leftist leaning impatiently getting ahead of schedule, and to rigidly apply standards and principles; that is conducive to rightist leaning retrogressing and resorting to bureaucratic centralism and cumbersome organization; and prevent casual dispersion and departmentalism.

The city must standardize cadre assignments and qualifications, and strive to have two or three alternate cadres for all leading and management positions. By 1990, all party members should study the general theory program completely and all management cadres down to the grass-roots level should complete the basic theory program. Key cadres of all sectors and at all echelons should study the professional program of their sectors completely according to the requirements of cadre standardization.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh further analyzed the guiding concepts of the Secretariat on the eight major issues of organization and management of production and business, export-import, socialist transformation, attitude toward employees of the former regime, religious faithfuls, and Hoa people, the party and mass organization tasks, and leadership task. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh called the congress' attention to General Secretary Truong Chinh's address to the Hanoi party congress which is an important document condensing the spirit and basic contents of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, and eighth plenum resolutions and the Political Bureau decisions concerning prices, wages, and money. This is a compass not only for Hanoi but also for the whole country and it suits Ho Chi Minh City very well.

After reminding the Ho Chi Minh City authorities of the need to closely guide all the mass movements and to recapitulate and propagate advanced models, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stipulated: The country as a whole and the city in particular is going through a very difficult and complex period. The consequences of mistakes in economic management cannot be quickly overcome. This is a responsibility we cannot shirk. However, there is another fact that is the party's declaration of war against the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, conservatism, and sluggishness. This renovation spirit has been supported and enthusiastically implemented by an absolute majority of party members, cadres, and the people so that everyone can have a life of plenty and happiness just as Uncle Ho asserted: Our workers, peasants, and intellectual laborers have adequate strength, boldness and intelligence to build their new life. We only need to have an adequate sense of mastery, collectivity, and discipline; to study hard to raise the level of our cultural and technical knowledge; and to be creative in seeking, studying, and supporting new things; then we can do everything.

KIEN GIANG PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK291627 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of Kien Giang Province held its fourth congress from 14 to 17 October with 355 delegates representing nearly 10,000 party members in the province. Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the congress. Comrade Lam Van The, party Central Committee member and provincial party committee secretary, read a report clearly pointing out:

In the past 3 or more years, the party organization and people of Kien Giang Province have continuously and strenuously struggled to develop their strengths and advantages, overcome difficulties and obstacles, gradually steered their movements into a steadily developing course, and created many new factors and favorable conditions for the next steps for the southwestern province with diversified economic potentials.

In agricultural production, the grain production volume has increased annually to an average of 650,000 metric tons, from 624,000 tons in 1982 to 750,000 tons in 1985. The area of industrial crops has increased from 7,800 hectares to 20,000 hectares. The area of vegetables and secondary food crops has increased from 8,000 to 15,000 hectares. Crops with export value such as pepper, pineapple, coconut, peaches, and hemp are developing well in Phu Quoc, Ha Tien, Hon Dat, and Tan Hiep Districts.

The raising of livestock, poultry, and draft cattle and buffalo has increased from 4.6 to 13 percent annually. Some 30,000 hectares have been afforested, bringing the total afforested area in the past 10 years to 51,000. Some 15,000 hectares of land and forest have been allocated to peasants and collectives. The management and restoration of forest resources have recently improved. The concentrated forests in U Minh, Phu Quoc, Ha Tien, and Hon Dat have been better planned and managed along the line of linking forests with the development of shrimp, fish, and honey bee raising; the planting of coconut and cassava; and the production of other special forest products.

The maritime products sector has developed quite steadily in terms of catching, processing, and raising capabilities. Its material bases have been renovated and increased. In 1985, the total catch output reached 80,000 metric tons and 35,000 tons were collected and purchased, doubling the 1982 figures. The raising of marine products, especially shrimp, has begun to yield some results and is becoming a widespread movement in the province. The province now has 3,000 hectares of water surface for raising shrimp, yielding 200 kg of shrimp per hectare.

As regards industry, handicrafts, and artisan industry, the value of gross production output has increased from 105 million dong in 1982 to 180 million in 1985. Nearly 200 projects have been completed with the investments of 280 million dong. These include many projects of great economic, political, cultural, security, and national defense significance such as the 60-km road to U Minh, the Hon Chong port, and 1,009 fresh water pumps in the rural areas of saline soil, channelling fresh water from Rach Gia Town.

On the battlefront of transforming production regarding agriculture, maritime products, industry, trade, communications, and transportation sectors, much progress has been made. The national security movement has constantly been consolidated and intensified. Security, social order, and public security has been firmly maintained.

The congress also scrupulously reviewed shortcomings and weaknesses which have hampered progress. From several aspects, development has not been uniform nor comprehensive and has been slow and unsteady. The economic sectors, especially the province's three strengths -- agriculture, marine products, and the building material industry -- have not developed in a balanced and uniform manner. Rice is still being planted in only one crop season. Fishery has not developed in a balanced manner and is only marking time in some areas. Breeding activities, especially shrimp, have not been properly emphasized. Industry, handicrafts, and artisan industry have slowly improved and not in the right direction in some respects. Market management has not been strict. The quality of state-run trade is still poor because of prevailing negativism. The socialist transformation of agriculture, industry, trade, fishery, and other sectors and jobs lacks uniformity.

The quality of new production relations is still poor. There have been indications that some localities have been complacent with their achievements and are marking time in this respect.

The social, cultural, security and national defense, party building, administration development, and mass motivation tasks have not met the requirements of the new situation and duties.

The congress set the objectives for the struggle to double the 1985 figures of gross social output and national income by 1990, specifically by striving to develop the spearhead economic sectors of agriculture, fishery, forestry, industry, and export-import.

Industry must be developed in close connection with the goal of supporting agriculture and other economic sectors. The vigorous development of handicrafts and artisan industry must be linked with the building of an economic agroindustrial structure in districts. A combined form of agricultural, industrial, and trade credit business with appropriate and high quality contents must be established and developed.

As an immediate step, the province must focus on the foremost battlefront of comprehensively developing agricultural production in the struggle to achieve 1 million metric tons of grain in 1990, a per capita average of 800 kg, and to stabilize the cultivated area of the three 10th-month, summer-fall, and winter-spring crops with an average yield of 3.5 tons per hectare or more. The main guideline is to vigorously accelerate intensive cultivation and multicropping, improve irrigation and soil in ricefields, use high-yield rice strains in all the cultivated area, and broadly apply scientific and technical innovations to production.

The province must vigorously develop the planting of industrial and export crops and other vegetable and secondary food crops, considering it a spearhead in the struggle to vigorously and comprehensively develop agriculture. The province must vigorously increase the planting area of such main crops as pepper from 800 to 1,000 hectares in Phu Quoc and Ha Tien Districts; pineapple and coconut to 20,000 hectares each; hemp to 10,000 hectares; cashews from 8,000 to 10,000 hectares; and sugarcane to 10,000 hectares.

By 1990, the province must have 300,000 pigs, 80,000 cattle and buffalo, and 5 million fowl. A mass movement must be launched to raise freshwater fish, shrimp, eel, tortoises, snakes, and honey bees which have high export value.

The movement to plant and protect forests must be launched vigorously to stop forest destruction and fire. By 1990, there should be 120,000 hectares of concentrated forests in Phu Quoc, U Minh, Ha Tien and Hon Dat Districts.

By 1990, the province should achieve the goals of 120,000 metric tons of maritime products and 30,000 hectares of water surface for raising marine products.

The value of gross production output in handicrafts and artisan industry must be 3 times higher in 1990 than that in 1985.

Attention must be paid to developing the industries of engine repair, food processing, and consumer and export goods production.

By 1990, the total export value must range from 90 to 100 million rubles. In this connection, the province should procure 12,000 metric tons of fresh shrimp, 12,000 tons of cuttlefish equivalent to 1 million liters of fish sauce, 700 tons of pepper, 120,000 tons of hemp, and many other valuable agricultural products.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Vo Van Kiet stressed: In the past, Kien Giang Province has scored encouraging achievements in the economic, political, security, national defense, social, and livelihood domains. Some significant projects have been constructed. However, as compared with the favorable conditions and economic potentials in the province, these achievements are not commensurate with investment.

The province has not satisfactorily exploited its strengths of agriculture, fishery, or building materials industry; has not combined cultivation closely with animal raising; and has not made proper investment in the planting of valuable export crops such as pepper, pineapple, coconut, hemp, and sugarcane.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet urged the party organization to develop its achievements, strengthen solidarity within the party organization with the masses, pay more attention to the social and cultural lives of people in rural areas and former resistance areas, and of those people who are loyal to the party organization.

The party organization must adopt a new way of thinking, renovate the working method, uphold responsibility to the party and the people and be daring in thought and action. In this way, Kien Giang will certainly successfully fulfill all the objectives set for the 1986-90 tenure.

MURDANI URGES PARTIES TO CHANGE CAMPAIGN STYLE

BK241004 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani has asked all political parties to embrace a new style of electoral campaigns and to eliminate previous approaches that provoked factional, racial, and religious sentiments.

Speaking at the opening of the ruling Golkar plenary meeting here the general said that all general election contenders should bear in mind that tension, social unrest and emotional agitation among the followers of political groups during the past electoral campaigns were bitter experiences. In the past, he said, general elections had been identified with conflicts, rivalry and heated situations that resulted in physical clashes.

From now on, said Murdani, "we should educate the people and tell them that general elections are a routine matter not to be dramatized. He added that in the next general elections there should be no more show of forces among political contenders which could cause tension among their followers.

Indonesia will hold general elections next April to elect members of parliament. In the past, electoral campaigns had been marked by processions, musical shows, agitation and riots.

He also called on Golkar to cleanse itself and its environment. The Armed Forces realized, he said, that this is no easy task but it should be carried out in the national interest.

The Golkar plenary meeting was opened Saturday to discuss next year's general elections. The ruling group also celebrated its 22nd anniversary last week. Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam told Golkar leaders at the opening ceremony that they should pay attention to the possibility that any group would abuse Golkar's policy for its own interest.

More than 300 representatives are taking part in the meeting being held under tight security. Reporters were only given access to the opening ceremony. The rest of the proceedings have been closed to the press.

Sarwono Kusumaatmaja, Golkar secretary general, briefed reporters on the speeches delivered by Murdani, Suparjo and Golkar chairman Sudharmono at the meeting.

Sudharmono, who is minister and state secretary, was quoted by Sarwono as saying that, unlike in the three previous elections, where Golkar won with overwhelming majorities, next year's election will be hard for the group. He said the 1987 election is being held in an uncertain economic situation provoked by the prolonged economic recession.

He said Golkar should also take into account the fact that about 15 1/2 million young voters would vote for the first time.

The upcoming election, the first since political parties and mass organizations accepted Pancasila as the sole ideology of all socio-political forces, will be a test case for Golkar concerning the loyalty and effectiveness of its cadres.

Despite a gloomy economic situation, Golkar, which hopes to win 70 percent or 280 out of 400 seats in parliament in the 1987 election, is better prepared compared with the two political parties, plagued by internal bickerings among their leaders.

The current meeting, which is scheduled to end Monday, is to discuss the Golkar campaign program, materials for the guidelines of state policy (GBHN) and other matters. President Suharto is expected to officially announce whether or not he will seek a new term of office before the end of the meeting today.

GOVERNMENT POSTPONES BUILDING NUCLEAR PLANT

BK310239 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 Oct 86 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Thursday, MERDEKA -- The government has finally decided to postpone a plan to build a nuclear power plant due to limited government funds as well as for safety reasons.

Jali Ahimsa, the director general of the National Atomic Energy Agency, said this at a press conference in Jakarta on Thursday in connection with the conclusion of an IAEA conference in Vienna, Austria, last month.

According to Jali Ahimsa, the cost of building a nuclear power plant is enormous and is very much higher than that of building other power plants. "Thus, it would be difficult to implement the plan in the near future under the present economic situation," he said.

In addition to the funds being unavailable, the postponement was also motivated by doubts over the safety of such a plant in wake of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor's leak.

Despite the postponement, the government will continue to conduct research on the construction of a nuclear power plant with the technical assistance of countries successful in building nuclear power plants as well as the IAEA.

Jali Ahimsa said further that nuclear energy is potentially a very reliable source of energy, especially in view of the uncertain situation of oil and gas in recent years. [passage omitted]

NDF PROPOSES 100-DAY CEASE-FIRE BEGINNING 10 DEC

HK031209 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Paulynn P. Sicam]

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] yesterday proposed to the Aquino Government a 100-day preliminary national cease-fire to take effect Dec. 10, Human Rights Day.

Copies of the proposal were sent yesterday morning to Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and Government negotiators Jose W. Diokno and Teofisto Guingona, Jr. The third negotiator, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr., is still abroad.

Should the proposal be accepted by the Government, Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel said in a statement read at a press conference held in Metro Manila yesterday, "for the first time in many many years, the guns will be stilled on both sides this Christmas and New Year."

The cease-fire period which will extend until March 1987, will also cover the plebiscite for the ratification of the new Constitution, the anniversary of the February Revolution, and the start of the campaign for local and national elections.

The NDF negotiators said that the cease-fire may be extended beyond March "if it is found to be viable and if an extension is mutually desired."

Ocampo said that this openness is "in a sense, bending over backwards" on the part of the NDF. However, he observed that they are not yielding on their essential position.

Also yesterday, NDF legal counsel Romeo Capulong said he reached "full agreement" with the Government peace panel on "all the remaining small items left" in the proposed safety and immunity guarantees for the NDF panel and their support staff.

The document, he said, will be ready for signing in a few days. It has been the bone of contention between the two panels since the talks began last August.

The approval of the safety and immunity guarantees, Ocampo said, would provide the "proper ambiance" for the continuation of the talks. It is also a pre-condition to the start of a cease-fire, according to the NDF statement.

The NDF proposal, the statement said, provides for safeguards and a mechanism for implementation. It is better than the Government's proposal made last September, which contained no such provisions, Ocampo said.

Ocampo and Zumel named five "talking points" which may be taken up to define safeguards for the implementation of the cease-fire:

-- Cessation of all military operations by both sides against the other;
-- Definition of what constitutes a hostile act;
-- Disarming and disbandment of notorious units of the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF), and the deactivation or redisposition of notorious Armed Forces units;

-- Disarming and disbandment of private armies, armed goons, "lost commands", armed religious-fanatical sects, "death squads" and armed Marcos diehards;
-- Confinement of local police forces strictly for peace-keeping functions directed against ordinary criminal activities, away from active participation in military operations against the New People's Army and its mass supporters.

Observers said that these "talking points" represent a softening of the NDF on some of its previous conditions, demands and proposals.

In previous statements, the NDF demanded the pullout of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] troops from known NDF areas, and the total disbandment of the CHDF.

Ocampo explained that while the withdrawal of the military from certain areas would be a factor that would make a cease-fire agreement work, they have left that issue open as a "talking point." "But we continue to stress that for a viable cease-fire to work out, there should be a careful assessment of the situation in the battlefield."

He mentioned "sensitive areas," such as Cagayan Valley, Bicol, Northern and Southern Mindanao, and the Panay and Negros islands where he said, the AFP has a "heavy presence."

However, Ocampo stressed, "There is no specific provision in our proposal asking for a delineation of territories."

Ocampo said that while the NDF has imposed no preconditions to a cease-fire agreement, they have not changed their position on basic issues. "We are flexible in approaching the question just so we open up the avenue for continuing talks," he said.

On the CHDF's disbandment, Zumel said: "We have not abandoned our previous demand. But for the preliminary cease-fire, we believe we could start with the more notorious units of the CHDF and the military."

Ocampo added that the final disbandment of the CHDF could be taken up within the comprehensive political settlement that would be taken up during the cease-fire.

The five talking points, Ocampo stressed, could be taken care of in the process of implementing the cease-fire. A 100-day cease-fire, he pointed out, would be "sufficient time" for the the Government to do something about the NDF proposals.

Ocampo and Zumel said that the NDF's 100-day cease-fire proposal was prepared regardless of the statement made by the President last week about giving them a deadline for reaching an agreement.

Ocampo said that the preparations for the cease-fire proposal began last September before the arrest of Rodolfo Salas, alleged chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

It would be a mistake to conclude that the NDF proposal was made in response to the deadline, Ocampo said. "We made this proposal with no consideration of a deadline."

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE CEASE-FIRE POSITION 5 NOV

HK030109 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino expressed satisfaction over the 100-day cease-fire proposal of the National Democratic Front (NDF). Additionally, Mrs Aquino will inform the NDF of the government's position on the cease-fire on Wednesday [5 November]. According to the president, a team of government negotiators and military advisers is preparing the government's response to the NDF's cease-fire offer. [passage indistinct]

CARDINAL SIN SUPPORTS DIALOGUE ON INSURGENCY

HK020625 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 2 (AFP) -- Manila's Cardinal Jaime Sin has reiterated his support for government efforts to end the 17-year old communist insurgency through dialogue, amid calls from the military for a tougher policy on the rebels.

In a pastoral letter which his aides said would be read in all Manila churches Sunday, the outspoken primate said a purely military solution was inadequate since the insurgency problem was rooted in poverty and a majority of the rebels were not ideologues.

"In this connection ... I cannot but praise the preference for negotiation and dialogue as a primary means of solving the insurgency problem and as being especially in conformity with the gospel," Cardinal Sin said. [passage omitted]

ENRILE DENIES MISAPPROPRIATING U.S. FUNDS

BK021141 Hong Kong AFP in English 1135 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 2 (AFP) -- Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Sunday denied press reports here that he had diverted U.S. aid funds for his own use, saying that his office only used U.S. funds to acquire arms for Philippine soldiers. "I never expected that ill-meaning quarters would stoop so low in their partisan efforts to besmirch not only my name but that of my family," Mr Enrile said in a press statement.

The reports, carried in the major dailies here Sunday, said the U.S. Justice Department was investigating claims by a California prosecutor that Mr Enrile's wife, Cristina, had bought and resold two apartments three times in 1977 and 1979, once to a dummy company, to reduce the Enrile family's tax liability.

The prosecutor, Joseph Russonielii, had said in his report that "this exercise was not just for the purpose of evading taxes but was really a device that permitted the Ponce Enriles to conceal money taken out of the Philippines."

Mr Enrile confirmed that his office had bought arms for Philippine soldiers using funds from a compensation package for the use of two U.S. military bases here, but added that all decisions on U.S. funds were made by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

He said President Corazon Aquino's government, which he helped install after leading a military-civilian uprising in February against Mr Marcos, had not acquired anything using U.S. funds.

"These reports are apparently part of a veiled blackmail scheme to stop what some perceive to be an 'unseemly' conduct on our part as far as our internal political affairs are concerned," Mr Enrile said. The defence minister was apparently referring to his detractors who have criticized his open disagreement with Mrs Aquino over her conciliatory efforts to end the communist insurgency.

In a statement received here Sunday, the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) also lashed out at Mr Enrile's accusations that the rebels were responsible for the recent series of bombings in the capital. "The New People's Army has never engaged in anti-people activities, much less senseless attacks on civilan targets," the statement said, adding that the police had already pointed to Marcos loyalists as suspects in the bombings.

Mr Enrile has also been linked to alleged irregular arms shipments consisting of hundreds of high-powered firearms and military equipment since July, the MANILA CHRONICLE reported Sunday. The defence ministry declined to comment on the arms shipment report.

Rebukes U.S. Congressman

HK020102 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday accused a U.S. congressman of interfering in purely Philippine affairs. Enrile mentioned Congressman Stephen Solarz by name when he denounced the American congressman before the Rotary Club of Valenzuela, Metro Manila. The defense minister was asked by an American reporter what his reaction was to the statement of Solarz regarding Enrile's criticism on the Aquino government. Enrile declared that the Philippines is an independent country and we do not need the opinion of people who are outside our political system, even if they are congressmen of a powerful nation. The defense minister meanwhile said that Section 7, Article 2 of the proposed constitution fails to meet the test of pragmatism, forecloses our options, and hampers our flexibility in dealing with future contingencies. Minister Enrile was the guest speaker at the Rotary Club of Valenzuela East in Valenzuela, Metro Manila. [passage indistinct]

RAMOS DISCUSSES INSURGENCY, CONSTITUTION

HK030245 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said the insurgency problem in the country is far more serious than that in most other nations and is hampering national recovery. He said the problem has been compared with [words indistinct] failure of most local government officers-in-charge to set up their peace-and-order councils. Gen Ramos was addressing the forum "No Holds Barred" program at the Manila Overseas Press Club.

He also said in the forum that members of the military are free to exercise their own idividual choice on whether or not to ratify the 1986 constitution. The plebiscite for the ratification of the draft constitution is tentatively set for January 23, 1987. At the same time Ramos stressed the need to maintain the chain of command in the military from the president, who is also the commander in chief, to the defense minister, who is the president's alter ego, to the chief of staff and (?those) below his rank.

Reactivates Integrated Defense Plan

HK311103 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 Oct 86 p 14

[Text] Gamu, Isabela (PNA) -- Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos announced here yesterday the reactivation of the integrated defense plan for each town, city and province nationwide.

Ramos told the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY during his inspection trip to various military units in Northern Luzon that the revival of the integrated defense plan will enable local communities to ward off impending rebel attacks.

Brig. Gen. Felix Brawner, newly installed commander of the Regional Unified Command (RUC) 2, said that the integrated defense plan was disrupted after the February revolution when many officers-in-charge (OIC) failed to carry out the plan in their localities.

Brawner said his command is now coordinating with provincial and town officials in Cagayan Valley to revive the integrated scheme.

Last year, when Ramos was the acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, he launched the integrated defense plan all over the country to counter the growing communist insurgency.

Ramos said that the plan is a combination of military and civilian action.

The reactivation of the plan, Ramos said, will give the citizenry early warning of rebel attack and provide the people and the military with enough information to prepare.

He said there is a need to develop the support plans of the civilian sector, particularly the civilian government.

The various components needed to make the scheme more effective are good communications and transportation network, and intensified information drive on the livelihood programs of the government and the dangers of the communist threat, Ramos said.

Ramos said the plan will also serve as a network to inform the rebels that the government is ready to welcome them back with open arms.

"We have to finish all of these parts of the integrated plan so that we will be more secure and more productive in our respective barangays, towns and cities," he said.

5 CAGAYAN NPA REBELS SURRENDER TO RAMOS

HK311021 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Oct 86 p 14

[Excerpts] Gamu, Isabela -- Five heavily armed New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, including an amazon, surrendered Wednesday to Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos in this rebel-infested area.

Ramos was visiting the new headquarters of the Army's 5th Infantry Division when he was informed by Col. Hernani Figueroa, Isabela PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander, that five NPA regulars would surrender with their firearms.

The surrenderers were Rodrigo Orig, alias Kumander [Commander] Parek, head of a seven-man NPA squad operating in Cagayan; his wife, Elvira; Recto Aquino, Alias Ka [Comrade] Oscar; Rolly Sagun; and Arsenio Duque, Alias Ka Roger.

They turned over to Ramos three M-16 rifles and a bagful of magazines for Armalite rifles.

Ramos told the surrenderers he was glad they have gone down from the hills to rejoin the mainstream of society.

Speaking on behalf of the group, Orig told Ramos that he and his group have long contemplated to surrender but were only waiting for the right opportunity. [passage omitted]

Orig also confirmed that many of their colleagues in Cagayan would like to surrender because they are suffering from starvation.

However, the only hindrance is that NPA guards will kill any defecting rebel, Orig said.

Orig, who was with the NPA for the past three years, said he and his wife are fed up of running from pursuing government forces.

"We were really scared to see civilians and even children because they might report our presence to the authorities," Orig said.

"I can no longer stomach the anguish of living in the mountains with no food to eat and with a bleak future. That is why my group and I decided to surrender," Orig said.

PAF GETS 8 NEW HELICOPTERS TO COUNTER REBELS

HK311109 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 Oct 86 p 1, 14

[By Louie Perez]

[Text] Manila International Airport -- The Philippine Air Force [PAF] will intensify its counter-insurgency activities with the acquisition of eight new helicopters from the United States.

Brig. Gen. Antonio E. Sotelo, PAF commanding general, told airport newsmen yesterday that the Air Force is redirecting its major efforts to combat insurgency in the country, with national air defense taking on a secondary role.

"The Air Force is redirecting its budget resources from air defense to extensive anti-insurgency efforts of the government," Sotelo said.

To further its counter-insurgency activities, the Air Force has acquired eight combat helicopters from the U.S.-based Huey Corp. [as published] to beef up its 39 Huey helicopters now deployed in different parts of the country, Sotelo said.

Sotelo said that the 47 Huey helicopters are augmented by a number of Sikorsky aircraft to give effective air support to ground combat troops operating in rebel infested areas.

According to Sotelo, the PAF has some 200 various aircraft used in military operations.

Sotelo said that the Air Force expects to acquire and maintain from 50-60 Huey helicopters, considering its limited budget and the high cost of aircraft maintenance.

At the same time, Sotelo said airmen will be rotated from office to field assignments and those in the field will be given assignments in air bases.

"This will give a chance to everybody to experience the hardship of a field assignment and the comfort of a desk job," Sotelo added.

"But this does not mean that the Air Force will neglect its traditional job of providing public service functions like the airlifting of relief goods and performing rescue missions during times of natural disasters," he said.

Sotelo also said that more incentives are now given to Air Force personnel assigned in combat areas, among them a 10-day per diem allowance every month, increased specialist ratings, combat or hazard pay for those actually engaged in counter-insurgency.

Sotelo, who assumed the command only last Oct. 1, said the air command will devote its major efforts towards operating, maintaining and training its resources to provide more support to ground forces of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines.

20 REBELS, 2 SOLDIERS KILLED IN LANAO DEL NORTE

HK030617 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] At least 20 guerrillas and 2 soldiers were killed when government troops backed by helicopter gunships attacked a rebel camp in the southern Philippines, the military headquarters said yesterday [2 November]. Seven soldiers were wounded in a 2-hour gun and rocket battle in the jungles of Lanao del Norte Province yesterday. Government troops were on a routine patrol when they accidentally discovered a base believed used for training by the communist NPA. Two helicopter gunships and a fighter plane bombarded the camp with rocket and machine gun fire after the soldiers radioed for reinforcements. The guerrillas fled the area after about 2 hours of fighting. The soldiers recovered assorted firearms and ammunitions, typewriters, and medical supplies.

COALITION LEADER DOWNPLAY CHANCES OF SPLIT

HK030535 Hong Kong AFP in English 0459 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 3 (AFP) -- Leaders of the two major parties in the Philippines' ruling coalition Monday played down the possibility of a split ahead of a referendum on a new constitution. There has been speculation of a breakup between the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and PDP-LABAN [Philippine Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] parties before a constitutional plebiscite expected to be held in January.

Vice President Salvador Laurel heads Unido, while the other party is led by Jose Cojuangco, an elder brother of President Corazon Aquino. "There will be no split," PDP-LABAN official Jose Yap told a press forum, adding that his party was officially for preserving the coalition that backed Mrs. Aquino until she was installed in power by a popular revolt in February.

Manuel Malvar, the official spokesman of Mr. Laurel, told the same audience that differences between Unido and PDP-LABAN were "not enough to really split the coalition."

The main issue between the two parties has been the apportionment of government posts between them after the revolt. Unido in recent weeks dropped hints that it may not campaign for the ratification of the new constitution. The plebiscite is seen by officials and the opposition alike as a vote of confidence for Mrs. Aquino.

LAKAS NG BANSA MOVEMENT SAID LOSING SUPPORT

HK311041 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Oct 86 p 16

[By reporter Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] Recent moves by Partido Demokratiko Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-Laban) [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] and United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) to strengthen their respective organizations appeared to end up with some political leaders as losers.

With PDP-Laban and Unido reclaiming the loyalties of prominent members behind Lakas ng Bansa (Laban) [People's Power] and grassroots followers willing and ready to join the bandwagon, the new Laban may turn out to be still-born.

The new Laban's reported mastermind, former Congressman Jose Cojuangco Jr who is President Corazon C. Aquino's brother, has emerged president of PDP-Laban, which is the merger of an erstwhile leftist party and the old Lakas ng Bayan (Laban) founded by the President's slain husband, Benigno.

Cojuangco was picked the top leader of PDP-Laban during the Party's national assembly over the weekend. Before the close of the assembly, Cojuangco announced the relegation of Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, PDP-Laban's former longtime steward, to a "council of elders."

Cojuangco was incumbent secretary-general of PDP-Laban while he presided over a "secret group" whose mission was to organize the new Laban.

The effort started only about two months after the advent of the Aquino government when Cojuangco gathered what some quarters called the committee of "seven wise men."

That committee included apart from Cojuangco representatives from the Unido, PDP-Laban, and the Liberal Party (LP), the main component parties of the civilian faction of the ruling coalition.

Sources say also in the committee were Government Reorganization Minister Luis Villafuerte, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and Good Government Commissioner Raul Daza.

Analysts noticed the absence of the three party's leaders -- Vice-President Salvador Laurel of Unido, Pimentel of PDP-Laban and Good Government Chairman Jovito Salonga of LP, presidential timbers all, from the committee.

They expressed belief that the project was not cleared beforehand with them.

The analysts also noted the significance of the participation of Mitra and Villafuerte who are believed to be presidential aspirants.

As its prominent members campaigned for membership in the new Laban, Laurel declared his party was not discouraged by the possible loss of these members from going ahead and putting up a slate in the next election.

He added that Unido was leaving its doors open to take them back.

Pimentel also could not prevent himself from saying that President Aquino did not need the new Laban to have a party she could call her own.

With the talks soon having it that Laban would be taking in personalities from the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan with the names of even rabid loyalists to former President Marcos being mentioned, Laban was becoming an embarrassing proposition to Mrs Aquino.

Not unexpectedly, Mrs Aquino eventually disowned the new Laban. Saying Laban was not envisioned as President Aquino's electoral party at all but just a "movement" marshalling her supporters, Villafuerte joined the recent meeting of the Unido council of leaders held at the same time as the PDP-Laban national assembly.

Coming out of that meeting, Villafuerte denied he was leaving Unido, and told newsmen in a televised interview that in fact he had accepted the position of Unido executive vice-president.

Mitra would not be so powerfully placed in the PDP-Laban after last weekend's national assembly.

Along with Pimentel he got a honorific title of member of the council of elders.

Other leading proponents of the new Laban lost clout in Unido. The council of leaders meeting declared that Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda was no longer a member of the party.

LAKAS NG BANSA REGIONAL LEADERS ELECTED

HK311027 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Oct 86 p 16

[Text] The Lakas ng Bansa [People's Power], the political movement organized by the Aquino government supporters elected its regional chairmen last Wednesday night.

The election was presided by former Congressman Jose Cojuangco Jr., brother of President Corazon C. Aquino and newly elected president of PDP-LABAN [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation].

Elected chairmen were: Region I -- Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Region II -- Agrarian Minister Heherson Alvarez, Region III -- Public Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado, Region IV -- Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra Jr.,

Region V -- Government Reorganization Minister Luis Villafuerte, Region VI -- Deputy Education Minister Arthur Defensor, Region VII -- Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco, Region VIII -- PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] Commissioner Raul Daza,

Region IX -- Former Assemblyman Omar Dianalan. Region X was reserved for Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. and Region XI former Davao City Mayor Luis Santos.

The Lakas ng Bansa prefers to be identified as a political movement ratehr than as a political party, officials said.

The elected regional chairmen noticeably are leading Aquino supporters, but belong to different political parties.

ENRILE SUPPORTERS SAID HOLDING SECRET TALKS

HK030633 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A report says that a secret meeting was held between the elder brother of Vice President Salvador Laurel and close supporters of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, with the aim of setting up a separate faction of the Nacionalista Party. According to the report, attending the meeting were former House Speaker Jose Laurel and former Assemblymen Rene Cayetano and Rafael Palmares. Also joining Cayetano and Palmares in the negotiations was former Batasang Pambansa Speaker Nicanor Yniguez.

PIMENTEL TO REMOVE UNIDO OICS OPPOSING CHARTER

HK311135 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel today announced that he will remove Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] officers-in-charge [OICs] who campaign for a no vote against the constitution. Pimentel gave the warning in a meeting with reporters as he began his campaign for ratification of the new draft constitution in Cagayan de Oro City. Unido is headed by Vice President Salvador Laurel. At the same time, Pimentel ordered all employees of the Local Government Ministry to take part in the information drive for the ratification of the new constitution.

MARCOS FUNDS REPORTED LAUNDERED IN U.S. BANKS

HK010615 Hong Kong AFP in English 0604 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 1 (AFP) -- Deposed President Ferdinand Marcos stole 100 million U.S. dollars in government funds and deposited the money in Swiss bank accounts during his last three months in power, a senior government official has charged.

Minister Jovito Salonga, chairman of the powerful Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG), said in an interview shown on government television Saturday that the money had passed through U.S. banks. The PCGG is charged with the task of recovering Mr. Marcos's wealth, estimated by Manila at more than five billion dollars at the end of his 20-year rule.

Most of the holdings are reportedly in Swiss banks, which have frozen Mr. Marcos's suspected assets until their rightful ownership is determined.

Mr. Salonga said evidence recently obtained showed Mr. Marcos had remitted 100 million dollars to Swiss banks in the three months ending February 19, three days before the military-led revolt that installed President Corazon Aquino in office. "The monies were laundered in American banks and then remitted to Switzerland. The evidence indicates a massive purloining of funds that should have gone to the Government of the Philippines. It is larceny on a grand scale," he said.

AQUINO MURDER RETRIAL POSTPONED TO 18 NOV

HK030557 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 3 (AFP) -- A Philippine court Monday postponed the retrial of at least 24 people for the 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino to November 18, a court official said. The arraignment of the accused was set for Tuesday, but was moved after state prosecutors sought more time to gather evidence, court spokeswoman Dolores Balajadia said.

The Supreme Court voided the 1985 acquittal of the accused and in September ordered a retrial of the case. The original number of the accused in the case was 26, but two have fled the country. Under Philippine law, no person can be tried in his absence.

It was the second postponement gained by the prosecution, which is considering the inclusion of additional people to be tried for an alleged plot behind the murder of President Corazon Aquino's husband on August 21, 1983.

The most prominent of the accused, former Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver, fled to Hawaii with deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. An Air Force captain has also left the country. Seventeen soldiers were charged as principals, while eight others, including Gen. Ver, were charged as accessories in the original trial. A civilian was charged as an accomplice.

MISUARI SAYS NO MNLF-CPP/NPA LINK EXISTS

HK311455 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 31 Oct 86 p 6

[By R.G. Roy]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- If there is an alliance between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA), it would be easy to topple the government, according to MNLF chairman Nur Misuari.

However, Misuari said, no such link existed between the two rebel groups.

He added that the communist-led umbrella group National Democratic Front (NDF) had merely issued a statement recognizing the right of the Bangsa Moro people to self-determination.

Misuari was reacting to claims by Ret. Maj. Gen. Delfin C. Castro during a recent meeting of the Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan Association (Minsupala) before the MNLF chairman arrived in Zamboanga City to consult with Muslim leaders on the Mindanao conflict.

Misuari said the general, former chief of the Southern Command in this city, was just "imagining things." He also denied that the NDF was a brainchild of the MNLF and the CPP/NPA.

Misuari who has returned to Maimbung, Sulu, where he met with President Aquino last month, said the MNLF preferred to take an "independent stand" in seeking peace and freedom in Mindanao.

8 KILLED IN 'FIERCE FIGHTING' ON MINDANAO

HK311242 Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, Oct 31 (AFP) -- Eight people have been killed and at least 10 others wounded in fierce fighting between government troops and communist guerrillas on Mindanao Island, military authorities here said Friday. Three army battalions, backed by bomber planes, assault helicopters and howitzers, continued an assault Friday on a guerrilla training camp manned by up to 120 New People's Army (NPA) fighters in Lanao del Norte Province, a military official said.

Two soldiers were killed and seven others wounded on Thursday's initial assault on the camp, located in a forest near Maigo Town, Colonel Woodrow Estrere told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in this nearby city. Rebel casualties were undetermined, he said, adding that the camp began training NPA assassination squads two weeks ago. Six NPA rebels have also been killed since Tuesday in simultaneous military operations across northern Mindanao, said regional military commander Brigadier General Mariano Adalem.

65 ILOILO REBELS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

HK031117 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Sixty-five rebels operating in Iloilo Province have surrendered to the authorities. This was reported by Camp Crame today. For the full report, here is Sel Baesa:

[Begin recording] Major Cris Maralit, PC-INP [Philippine Constbulary-Integrated National Police] spokesman, said the rebels also turned over 36 different kinds of high powered weapons. They proclaimed their allegiance to the republic in a ceremony held at the Lemery municipal hall and led by Governor (Ricardo Montador). At the same time, the rebels were said to have promised to convince their other companions to surrender. The ceremony was attended by other top officials of the municipality and the province, including Philippine Army Brigadier General Manuel (Hernando) and Lieutenant Colonel Jesus (Guazon). [end recording]

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ASEAN IRKED BY AUSTRALIAN OFFICE IN PHNOM PENH

BK020438 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] ASEAN has expressed dissatisfaction to Canberra over the opening of a non-government office to oversee, maintain and coordinate humanitarian assistance in Phnom Penh.

Informed sources told the POST yesterday that ASEAN expressed its displeasure last month following its objections to Australia building a $640,000 [currency not specified] earth satellite for Vietnam.

A senior government source said that ASEAN expressed its dissatisfaction over the establishment of the Phnom Penh office in a letter also objecting to the satellite.

The office opened on October 2 and is run by one Australian, Jennifer Ashton. It will coordinate the activities of three humanitarian aid agencies — the Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the Save the Children Fund and Australian People for Health, Education and Development Abroad -- in Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam.

Requests to set up the office in Phnom Penh were made last March when two Australian MPs [Members of Parliament] and officials of World Vision visited Kampuchea to see how Australian humanitarian aid was being spent.

Australia's Assistant Secretary for Southeast Asia, John Holloway, also accompanied the group, the sources said.

They claimed that Mr Holloway and the group met the Heng Samrin regime's Foreign Minister Hun Sen who approved the request to set up the office.

ASEAN fears that the establishment of such an office could signal a change in Australia's policy on the Heng Samrin regime. The sources said, however, that Australia's response has been that the new office does not imply that Canberra will change its policy and recognize the regime.

An Australian Embassy spokesman last night refused to commend on the ASEAN complaint.

TIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES CONFER IN JAKARTA

BK270711 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Mining and Energy Minister Subroto today opened a ministerial meeting of the Association of Tin Producing Countries [ATPC] in Jakarta. The 2-day meeting attended by Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Australia, Bolivia, Nigeria, and Zaire will discuss the world tin prices and production. In his speech, Minister Subroto said the conference is timely and will be an important forum for formulating steps to stabilize the world tin market. Minister Subroto was confident that decisions made at the conference would improve the situation of the deteriorating international tin market.

The ATPC ministerial meeting is also attended by China and Brazil as observers. The chief delegates to the ATPC meeting include Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin, Malaysian Primary Industry Minister Lim Keng Yaik, Thai Deputy Industry Minister Kon Thappharangsi, Bolivian Ambassador to China Jorge Lema Patino, and Nigerian Charge d'Affaires to Indonesia (Simon Okenfuwo).

ATPC ASKS U.S. TO HELP RAISE TIN PRICE

BK290802 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Association of Tin Producing Countries [ATPC] ended in Jakarta last night. The meeting, which was opened on 27 October, was also attended by Brazil and the People's Republic of China as observers in addition to all the member countries -- Australia, Bolivia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand, Zaire, and Indonesia. At the closing meeting, the ATPC member countries jointly called on the United States to (?refrain from) releasing its tin reserve onto the world market so as to help raise the present low tin price.

Mining and Energy Minister Subroto, who was elected chairman during the fourth ATPC meeting, said there are at present two scenarios for tin prices on the world market. The first one says that tin prices vary from U.S. $5,000 to $5,800 per metric ton, while the second one indicates that they range between U.S. $5,800 and $6,900 per metric ton. Minister Subroto said tin prices will reach U.S. $6,900 if Brazil and China reduce their tin production.

According to the ATPC, the world demand for tin in 1986 will be about 175,000 metric tons, the same as in 1985. The demand in 1987 is not expected to be much different. Peru and Zimbabwe will be invited to attend the fifth ATPC meeting scheduled to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in mid-September 1987 [words indistinct].

NAKASONE TO MEET DENG XIAOPING IN PRC 9 NOVEMBER

OW040351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will leave Saturday for a two-day visit to China and will meet senior leader Deng Xiaoping Sunday, the government officially announced Tuesday. Nakasone will meet Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang Saturday after attending a ceremony marking the inauguration of a Japan-China youth exchange center. Nakasone will meet with Premier Zhao Ziyang and Deng Sunday before returning to Tokyo.

'TEXT' OF AGREEMENT WITH U.S. ON EXCHANGE RATES

OW311155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO -- Following is the full text of Japan-U.S. agreement on the stabilization of exchange rates, announced by Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Friday:

U.S. secretary of the treasury, James A. Baker, III and Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa today announced that, as part of the ongoing dialogue between the United States and Japan on economic, trade and financial issues, they have reached agreement on cooperative action and understandings regarding a number of economic issues of mutual concern.

Both ministers stressed the importance of continuing cooperative action by Japan and the United States to address global economic problems. They agreed that action by the key industrial countries is critical at this time to promoting world economic growth, reducing imbalances, and resolving international debt problems.

In this connection, Minister Miyazawa outlined the following actions being taken by Japan to help fulfill its responsibilities in the world economy:

-- The Government of Japan (GOJ) has decided today to submit to the Diet a supplementary budget in order to implement the 3.6 trillion yen package announced in September, designed to provide a substantial stimulus to the Japanese economy. This stimulus will be achieved through additional investments in key areas such as public works, housing, and construction. The GOJ will monitor progress in implementing expeditiously the stimulus package to assure that its expected impact on growth is realized.

-- The GOJ intends to put in place, as soon as possible after Diet approval, a tax reform plan, including reductions in the marginal tax rates for both personal and corporate income. In this connection, it was noted that on October 28 the government tax council recommended, following its interim report, reducing the effective tax rate for corporations to below 50 percent and reducing the highest marginal tax rate on personal income. Such cuts in tax rates will increase investment and give incentive for more business activities. More generally, the tax reform will provide a system which better reflects taxpayers' choice, unleashing the growth potential of the Japanese economy. The structure and implementation of tax reform would provide additional stimulus to the Japanese economy while providing for needed financing to continue the process of fiscal consolidation.

-- The Bank of Japan has decided today to reduce its discount rate from 3.5 percent to 3 percent, effective November 1, 1986.

Secretary Baker welcomed the actions and plans of Japan to stimulate growth and to reduce imbalances.

He stated that, for its part, the United States:

-- Remains fully committed to significant and steady reductions in the U.S. budget deficit, consistent with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act;

-- Has just enacted an historic tax reform which will provide additional incentives to invest and to work and will promote growth in the U.S. economy; and

-- Has continued to resist protectionist pressures and work towards free and fair trade.

Minister Miyazawa expressed his appreciation for the U.S. policies in these areas, noting that they complement Japan's economic policy actions.

Minister Miyazawa and Secretary Baker agreed that these actions will contribute significantly to promoting growth in Japan, the United States, and the rest of the world, as well as to reducing global trade imbalances. In this connection, they shared the view that exchange rate instability can jeopardize stable economic growth. They expressed their mutual understanding that with the actions and commitments mentioned above, the exchange rate realignment achieved between the yen and the dollar since the Plaza agreement is now broadly consistent with the present underlying fundamentals, and reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate on exchange market issues.

Secretary Baker and Minister Miyazawa expressed their common view that these cooperative actions represent important steps in fulfilling their commitments from the Tokyo Summit, and the September meeting of the group of seven finance ministers in Washington, to pursue close and continuous coordination of economic policy. They agreed to stay in close touch on these matters, and called on other major industrial countries to join in these efforts to promote global growth, reduce imbalances and promote open markets.

MIYAZAWA ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET INTERVENTION

OW040357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO -- Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa hinted Tuesday that Japan and the United States are prepared, if necessary, to engage in coordinated intervention in foreign exchange markets to achieve exchange rate stability. Reacting to negative remarks made by U.S. Treasury Department officials about such coordinated efforts, Miyazawa said at a news conference that the Japan-U.S. agreement stipulates "their willingness to cooperate on exchange market issues."

The accord, the text of which was issued last week by Miyazawa and Treasury Secretary James Baker Friday, said "the exchange rate realignment achieved between the yen and the dollar since the Plaza agreement (in September 1985) is now broadly consistent with the present underlying fundamentals." The joint statement also mentioned the Bank of Japan's decision to lower its discount rate from 3.5 percent to 3 percent, effective Saturday.

The dollar opened at 164.25 yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Tuesday morning, compared with 161.45 yen at Friday's finish.

BOJ GOVERNOR SAYS NO 'TARGET ZONE' IN ACCORD

OW041155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Osaka, Nov. 4 KYODO -- Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan [BOJ], said Tuesday there was no idea of a "target zone" involved in a joint statement issued last Friday by U.S. and Japanese monetary authorities, denying speculation that the two countries agreed to keep currency exchange rates within certain specific limits. He made the remarks in a meeting with business leaders in the Kansai (western Japan) region. Japan's Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker issued a statement reaffirming U.S. and Japanese cooperation in bringing about exchange rate stability.

Sumita said in general terms that yen-dollar exchange rates have been corrected to levels that reflect "economic fundamentals" of Japan and the United States. He declined to say whether the current rate is adequate or not. The dollar Tuesday closed at 163.60 yen in Tokyo, up 2.15 yen from Friday's finish.

Asked to comment on the sharp appreciation of the dollar Tuesday, Sumita merely expressed the hope that the exchange rates will stabilize to ensure sustained economic growth in the future. Sumita called for cooperation among industrial nations to bring about exchange stability.

Urges Exchange Rate Stability

OW040613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Osaka, Nov. 4 KYODO -- Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Satoshi Sumita said Tuesday he strongly advocates stability in foreign exchange rates, which is vital for continued expansion of the domestic economy. Sumita told a press conference at BOJ's Osaka branch that he admits the current exchange rate is unstable following last Friday's joint statement by Japan's Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker reaffirming cooperation on exchange market issues and a recovery in the U.S. economy.

The U.S. dollar has soared against the yen in overseas markets since last weekend. It closed Tuesday's morning session in Tokyo at 163.65 yen, up 2.20 yen from last Friday's finish. However, Sumita declined comment on whether the current exchange rate is adequate or not.

The central banker came to Osaka to confer with local business leaders. Responding to fears of a resurgence in inflation following this year's fourth official discount rate cut to a postwar low of 3.0 percent, Sumita said land price hikes and other effects of easy money policies should be watched carefully.

He said the money supply level has risen recently but he does not think it is escalating to the point where it should arouse concerns of inflation. He added there is no change toward allowing the manipulation of Japan's monetary policies depending on the respective state of the economy and he cannot predict what future official discount rates will be.

ABE REVEALS SHULTZ' PROMISE ON RICE ISSUE

OW030615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0609 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Gifu, Nov. 3 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe disclosed here Monday the United States had made a verbal promise to Japan not to raise rice as a subject of trade consultations. Abe, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Executive Council, made the disclosure in a speech before LDP followers.

"While I was foreign minister, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz pledged not to mention the rice issue." Abe said at the LDP meeting in this capital city of Gifu of Gifu Prefecture in central Japan. Abe was foreign minister until the cabinet change in July.

He was referring to the rejection by the U.S. Government of a petition by the U.S. Rice Millers Association against Japan's near total rice import ban and a related U.S. decision to take the case to new global trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Abe speculated that the U.S. breach of a secret promise indicates trade tensions are reaching an unbearably critical stage for the U.S. Government. "We the Japanese have to recognize that," he added.

YANAI, USSR'S KAPITSA TO HOLD TALK IN MOSCOW

OW041213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union will hold the sixth working-level consultations in Moscow on November 13-14, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai will represent Japan at the meeting and Mikhail Kapitsa, vice foreign minister in charge of Asian affairs, will represent the Soviet Union, the ministry said.

The consultations will focus on both international and bilateral issues, the ministry said.

During his stay in Moscow, Yanai is scheduled to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. It is expected that during Yanai's visit Kapitsa might tell Japan when the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Tokyo.

INCREASED AID FOR SOUTH PACIFIC NATIONS PLANNED

OW021113 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO -- Foreign Ministry officials recently approved a plan to review economic assistance to Fiji, Kiribati and other island nations in the South Pacific, signaling a shift towards strategic Japanese aid to that particular region. According to ministry officials, the policy shift is regarded as necessary due to a decline in Australian and British economic assistance to the South Pacific nations and the emergence of Soviet interests in the region.

An indication of Japan's interest in the region is a possible visit by Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari to Fiji and its neighboring countries when he visits Australia next January to attend a bilateral cabinet ministerial meeting officials disclosed.

They also pointed out that increased levels of aid are necessary to the isolated region, whose economy is based almost entirely on primary products and is currently in a slump due to declining world prices.

Following conclusion of a Soviet-Kiribati fishing agreement October 1985, the U.S. Government moved swiftly to sign its own fishing pact in mid-October with the 16-nation island group and to approve a 10 million dollar annual aid package to the region.

In line with the current review in foreign policy taking place within the ministry's various bureaus, officials plan to dispatch an observation team to the South Pacific region early next year to prepare a final policy proposal by April 1987.

Japan's official development assistance (ODA) per region is based on a combination of factors which involves requests from the countries concerned and a review of their respective development programs.

After conducting the study, the Japanese Government determines the level of economic aid and conducts final negotiations with the country concerned.

In the case of the Pacific Island nations, however, ministry officials explained that government planning is lagging and have recommended a "needs" policy in Japan's assistance program for the region.

The new policy shift is also expected to appease demands by Japan's economic partners for increased economic assistance to Third World and developing countries, ministry officials said.

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

SK040519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today stresses that the Korean people support the stand of the Soviet Union for peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region including the Korean peninsula and her sincere efforts for its realisation.

In a commentary titled "Clear Manifestation of Peaceloving Stand" the author notes that the situation of the Asian-Pacific region is being aggravated and the danger of war increasing with each passing day due to the bellegerent moves of the U.S. imperialists, and says:

The world's peaceloving people express anxiety about the situation of the Asian-Pacific region which is being rendered tense as days go by.

Proceeding from a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, the Soviet Union directs deep attention to the situation of the Asian-Pacific region and positively struggles to ensure peace and security in this region.

This is well illustrated by the proposal of the Soviet Union for converting the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons and the danger of war.

In July last, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in his speech in Vladivostok advanced detailed proposals for ensuring security and preserving peace in the Asian-Pacific region.

Reflected in the proposals is the consistent peaceloving stand of the Soviet Union to safeguard peace and security and thereby avert thermonuclear war in the Asian-Pacific region, preserve and consolidate peace in this region and the world as a whole and contribute to promoting peaceful cooperation among nations.

The Soviet party and government, attaching importance to the situation of the Korean peninsula, always extend full support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people.

At his meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shortly ago respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev fully supported the positive and constructive peaceful initiatives advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK for the reunification of the country and for peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

All facts patently prove who desires detente, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and who is rushing headlong along the road of war in this region.

The United States must accede to the proposal of the Soviet Union for peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

'RELIABLE SOURCES' ON KIM Il-SONG'S MOSCOW TRIP

HK010402 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Nov 86 p 1

[By David Chen]

[Text] Marshal Kim Il-song, the President of North Korea, had an unpleasant time in Moscow during his recent visit, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST learned from reliable sources yesterday.

Marshal Kim flew to Moscow on October 22 and spent five days there, causing speculation as to why the trip was arranged and at whose request.

Sources said if Marshal Kim had entertained hopes of Soviet endorsement of his domestic and foreign policies, he would have been greatly disappointed.

"Kim was literally called to the Kremlin and was told by Mr Gorbachev to improve his economy," said one source.

"In fact, Kim got the same kind of scolding as Truong Chinh (the Vietnamese chief who succeeded Le Duan) for mismanagement of the economy and mishandling Soviet aid.

"It could not have been a very happy trip for the old marshal -- not to mention his wounded pride."

The Soviet Union has lately sent considerable aid to North Korea, including military assistance with the "sale" of a squadron of advanced Mig-25s [as published], in exchange for Soviet use of military bases and permission to overfly Korean territory from Vladivostok to Bohai Bay, the region under the purview of Beijing's North China Fleet.

But Marshal Kim was uneasy over Soviet attitudes, noting that Mr Gorbachev had omitted any reference to North Korea in his July 28 Vladivostok speech, in the same manner as he had snubbed Vietnam.

While China has explicitly endorsed Marshal Kim's son as the heir apparent, the Kremlin has yet to do so. Although full details of the marshal's trip are not known, it appears unlikely Mr Gorbachev gave Soviet blessing to Marshal Kim's son.

There was another interesting aspect to the visit. The marshal vowed never to fly again after narrowly escaping death from an American squadron during the Korean War. He has done all his travels since by train.

However, on this occasion, he flew to Moscow and returned by air as well. The East German leader, Mr Erich Honecker, ended an official visit on October 21 and Marshal Kim would not have been able to keep his appointment with Mr Gorbachev if he had made the trip to Moscow by train.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS CHON'S INSPECTION

SK031338 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 2 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 November commentary: "Having a Sword in His Mouth"]

[Text] Turning up, together with the puppet military brass, on the midwestern frontline where a war exercise called "Ssangyong-86" was being frantically staged, traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored about somebody else's possible provocation or about the security situation being threatened, the then whipped up a war fever by referring to thorough readiness or full preparedness. Prior to this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, appearing in the forefront of the western part of the frontline and stirred up war agitation after referring to somebody else's threats.

Judging from traitor Chon Tu-hwan's directing the puppet army and homeland reserve forces to a commotion of war exercise for northward invasion with a sword in his mouth and his whipping up a war fever, it is clear that he is about to light the torch of war at any time he chooses.

Not only has the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized the homeland reserve forces, along with the regular armed forces, in the war exercise, but it also went so far as to bring him in person to the powder-reeking scene of the war exercise to command it. This is an act war maniacs often commit on the eve of war. Moreover, a war exercise commotion aimed at putting the U.S. imperialists' plan for a war of aggression into practice is being madly conducted on the ground, at sea, and in the air in South Korea and its neighboring areas. In the South pirate ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, puppet naval vessels, the U.S. Air Force occupying South Korea, and the U.S. Strategic Air Command are engaged in an adventurous combined war exercise. Another large-scale war exercise in which the U.S. and Japanese armies and air forces are participating is being conducted in Hokkaido, Japan.

There is no need to state that all these are aggressive war exercises aimed at a war in Korea. Participating in these war exercises are the fighters of U.S. forces occupying South Korea, not to mention such U.S. armed units as the troops of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the U.S. 25th Infantry Division that were so notorious during the past Korean War.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are about to provoke a war of northward invasion and are waiting for an opportunity to do so. It is not because of somebody else's threats or provocations that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is so enthusiastic about war exercises.

Following the proposal to halt military exercises, a measure we took on our initiative to ease tension and create an environment favorable to North-South dialogue, this year we have advanced such proposals as talks between military authorities and the creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

Additionally, the KPA Supreme Command has taken the measure of withdrawing approximately 150,000 soldiers of the People's Army from frontline areas and guard posts and bringing them to sites of peaceful construction despite the tense situation in which the danger of war is constantly felt. How can our peaceful efforts such as these become threats? Such hogwash can be uttered only by such war maniacs as the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which waits for an opportunity to provoke a war.

A Japanese military magazine said that the military threat from the North does not pose as much a threat to the Chon Tu-hwan ring as does the threat coming from within -- political instability in South Korea. Because of the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle by the youths, students, and democratic forces, political chaos in South Korea has reached an extreme. Even as the fascist suppression intensifies, the youths and students stage an unwavering struggle demanding the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the dismantling of nuclear bases, and the withdrawal of U.S. troops. Voices denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous and antinational acts to the effect that reunification, not anticommunism, should be a national priority are reverberating even in the puppet National Assembly.

Exacerbated by the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization which has surged forward in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now trying to placate the people's struggle by conjuring up a crisis-consciousness and terror-stricken atmosphere and would not hesitate to provoke a war of northward invasion if necessary. However, neither threats nor blackmail, or a war of northward invasion will serve the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a breakthrough. The puppets should stop acting rashly and step down from power as demanded by the South Korean people.

NODONG SINMUN ON REUNIFICATION THROUGH STRUGGLE

SK032245 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 2 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 November special article: "Let Us Usher in a New Day of Independence, Democracy, and Reunification Through Struggle"]

[Text] Today marks the 57th anniversary of the Kwangju student incident which recorded a proud page in the history of our people's anti-imperialist national liberation struggle. The Kwangju student incident, which occurred because of the teasing and insulting of a Korean coed by a Japanese student on a train between Kwangju and Naju, was an eruption of the pent-up resentment and animosity of the youths, students, and people under the Japanese imperialists' colonial oppression.

On 3 November 1929, shouting the slogans "Let us overthrow the Japanese imperialists!", "Long live the independence of Korea!", and "Rescind the colonial slavery education!", the youths, students, and people of Kwangju turned out in a popular anti-Japanese struggle. This struggle spread to Pyongyang, Seoul, Sinuiju, Hamhung, Taegu, Pusan, and all other areas in the country, and continued nearly 6 months amid the Japanese imperialists' brutal suppression and mass arrests. The Kwangju student incident displayed the patriotic spirit of the Korean youths and students and their indomitable will, and dealt a serious blow to the outrageous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

Some 57 years have elapsed since the Kwangju student incident. Following the ending of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule of nearly half a century through the historic victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and legendary hero of the anti-Japnese struggle, the people in the northern half of the Republic, under the banner of the immortal chuche idea, have traversed the path of prosperity and development unprecedented in the 5,000-year history of our people and opened the era of glory that we see today.

Nevertheless, in South Korea, half of the country, the independence and national sovereignty of the country desired by the youths, students, and people on that day 57 years ago have not yet been realized.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea and have become new colonial rulers there in place of the Japanese imperialists. The U.S. imperialists, who crept into South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists following liberation, have mercilessly trampled the masses' democratic freedom and rights and imposed a fascist colonial rule unprecedented in history. They have turned South Korea into the miserable living human hell that we see today. To maintain South Korea as their colony and military base indefinitely, the U.S. imperialists follow their basic Korea strategy of creating two Koreas, while instigating division and confrontation. Thus, they persistently obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

With the wicked ambition to invade the northern half of the Republic and other countries in Asia by using South Korea as a foothold, the U.S. imperialists are drastically introducing nuclear weapons and aggressive armed forces into South Korea and running amok in seeking new war provocation maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialists are again dragging into South Korea the Japanese militarists who imposed the fate of colonial slavery on our people and inflicted all kinds of misfortune on them in the past. They are hell-bent on fabricating a U.S.-Japan-South Korean triangular military alliance.

The Japanese reactionaries, with the dream of recovering their old position in South Korea as colonial rulers, are intensifying their political, economic, and military collusion with the puppets. Mutual junkets are frequently made between the Japanese reactionaries and the puppets, while a new era of South Korea and Japan is being talked about. Under these circumstances, the Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers are being accelerated to invade South Korea again. Under the facade of their collective security, military alliance has been sought and, behind the curtain of economic cooperation, the South Korean economy has been absorbed deep into the sphere of the Japanese economy. As a result, today, South Korea has become a dual U.S.-Japanese colony.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers to invade South Korea again have been further promoted and deepened because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of nation-selling treachery. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is scheming to realize its wild ambition for long-term office by offering the country and nation to its U.S. and Japanese masters. While adulating the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, he puppets are imprisoning and mercilessly punishing those youths, students, and democratic forces that demand the dignity of the nation, its sovereignty, and the country's peaceful reunification, by babbling about left-leaning and procommunist elements.

Recently, the fascist clique's atrocity of oppression has reached an all-time high stage. They have arrested and imprisoned an assemblyman of the opposition party who said that state policy should be reunification, not anticommunism. They are carrying out a mass manhunt by concocting such slanderous dramas as the wall-poster incident and the incident to establish a Marxist-Leninist party.

By babbling about procommunism, the puppets have said that some 10,000 people from some 30 organizations would be investigated. An average 5,000 people are indicted as criminal offenders every day, and 1,470 students, who staged sit-ins at Konguk University, have been arrested en masse. All these facts show that their fascist despotism has reached an extremely reckless stage.

However, all of this is a symptom of the last days of those who face ruination.

Today, braving oppression, the South Korean youths, students, and people are doggedly waging the antiforeign and antipuppet struggle to end foreign aggression in South Korea, to achieve sovereignty and independence, and to achieve democracy and the reunification of the divided fatherland.

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors must squarely look at reality and take their hands of domination, subjugation, and intervention off South Korea, and the nation-selling Chon Tu-hwan ring must step down from power. Through the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy, the South Korean youths, students and people will repel the U.S. and Japanese forces of aggression and will usher in a new day of independence, democracy, and reunification.

VNS URGES MASSES TO JOIN STUDENTS' STRUGGLE

SK310830 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 October 86

[Talk by Ko Il-chol from "Feature Program": "Let us join the sacred cause for reunification against the U.S. imperialists"]

[Text] Today throughout the country, the struggle fever of our masses to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification grows higher than at any previous time. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, which is shocked at the daily increasing anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, is committing brutal suppression against democratic and patriotic forces with a scheduled overall fascist aggression to crush the spirit of this struggle. On 28 October at Konguk university in Seoul, approximately 2,000 students from 26 universities throughout the country ignited a bold and matchless anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle. This patriotic students' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle led by the national struggle association of patriotic students against foreign forces and the dictatorship is a just and patriotic act which reflects the consensus of our people who wish to liquidate U.S. colonial rule, defend national sovereignty, and achieve reunification of the country.

Patriotic masses from all walks of life, our loving sons and daughters, are conducting a sacred and arduous fight on the campuses and the streets to expel the Yankees, an old enemy of the nation; to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring, faithful dog of the Yankees; and to achieve reunifcation of the country. I believe that you know for what and for whom they follow this road. They are the genuine patriotic intellectuals of this country and the true sons and daughters of the nation who, unable to look idly upon the lost national sovereignty, trampled democratic civil rights, suffocated public welfare, and deepening dark clouds of permanent division, have advanced on their own accord down the road of penance under the banner of independent and democratic reunification. Therefore, the students have unhesitatingly sacrificed their youth and their lives for the sacred anti-U.S. and national salvation road of country and nation.

How great and proud the students are -- students who, spilling their blood, desperately struggle on the campuses and the streets where teargas and the bayonets of the fascist group are rampant. Originally, it was our parents and the masses of all walks of life as well as the students who should be the leading actors responsible for straightening out this turbulent world. However, the youths, who are on the verge of full blossom, are countering the foreign forces and the strong fascist wind at the head of masses.

We should never look away from nor sit as spectators to sons, daughters, and students who are desperately [words indistinct] with the enormously heavy burdens of the destiny of the country and the masses on their shoulders. The fascist ring, which has foreseen its denouement from the students' democratic anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, is taking every possible step to suppress the student movement forces.

I believe the patriotic masses of all walks of life should positively support and encourage the struggle of the students who have come out in a just and sacred war for national salvation and should actively join this struggle. This is a solemn requirement of the times and a fervent desire of the students -- a requirement and a desire which demand that we have the last showdown with the Yankees and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring. All masses of all walks of life who truly treasure the destiny of state and nation and who love the righteous students should readily meet the solemn requirement of the times.

Our cause for national salvation is a power confrontation between the Yankees and their stooges and the masses. To win victory in the struggle with the United States a den of imperialism and colonialism and an invader, and with the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of peerless murderers and tyrants, our patriotic masses of all walks of life should fight with one accord under the anti-U.S. and independent banner.

It is an absolute truth in history that the masses of all walks of life can defeat any formidable enemy when they wage a pannational struggle by firmly uniting as one. I believe that those who truly love their country and who are truly concerned about the future of nation should, transcending differences in idea, doctrine, prejudice, knowledge, and wealth, join in concert in the sacred war for national salvation -- a war to liquidate U.S. colonial rule, realize independent politics, bury the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, establish a democratic society, end national division, and achieve reunification of the land.

ELECTIONS FOR SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY HELD

SK030538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA) -- All the voters throughout the country participated in elections on November 2 with high pride and honor of being citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is made to shine by our glorious party.

A festive atmosphere pervaded the streets and villages of the whole land from Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, to Chongjin, a northern city of iron, Wonsan, a port city of culture on the east coast, and Kaesong, a city adjacent to the military demarcation line.

Flags of the Republic were flying and slogans celebrating the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly were posted up on public buildings and dwelling houses and the polling booths were beautifully decorated with posters, miniature flags on strings and flowers.

The voters who had been anxiously awaiting the day of elections thronged to the polling stations and danced merry dances.

When the polling time came, the voters began casting their ballots with solemn feelings.

Hwang Son-hui, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, was the first to cast her ballot at a booth of subconstituency No. 8, Sojang Constituency No. 43. She said our republic was so sturdy and brilliant as it had been born of the strong roots of the building of revolutionary power nursed by the great leader in the course of leading the Korean revolution and a brighter future was guaranteed today by the wise leadership of our party.

Yi Yong-song, a worker of the Nampo Combined Glass Company, who is father of quadruplets, came out to the polling booth with his wife Kim Yong-suk, carrying their children in their arms. After casting their ballots of loyalty, they said the great happiness they were enjoying today could be provided only by our party and the socialist system of our country which hold man dearest.

Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, who was once South Korean "foreign minister" and army corps commander of the "ROK Army", participated in voting for the first time at subconstituency No. 8, Sojang Constituency No. 43. He said he had been nominated as a candidate for SPA deputy, which he had never dreamt of, not long after he became a citizen of the DPRK and, with the highest honor, he was renewing his resolution to devote himself to the cause of national reunification.

Compatriots visiting the socialist homeland from Japan also participated in the SPA elections.

The elections to the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly which were held amid high political fervor of the entire voters are a historical event which powerfully demonstrated the unshakable will and purpose of our people to consolidate our revolutionary power which has grown out of the sturdy roots of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as firm as a rock and, with it as a revolutionary weapon, accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche through generations under the leadership of the party.

Kim Il-song Elected

SK040427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA) -- 100 percent of the voters of Taean Constituency No. 651 participated in the elections on November 2 and 100 percent of them voted for the respected leader President Kim Il-song, according to a communique of the central election committee for the elections to the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was published here on November 3.

This is a manifestation of the undisputed support and unbounded trust of the entire Korean people for the great leader President Kim Il-song and an expression of the unanimous faith and revolutionary will of our people to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment under the leadership of the party, holding him in high esteem at the head of our revolution.

The central election committee reported that President Kim Il-song was elected deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly according to the results of vote confirmed and submitted by the elections committee of Taean Constituency No. 651.

Kim Chong-il, Others Elected

SK040848 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Nov 86

["Communique of the Central Election Committee" issued on 3 November in connection with the successful completion of the elections of deputies to the Eighth SPA]

[Excerpts] The elections of deputies to the Eighth DPRK SPA were successfully held at all constituencies throughout the country in accordance with the regulations on the elections of deputies to the people's assemblies at all levels of the DPRK amid the high political zeal of the entire people to effect a new turn in carrying out the historic cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea by consolidating as firm as granite the power of the Republic, a powerful weapons of the revolution, which was founded and is led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

One hundred percent of the voters registered in the list of voters participated in the elections and 100 percent of them voted for candidates to the SPA registered at all constituencies. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected a deputy to the SPA at the No. 515 Yongsong Constituency; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected a deputy to the SPA at the No. 298 Chaeryong Constituency; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected a deputy to the SPA at the No. 125 Sangdong Constituency; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, elected at the No. 83 Kangdong Constituency; Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 113 Pyongwon Constituency;

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 606 Tonghchong Constituency; Comrade So Chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at No. 367 Hwangju Constituency; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 182 Nagwon Constituency; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 556 Chaegang Constituency; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 404 Chonnae Constituency; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 268 Songyong Constituency; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 627 Panmun Constituency; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 1 Mangyongdae Constituency;

Comrade Yi Kun-mo, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 517 Pungung Constituency; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elcted at the No. 364 Songnim Constituency; Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 595 Undok Constituency; Comrade Hong Song-nam, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 614 Iwon Constituency;

Comrade Hong Si-hak, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 537 Ungok Constituency; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 633 Haean Constituency; Comrade Choe Kwang, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 481 Hongwon Constituency; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 231 Unsan Constituency; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 147 Yonpo Constituency; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 706 Taehyon Constituency; Comrade Cho Se-ung, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 584 Settol Constituency; Comrade Yi Sun-sil, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected at the No. 258 Yukpyong Constituency;

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, was elected at the No. 110 Taedong Constituency; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, was elected at No. 72 Oun Constituency; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, was elected at the No. 238 Changhung Constituency; Comrade So Kwan-hui, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, was elected at the No. 346 Ohyon Constituency;

Comrade Kim Yun-hyok, first vice premier of the State Administration Council, was elected at the No. 343 Tukdal Constituency; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the State Administration Council, was elected at the No. 195 Yangso Constituency; and Comrade Yun Ki-pok, first vice chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee, was elected at the No. 407 Munpyong Constituency. [passage omitted]

NO SIN-YONG CONCERNED WITH INCREASED TENSIONS

SK030920 Seoul YONHAP in English 0816 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Suwon, Korea, Nov. 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Monday he wanted people to remember that tensions on the Korean peninsula escalated whenever North Korea, which maintains an equidistant diplomacy between the Soviet Union and China, leaned toward Moscow. In supporting his remark, based on 30 years of experience, No noted that Pyongyang recently staged a large-scale joint military exercise with Moscow for the first time in its history on Korea's East Sea and that it has begun construction of a dam near the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas. The dam project would pose a serious threat to the security and survival of South Korea, he said. The prime minister also said that Pyongyang has never stopped building up its military forces in preparation to stage armed provocation against Seoul.

No made the remarks in a speech he delivered in this provincial city at the annual meeting on national security. The meeting opened on Oct. 31 and will continue through Nov. 22 in the nation's major provincial cities. The prime minister expressed grave concern over the growing possibility that "the communist regime of North Korea will try to instigate social unrest in the South and to obstruct the successful hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics."

"The North is very anxious about the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympics because it will leave them no chance of achieving its goal of unifying the peninsula under communist rule through armed provocation," he added. In view of the security situation that South Korea faces, no continued, stability in all areas, including politics, economics and social fields, is needed now more than ever if the nation is to achieve "two great tasks" -- the peaceful transfer of power and the successful hosting of the Seoul Summer Olympic Games in 1988.

No said that the recent radical student activism threatens Seoul's liberal democratic system and that the "imprudently chanted slogans" are apparently in line with North Korea's propaganda against South Korea. To rectify this situation and to promote the peaceful transfer of power and the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, No called for the early revision of the constitution and for the complete removal of "leftist-leaning pro-communist ideology."

LAWMAKERS BRIEFED ON MILITARY SITUATION

SK040055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Defense Yi Ki-paek said yesterday that North Korea is prepared to launch a surprise attack against the South "at an opportune time."

Yi said that the North Korean regime is seeking to obstruct the 1988 Seoul Olympics and stir up social unrest in the South by brandishing a carrot-and-stick policy.

The minister made the remarks while briefing the National Assembly Defense Committee on the military situation in the Korean peninsula.

The committee was one of the six standing Assembly committees that were convened in the afternoon to review budget executions for 1985.

The current committee sessions will last until the end of this month.

Minister Yi said, "North Korea has reinforced military cooperation with the Soviet Union more than ever before, and feels encouraged to unleash military provocations against the South."

Narrowing down his briefing to the North's military movements, he said, "The North Korean regime is concentrating on establishing a system in which Kim Chong-il will take over his father Kim Il-song's power."

Military personnel and civilians are being mobilized for the construction of a large-scale dam in Mt. Kumgang, the minister said.

The North, he said, has newly inaugurated an armored corps, has developed new types of tanks and long-distance surface-to-surface missiles and has put MIG-23 fighters and Hughes-500 helicopters to military use.

The defense minister also said that the north has constructed an air base in the frontline area and has completed the construction of pits for camouflaging its military equipment.

Yi said that the government will work out appropriate measures to cope with possible North Korean attempts to conduct night surprise attacks and launch chemical and other warfare in both frontline and rear areas simultaneously.

The government will continue to improve the Seoul defense system, while maintaining thorough military preparedness to ensure a successful staging of the 1988 Seoul Olympiad, he said.

The minister said that more efforts will be made to develop the nation's independent weapons system and strengthen the self-reliance of the nation's defense industries.

Yi continued that the government will endeavor to create an international environment in which the nation retains a clear-cut military superiority over the north.

To this end, he said, the government will step up its security cooperative system with the United States and reinforce international military cooperation.

CLASSES SUSPENDED TO PREVENT STUDENT RALLIES

SK040033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Seoul National and Korea Universities yesterday suspended classes to prevent student violence on the occasion of Students' Day. Nov. 3 was designated Students' Day to commemorate a student uprising in Kwangju, Chollanam-do, against Japanese colonialists in 1929.

The two major universities also closed their libraries, prohibiting all students from entering the campuses.

Twenty-four universities in Seoul, including Seoul National, Korea and Yonsei, conducted night searches of their school buildings Sunday and seized a number of "seditious" leaflets, petrol bombs and other items that student radicals had stocked up for use in demonstrations.

On a tip-off that students would stage a large rally on Students' Day to protest the police assault last Friday on students at five Konguk University buildings, Seoul National University decided to suspend classes and to close its library, a school official said.

Korea University held an emergency meeting presided over by its president Yi Chun-pom yesterday morning and took a similar action after being informed that a rally was to be staged on the day to revive "Chonhaknyon," National Federation of Students.

Seoul National and Korea universities put up class suspension notices on boards near the school gates and banned students' entry.

Plainclothed and uniformed policemen were deployed in the gates of the two schools yesterday morning but only school officials checked the students' entry later in the day. Only professors, school officials and graduate students were allowed in to the schools' campus.

Hundreds of plainclothed and uniformed policemen were deployed in the gates of the two schools yesterday morning but only school officials checked the students' entry later in the day. Only professors, school officials and graduate students were allowed in to the schools' campus.

Demonstrations were held in provincial cities. In Kwangju, about 300 Chonnam National University students tried to march out of their campus while chanting antigovernment slogans.

UNDERGROUND GROUP SOUGHT FOR KONGUK INCIDENT

SK040025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Police are now directing investigative efforts to uncover an underground organization which they suspect wirepulled the Konguk University seizure protest.

Police sources said the incident was carried out by the group "Aehaktu," meaning "patriotic students committee for the struggle against alien influence and dictatorship." However, police said there is a behind force.

According to sources, "Aehaktu is only a kind of frontal action body carrying out various protests upon orders by the hidden underground organization."

According to the police, the underground commanding body was organized by members of militant student bodies such as Chamaintu and Sammintu after they were virtually liquidated because of the arrest of cadre members.

They said the commanding organization is believed to have five branches. They include the east wing covering Korea, Hansin, Konguk, and Kyonghui universities; west wing covering Yonsei, Sogang and Ewha universities; and Nambu wing covering Seoul National, Chungang, and Sukmyong universities.

Two others are the north wing encompassing Kukmin, Hansong, and Toksong universities and the Kyongin wing with the universities in Inchon and Suwon.

Sources said that the police are searching for 20 students, suspected of being deeply involved with the underground organization.

An intensive investigation is now underway on student activist Han Sok-chong, a junior at the political science department of Seoul National University.

Police are also looking for Kim Sin, 22 who is suspected of having commanded the protest after seizing five campus buildings of Konguk University.

According to police, Kim, a student of Korea University, slipped out of the Konguk campus after leading the violent protest, which was subdued by police forces Friday.

PROSECUTION ARRESTS 837 STUDENT ACTIVISTS

SK040605 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 4 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul district prosecutor's office Monday formally arrested 837 radical student activists who took part in the massive four-day demonstration at Konguk University here last week. It was the largest mass arrest ever in South Korea. Another large arrest is expected to follow, in accordance with a decision made Monday by the prosecution to formally arrest those given warrants. Those arrested Monday night are among 1,274 radical students, including 482 coeds, against whom the prosecution has sought arrest warrants for their involvement in the sit-in at the university.

The anti-government, anti-American demonstration, the largest and most violent of its kind in South Korea, was broken up last Friday by police. The demonstration caused an estimated 2.1 billion won (2.4 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 875 won) in damages to Konguk University.

The prosecution Monday booked eight demonstrators who surrendered to police and released another 192 who were inadvertently trapped in the five occupied buildings on campus during the protest. Commenting on the riot, senior prosecutor Choe Sang-yop said, "They vandalized the school facilities and set them on fire while shouting slogans identical to those spewed by communist North Korea."

The prosecution will thoroughly investigate the nature of the "Aetuyon," the group prosecutors believe masterminded the demonstration, Choe Said. "Aetuyon" stands for "The National Patriotic Students League To Struggle Against Outside Forces and Dictatorship." The students obviously supported North Korea's scheme to communize the peninsula by force, as evidenced by the leaflets they produced and distributed, Choe added. The prosecution also noted that one of the students' illegal leaflets contained a direct quote from a North Korean propaganda musical titled "Pibada" (sea of blood).

KIM YONG-SAM INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL SITUATION

SK030950 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 31 Oct 86 p 9

[Article by reporter Choe Maeng-ho on interview given by Kim Yong-sam, standing adviser to the NKDP, with TONG-A ILBO prior to his departure for Europe on 31 October]

[Excerpts] NKDP standing adviser Kim Yong-sam seemed to be feeling uncomfortable even on 31 October when departing for Europe to participate in a meeting of the Christian leaders of the world held in Bonn, West Germany, because of the political situation in the country.

This uncomfortable feeling must stem from many problems complicating the political scene, such as the issue of constitutional revision, the arrest of lawmaker Yu Song-hwan, demonstrations on the college campuses, the resignation of the floor leader, and some lawmakers' assertions about renovating the party.

Therefore, adviser Kim had to meet Kim Tae-chung, cochairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, and NKDP party officials and lawmakers to exchange views on ways to deal with the political situation during his absence.

[Reporter] We hear that there are some in the party who are opposed to your European trip.

[Kim Yong-sam] This meeting is one of Christian leaders, participated in not only by the European countries, but by the Asian, Central American, and African countries as well. The meeting provides us an opportunity to let the world know the truth about the ROK. I think that our winning liberal democracy will be accelerated when the world takes an interest in the ROK. Moreover, we have neglected Europe, and West Germany is a country where liberal democracy has proven its superiority in its confrontation with communism. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] The activity of the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision is in a state of suspension. Do you think constitutional revision through an amicable agreement will be possible?

[Kim] We cannot abandon it. We have to make consistent efforts for it. The present regime should make a bold decision. It should follow the road which the absolute majority of the people support. It should obey the opinions of the people, who are the kings. The DJP should not think of this as surrendering, but should follow the will of the people. Our proposal for an optional national referendum is to urge it to follow the people's will.

Adviser Kim said that if the law on national referendum and the law on the election management committee are revised, thereby allowing the political parties to observe the voting and ballot-counting processes, and to have freedom of publicity and a guarantee for fair elections, the people's will be accurately reflected. He went on to say that if the people were to support the parliamentary cabinet system under such conditions, the NKDP would have to follow the people's will. However, he flatly stated that the people will not choose the parliamentary cabinet system.

Adviser Kim again stressed his typical view of the political situation, saying: "The current political situation is undoubtedly difficult. But I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic."

[Kim] The most important thing in conducting politics is to give hope to the people and to make them believe. If the people have firm hope, they can endure any hardships. The people have to be made to believe the government. One cannot stand without belief, as the Analects of Confucius says. It is most important for our people to have belief and hope that they will be able to win democracy. Frustration and disappointment will invite misfortune. The present regime, however, is lacking in such belief. This is unfortunate.

[Reporter] If the ruling party adopts the optional national referendum as an agenda item for the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision, will the operation of this committee be normalized?

[Kim] We do not know whether the government and the ruling party will accept such a plan. However, if they propose discussing it, I think the opposition party will have to agree to it. We have to progressively consider the operation of the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision.

[Reporter] Do you mean, in that case, that problems such as amnesty and reinstatement, release of detainees, and dialogue between those who hold real power should be dealt with separately?

"It should not be dealt with separately. We should make an effort so that they are realized concurrently," adviser Kim replied briefly. He stressed that the case of the arrest of lawmaker Yu should be solved politically, adding that arresting and detaining a lawmaker who has the privilege of immunity is an act that convinces few people in the world.

[Reporter] What will be the course of action for the NKDP to take in case an amicable agreement for consitutional revision turns out to be impossible?

[Kim] We should make efforts to make it possible. The DJP will not deal with the bill for constitutional revision the way it did with the motion for the arrest of lawmaker Yu, for this will make the people angry, and the controversy over the legitimacy of the present government will become many times fiercer than it is now. Force is not a good method to employ. It may lead the situation to an uncontrollable state. As Jefferson noted, it would be like a beast if the majority in form tramples the minority not by justice but by injustice and lack of conscience.

[Reporter] It seems unlikely that the DJP will accept the bill for constitutional revision for direct presidential elections.

[Kim] Politics always possess variableness. Let no one make an absolute conclusion.

[Reporter] Will an amicable agreement on a parliamentary cabinet system be impossible?

[Kim] If that is a way to save the country from a crisis, we may have to agree to it. However, the parliamentary cabinet system which the present ruling party has put forward can never save the country. Among other things, it cannot overcome the controversy over the legitimacy of the present government. The yearning of the great majority of people is that "we should elect the president directly." The people will believe in the president they elect themselves, and a president so elected will not oppress the people. The radical students will decrease in number. Without a base in political parties, the parliamentary cabinet system will not grow. [paragraph continues]

The root of political parties is the provincial autonomy system, which has not even been implemented.

[Reporter] Do you have any other plan for an amicable agreement on constitutional revision?

In lieu of an answer to this question, advisor Kim explained the Seoul rally to be hosted by the NKDP.

[Kim] I think we should demonstrate our firm will and confidence that we will realize democratization. For this reason, we have decided to hold the Seoul rally around 22 November, immediately after my return from the trip. I am confident that the rally will be held peacefully. It does not make sense to say the Seoul rally will cause great confusion. In fact, a mass rally is not necessary in a democracy. We need one because democracy has not been implemented. We should have democracy established at an early date so that we may bring an end to the "politics of mobilization" and head toward parliamentary democracy.

[Reporter] What about the possibility of postponing the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision and the political timetable?

[Kim] If the presidential election and the elections of the National Assembly are held by October or November next year with a democratic environment well guaranteed, the time limit for the constitutional revision can be postponed until next spring. If democracy is guaranteed, the people will be generous enough to tolerate the postponement of the political timetable for a few months.

[Reporter] The NKDP strategy for constitutional revision is said to be inconsistent.

[Kim] I do not think the opposition party is flawless. We should frankly admit our own shortcomings. In particular, the incident of lawmaker Yu was an unexpected development which adversely affected our strategy for constitutional revision.

[Reporter] The current political situation seems to be characterized not by dialogue and mutual concessions but by confrontation.

[Kim] Those conducting politics should respect the other party. The NKDP and the DJP should respect each other. I proposed five-person talks to ensure respect for each other. However, I do not intend to beg them for it. Talks are an important part of politics, and the five-person talks, in particular, are a way to find a solution to the problem.

[Reporter] In connection with the talks between the leaders of the ruling and opposition parties, will you accept the proposal for talks between yourself and DJP chairman No if it is a bridge leading to talks between the president and yourself?

[Kim] I have not thought of it that way. President Yi Min-u can meet and talk with Chairman No Tae-u.

[Reporter] Don't you think that the DJP leadership ought to be filled by those who hold real power? Some seem to be calling for an early national convention of the party and the rennovation of the party.

[Kim] Let us not discuss that. The most important thing for the opposition party at present is unity. The ruling party, toward the end of its power, often attempts to split the opposition party. We should not leave ourselves vulnerable to such maneuvers.

[Reporter] What is your position as a politician over Cardinal Kim Su-hwan's remarks in Rome? What is your relationship with Cochairman Kim Tae-chung of Tonggyo-tong?

[Kim] Cardinal Kim's remarks came from his care for the country, and I think it is good advice. You do not have to worry about my relationship with Cochairman Kim. To repeat it again, since my hunger strike in 1983, I have eliminated fear of death and my mind has become humble. My duty is to do my best for the democratization of this country. My heart is often troubled because everything is so hard to accomplish, but realizing democracy is like a religion for me.

[Reporter] Some people say that the slogans and assertions of a small number of radical college students are "communist-sympathizing and leftist."

[Kim] I should say that the students have become leftist and radical because of the endlessly repeated disappointments and frustrations. The best remedy to solve this problem is liberal democracy. Democracy is the way to anticommunism.

When the reporter asked if the situation on the college campuses is worrisome from the viewpoint of a leader or a conservative political party, and if some decision should be made as to this issue, adviser Kim did not give an immediate reply.

The campus situation seemed to worry adviser Kim, who was leaving on his overseas trip.

MPRP DISCUSSES BATMONH-HONECKER MEETING

OW031408 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Having examined the results of the talks between Comrades J. Batmonh and Erich Honecker held during the official friendly visit to the MPR from 26 to 28 October 1986 by Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the MPRP Central Committee noted that the talks -- which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding -- were important in the further strengthening and enrichment of the relations between our two parties and states.

The MPRP Central Committee especially emphasized that the agreements reached during the talks on issues of joint cooperation as well as the long-term program signed during the visit for expanding economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for the period up to the year 2000 in conformity with the provisions of the 1977 MPR-GDR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation opens prospects for further extending and deepening the comprehensive relations between our two parties, states, and nations. The international significance of this program lies in its aim of further extending and deepening socialist economic integration in accordance with the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference and the comprehensive scientific-technical progress program for these CEMA countries up to the year 2000.

The talks between these two leaders once again confirmed the full unity of views and positions of the MPRP and SED as well as the MPR and GDR Governments on all current issues of social development and international life. Additionally, the results of the talks are an important contribution to the cause of strengthening the unity and solidarity of socialist community countries, increasing their fruitful cooperation, and consolidating the peace and security of nations.

The MPRP Central Committee approved the results of the talks between Comrade J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Appropriate organs have been instructed to outline concrete measures for implementing the agreements on issues of cooperation between the two countries, the long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and GDR during the period up to the year 2000, and other agreements reached by Comrades J. Batmonh and Erich Honecker.

VOPB: BURMA COMMUNIST PARTY REPORT CONTINUED

BK260841 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 25 Oct 86

["Continuation of the political report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented at the third national party congress"]

[Text] The revolution in Burma:

The characteristics of Burmese society prescribe the character of the revolution in Burma. Since Burmese society is semicolonial and semifeudal, the revolution in Burma is a people's democratic revolution against imperialism, feudal landlordism, and bureaucratic capitalism. It is a revolution that is headed by the proletariat through the Burma Communist Party, founded on the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, and includes the participation of all revolutionary classes. It is also a part of the revolution waged by the world proletariat. The task of our revolution is to abolish imperialism, feudal landlordism, and bureaucratic capitalism, which oppress and exploit the people of all nationalities in Burma; to smash completely the military government, which represents these three evils; and to establish a people's democratic republic after scoring a nationwide victory for the people's democratic republic after scoring a nationwide victory for the people's democratic armed revolution. The republic to be established will in essence be a dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Burmese revolution faces a strong enemy supported by international reactionaries and imperialists. The armed revolution is fighting an armed counterrevolution. Our armed forces are going through a process of slow and gradual development from a have-not to a have stage, from a weak to a strong phase. For this reason, the armed revolution is not only protracted but also difficult, tortuous, and strewn with twists and turns. All sorts of sacrifices must be made if we are to attain victory. If we err in our line, policy, and directives, we may even face defeat. Over 36 years of armed revolution in Burma proves this fact.

The revolutionary line in Burma is to take the rural areas as bases, encircle the cities from the rural areas, and seize the state power. Once, someone suggested the strikes-and-rebellion line, which entails instigating in the cities workers' economic strikes as well as political strikes and boycotts and coupling them with the armed revolution to seize the state power. That revolutionary line was rejected, however, because it is appropriate only in developed capitalist countries and is not practical in semicolonial and semifeudal countries like Burma.

The experiences of the protracted struggle have shown that Burma's revolutionary line of taking the rural areas as bases, gradually encircling the cities from those rural bases, and then seizing the state power is the only correct way. Our party must advance with firm conviction along this line until victory is achieved nationwide. But in the course of the people's democratic revolution, there may be times when we may have to choose a (?shorter route) because of the changing situation of the enemy at home, changing international conditions, or the changing status of the alliance. The character of the people's democratic revolution throughout such a process will, however, remain the same.

The highest goal of our party is to establish in Burma a classless communist society that is free from exploitation of man by man. From an overall viewpoint of this revolutionary process, our revolution has two phases. The first, or current, phase is a people's democratic revolution, and the second phase is the socialist revolution. They are not two separate stages but interwoven parts of a continuous revolution. The current phase is an essential preparatory stage for the socialist revolution, and the second phase must be the envisaged objective of the first phase. The two are different revolutionary stages with different natures. The second revolutionary phase can only follow the first. Thus, we must not confuse the revolutionary tasks of the two phases. We cannot simply carry out the first phase and refuse the tasks of the second revolutionary phase.

The great and glorious revolutionary task of all the members of our party is to complete the task of the people's democratic revolution and make essential preparations for the progress of the socialist revolutionary phase. In Burma, there is no party except ours that can successfully accomplish this historic task. Our party has been carrying out this task for the past 45 years, since its inception, and will continue to do so for generations until that task is accomplished.

'DOCUMENTARY ARTICLE' ON PRK-USSR COOPERATION

BK040758 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430, 2300 GMT 1 Nov 86

["Documentary Article on PRK-USSR Cooperation Agreements From the 7 January 1979 Liberation to 1985"]

[Text] 1. Agreement on free delivery of products from the Soviet Union to the PRK in 1979, signed in Moscow on 27 December 1979.
2. Agreement between the PRK Government and that of the USSR on free delivery to the PRK of aviation material for 1979-80, signed in Moscow on 27 December 1979.
3. Agreement between the PRK and USSR Governments on air transport, signed in Moscow on 16 July 1979.
4. Agreement on unconditional delivery of products from the USSR to the PRK in 1979, signed in Moscow on 16 July 1979.
5. Agreement on free delivery of products from the USSR to the PRK in 1980, signed in Moscow on 5 February 1980.
6. Agreement between the PRK and USSR Governments on the first economic and technical assistance to the the PRK in restoring economic structures and implementing various tasks, signed in Moscow on 5 February 1980.
7. Agreement on the cultural and scientific cooperation between the PRK and USSR Governments, signed in Moscow on 5 February 1980.
8. Agreement on delivery of non-refundable Soviet assistance in the form of technical material and equipment and material for public use to the PRK in 1980-81, signed in Moscow on 25 January 1980.
9. Trade agreement between the PRK and USSR Governments, signed in Moscow on 5 February 1980.
10. Protocol setting up the Soviet trade representative's office in the PRK, signed in Moscow on 5 February 1980.
11. Agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the PRK and the USSR Governments, signed in Moscow on 5 February 1980.
12. PRK-USSR declaration, signed in Moscow on 5 February 1980.
13. Agreement between the PRK's People's Revolutionary Council and the USSR Government on assistance to the PRK in training specialists and technicians, signed in Phnom Penh on 14 November 1980.
14. Agreement between the USSR and PRK Governments on the rebuilding of national bank structures, signed in Phnom Penh on 11 October 1980.
15. Arrangement between the Soviet bank for foreign trade and its PRK counterpart for settling accounts and bookkeeping concerning export products in exchange for imports, signed in Phnom Penh on 2 July 1980.
16. Agreement on additional assistance of 1 million rubles for organizing Kompong Som port and repairing railway lines, roads, and telephone network, signed in Phnom Penh on 1 April 1980.
17. Agreement on non-refundable assistance to the PRK on the use of and guarantee for all passenger planes and helicopters, signed in Moscow on 28 December 1980.
18. Protocol on talks between (Ya-Ekspress) Company and KAMPEXIM [Kampuchean Export-Import Company], signed in Phnom Penh on 15 December 1980.
19. Agreement between the PRK and the USSR on assistance to the PRK in setting up a state organization for construction, signed in Phnom Penh on 13 February 1981.
20. Agreement between the PRK and the USSR on assistance to the PRK in cotton growing, signed in Phnom Penh on 13 February 1981.
21. Tripartite agreement between the PRK, the USSR, and the SRV on agreement regarding all reconstruction and construction works in the PRK according to projects planned in various PRK-USSR agreements, signed in Phnom Penh on 1 March 1981.
22. Arrangement between the USSR foreign trade bank and its PRK counterpart in the accounting and bookkeeping of funds planned in the agreement dated 9 January 1981.

23. Consular convention between the PRK and the USSR, signed in Phnom Penh in December 1981.
24. Memorandum on basic goals for the development of economic and trade cooperation for the period extending to 1985, signed in Moscow at the end of December 1981.
25. Protocol on assistance in rebuilding a number of projects, signed in Phnom Penh at the end of January 1982 by Comrade Ti Yav and Mineyev, chief of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations [prathean kanak kammathika rath soviet khang ka teak tong sethakich chea muoy barates].
26. Protocol on missions of the delegation from the Oriental Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the PRK Education Ministry, signed in Phnom Penh on 30 January 1982.
27. Agreement on PRK-USSR economic cooperation for 1982-85, signed in Moscow on 5 July 1982.
28. Program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the PRK and USSR Governments for 1982-83, signed in Moscow on 10 May 1982.
29. Agreement on cooperation between the Soviet Radio Broadcasting Committee and the Voice of the Cambodian People radio, signed in Moscow at the end of April 1982.
30. Agreement between the PRK and USSR Governments on trade exchanges and settling of accounts for 1982, signed in Phnom Penh on 26 May 1982.
31. Agreement on (?tax) exemption between the PRK and the USSR.
32. Protocol on tasks of specialists from the Soviet Health Ministry during their stay in PRK.
33. PRK-USSR agreement on trade exchanges and settlement of accounts from 1983 to 1985, signed in Moscow on 4 February 1983.
34. List of goods to be imported from the Soviet Union for 1984, signed in Moscow on 4 February 1983.
35. Agreement on future consolidation of cooperation in physical culture and sports between the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the USSR Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Information and Culture of the PRK, signed in Moscow on 12 September 1983.
36. Protocol on cooperation in sports between the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the USSR Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Information and Culture of the PRK, signed in Moscow on 12 September 1983.
37. Draft agreement on cooperation with the USSR Ministry of Health.
38. Program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the PRK and USSR Governments for 1982-83, signed on 10 May 1982.
39. Program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and PRK Governments for 1982-83.
40. Draft agreement between the PRK and USSR on the establishment of intergovernmental committee for cooperation in the fields of trade, the economy, and science and technology.
41. Addendum to the 5 February 1980 agreement on economic and technical assistance in the restoration of economic structures and implementation of various tasks.
42. Program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the PRK and USSR Governments for 1984-85, signed in Phnom Penh on 14 May 1984.
43. Additional Commitment No 10 of Commitment No 86/0/50/14,200, signed on 13 January 1984.
44. Additional Commitment No 11 of Commitment No 86/0/50/1,420, dated 13 January 1981.
45. Memorandum of the conference of representatives of book publishing organizations of the PRK, LPDR, Soviet Union, and SRV.
46. Draft agreement between the PRK and USSR Governments on economic and technical assistance to the PRK in national economic restoration and other tasks.
47. List of goods supplied to the Soviet Union in 1984.
48. List of goods the Soviet Union provided the PRK in 1984.
49. Second protocol of the agreement between the PRK and USSR Governments dealing with the trade exchanges and settling accounts from 1983 to 1984.
50. Addendum No 1 dated 29 September 1983 to Commitment No 55/180/23,000.

51. Addendum No 2 dated 20 December 1983 to Commitment No 55/180/23,000.
52. Protocol on the meeting between the minister of education of the PRK and Comrade Borisov, representative of the Soviet Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, during his working visit to the PRK 16-30 July 1984.
53. Agreement between the PRK and USSR Governments on the establishment of intergovernmental committees for trade, economic, and scientific and technical cooperation between the PRK and the USSR.
54. Statute of the intergovernmental committees for trade, economic, and scientific and technical cooperation between the PRK and USSR.
55. Plan of cooperation between the USSR Foreign Ministry and PRK Foreign Ministry for 1984-85.
56. Program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and PRK Governments for 1984-85, signed in Phnom Penh on 14 May 1984.
57. Addendum No 8 of Commitment No 55/0/60/18,100, dated 15 November 1980.
58. Certificate handing over the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Institute of Technology.
59. Commitment No 86/0/54/03,500, dated 11 June 1984 at the Ministry of Industry.
60. Copy of agreement between the USSR Ministry of Health and the PRK Ministry of Health for 1984-85.
61. Draft protocol on equivalence of educational diplomas and scientific degrees between PRK and the Soviet Union.
62. PRK-USSR relations in 1984.
63. Memorandum of a delegation of the Soviet Maritime Fleet Ministry on its stay in the PRK.

SIHANOUK INTERVIEWED ON POSSIBLE KPRAF DEFECTIONS

BK030231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Nov 86 p 7

[From the "Kampuchean Diary" column by Jacques Bekaert: "Sihanouk: Heng Samrin Troops Likely To Defect"]

[Text] New York -- Several units of the Kampuchean People's Republic Armed Forces (KPRAF or Heng Samrin Army) are about to join the ranks of the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS), Prince Sihanouk said in a recent exclusive interview. "I have indirectly been in touch with several commanders of the KPRAF, as well as with members of the Phnom Penh administration," Sihanouk said during a four-hour conversation at his hotel in New York. The Prince is in America to attend the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations.

"I told the KPRAF soldiers and the people inside Kampuchea that a general uprising was out of the question. It would only lead to a bloodshed. To the soldiers I suggested it was better to discreetly leave their Vietnamese allies. But I also told them to wait for the proper time to do it."

Prince Sihanouk said that for obvious security reasons he could not give a date for the mass defection, but added: "It should take place within the next few months. I have also made some arrangements with Mr Khieu Samphan in order to ensure the cooperation of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK or the Khmer Rouge)."

Mr. Khieu Samphan, a senior leader of Democratic Kampuchea, and the deputy president of the coalition in charge of foreign affairs, promised that his troops will "let the KPRAF defectors go through DK lines without problems."

In the past, Prince Sihanouk claimed, Heng Samrin soldiers who wanted to defect to the natioanlists were sometimes blocked on their way to the border by Khmer Rouge elements. Some were forced to join the NADK. The Prince took advantage of a press conference in Peking a few weeks ago to publicly ask Mr Khieu Samphan to assist his own soldiers to go deeper inside Kampuchea.

"I told Khieu Samphan that soon the ANS will have an extra 2,000 fighters. They are well armed and well trained. My son, Prince Norodom Rannarit wants to send them to new provinces and I agreed with him," the Prince said.

"The additional troops should go to the provinces of Pursat, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhnang. I asked Mr Khieu Samphan: Can my men go with yours? He accepted."

In the past, Sihanoukist leaders have frequently complained that their troops were prevented from going much deeper than the three western provinces of Siem Reap, Battambang and Oddar Meanchey by DK forces. "Maybe they were jealous of the popularity of the soldiers of Samdech Euv. But I told Khieu Samphan we are not in competition, we are fighting together."

Prince Sihanouk said he was much more optimistic than in the past. His health is definitely better, and "Vietnam seems to be more isolated than before."

"I believe that our eight-point proposal has convinced a lot of people of our sincerity and of our will to negotiate and be flexible. Hanoi's position is increasingly hard to defend, especially after the eight-point proposal. There is also a new atmosphere between China and the Soviet Union. Chinese officials have told me that for the first time the USSR accepted to speak about Kampuchea with China, even if the Soviet's answer is still unsatisfactory and has brought no results so far."

Like Prince Sihanouk, most experts agree that China is very serious about the Kampuchean question and has made it extremely clear to Moscow.

Regarding the internal conflict that has been rocking the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) for almost a year now, Prince Sihanouk said he recently suggested to his prime minister, Mr Son Sann to be "tolerant".

"National salvation is more important than personality problems" the Prince said to Son Sann, president of the KPNLF. "But Mr Son Sann explained that he could never accept the return of Dr Abdul Gaffar Peang Meth to the ranks of the KPNLF."

"I like Mr Son Sann," Prince Sihanouk said. "He was my professor, long time ago. He did a lot for Kampuchea before 1970 and I will never forget that. Even if I believe that today he is a bit too inflexible." Chinese officials also told Prince Sihanouk that Mr Son Sann should preside over the reconciliation within the KPNLF rather than take a partisan approach.

However, a solution to the KPNLF's factional struggle does not appear possible for the time being. General Sak Sutsakhan, the KPNLF commander-in-chief and chief of staff recently appointed a four-man committee to supervise the front's military operations. In charge of operations is Colonel Pan Thai, the man responsible for the "Red Berets." Colonel Chak Bori for administration and supply, Iev Chhor Kim Meng for instruction and Mr Hing Kunthon for civilian affairs are the three other members of the new committee, with ranks of "deputy chief of staff." Dr Gaffar and Penn Thoul now belong to the office of the commander-in-chief.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk is expected to visit France early this month, where he will have a meeting with President Francois Mitterrand. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will host a dinner in his honour. Prince Sihanouk will also talk to Foreign Minister Pierre Raymond. [name as published]

"France told me very firmly that it will never recognize the Heng Samrin regime," the Prince said.

Next year, in February and March, Prince Sihanouk will visit Gabon, Oman, Togo, Italy, Rumania and Yugoslavia -- all countries where he has been formally invited.

Next September he will once again come to a liberated zone of Kampuchea, stay in Thailand, and visit all the other ASEAN countries.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS SIHANOUK ON BIRTHDAY

BK020214 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Nov 86

[30 October Message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on latter's 65th Birthday]

[Text] To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, Paris: On the samdech's 65th birthday, on behalf of cadres, male and female combatants of Democratic Kampuchea, and in my own name, I would like to wish you good health and longevity so that you continue to be the precious symbol of our great national unity. In the samdech's role as president of Democratic Kampuchea, the samdech has played a very important role in forging great national unity among all Cambodians in our national resistance struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The samdech has received high respect from the entire Cambodian nation.

On this solemn occasion, I would like to affirm to the samdech that you are currently president of Democratic Kampuchea and, in the future, our nation will continue to consider the samdech as Cambodia's president to ensure our great national unity within the framework of an independent, united, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia in accordance with our 8-point peace plan, which our entire nation has considered as its constitution.

Please accept my highest and respectful consideration.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 30 October 1986
[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

SRV BOATS AMBUSHED IN PURSAT, BATTAMBANG

BK040219 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Nov 86]

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On 28 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent 80 boat-loads of soldiers from Reang Til and Stoeng Pursat to try to retrieve bodies of their comrades killed in our attack on 25 October along the road from Pou village to Reang Til in Bakan District, Pursat Province. They were ambushed by our forces. We killed 8 and wounded 8 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 26 assorted weapons, 12 boats, and some war materiel; and seized 2 boats and some war materiel. On 31 October, we ambushed 30 boat-loads of Vietnamese soldiers at Prey Tras along the Tonle Sap River in Moung District, Battambang Province. We killed 5 and wounded 4 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed 14 assorted weapons, 5 boats, and some war materiel. [Passage omitted]

DELEGATION TO VISIT VIENTIANE 27-29 NOVEMBER

BK040221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The Thai delegation to Laos is scheduled to be in Vientiane from November 27-29, Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

Laotian officials said last week that they were ready to receive the Thai delegation, to be led by ministry adviser Arun Phanuphong, after November 25.

The ministry said it had also set that date because Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is expected to return from China between November 21-25.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi is expected to brief the delegation on the positions Moscow and Beijing are taking about improved ties.

A Laotian delegation will visit Thailand after the Vientiane talks but the date has yet to be fixed, said the officials, and ACM Sitthi will decide when to visit Vietiane when the results of both visits have been assessed.

The officials said the exchanges are the first time both sides have seen the need for improved ties and that their intentions coincide.

Issues likely to be discussed include cross border trade, check points and refugees.

Lao Envoy on Joint Ventures

BK040247 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Laos may soon welcome Thai businesses to invest in retrieving timber from the forests inundated by water in the Nam Ngum Dam, north of Vietniane, Lao Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong told THE NATION yesterday.

Some sort of joint ventures between the Lao state and Thai investors are possible, with the Lao state holding at least 51 percent of shares, ambassador said.

Such joint ventures may also take part in developing the vast forests of Laos and producing timber for the mutual benefit of the two countries, he said.

Thai and Lao officials are still preparing for a visit of a team of senior Thai officials to Vientiane later this month.

The talks in Vientiane will try to find solutions to problems between the two countries, starting with the "smaller problems" that can be resolved by participants in the talks, Ambassador Khamphan said.

Senator Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the premier on foreign affairs, is expected to lead the Thai team in the talks.

The Lao ambassador met with officials of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry to discuss the agenda for the talks and arrange the schedule for the visit last week. The Thai ambassador in Vientiane, Chaiya Chindawong, has also been in touch with the Lao Foreign Ministry to do the same.

Chaiya, contacted by phone, told THE NATION last night that the two sides will only discuss ways and means to promote bilateral trade and contacts between the two people across the Mekong River. He said if the meeting in Vientiane turns out satisfactory, the ministerial meeting will be held within two or three weeks in Thailand.

An informed source told THE NATION Laos wants to discuss the revocation of the trade restrictions which prohibits the export to Laos 273 items classifed by the National Security Council as "strategic goods."

Laos also wants Thailand to release goods impounded by the Thai customs and expedite the transport of goods in transit to Laos via Thai ports, the source said.

One conspicuous item among the impounded goods is a 32-ton iron boat donated to Laos by the Soviet Union. The boat arrived in the early 1980s, supposedly for use in the construction of a bridge across the Kading River, south of Vientiane. However, it has been impounded by the Thai authorities because the Thai Government believed the boat will be used in some military purposes.

Ambassador Khamphan declined to comment on any issues that will be raised by Laos in the talks, saying only issues that both sides want to talk will be raised.

"Our first concern is to promote friendship between the two countries; other issues are of secondary importance," he said.

"If our relations are good, everything else can be improved," he added.

AIR FORCE OFFICIAL ON ACTIVITIES AT BORDERS

BK310814 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Statement by Air Force Secretary Air Marshal Sommut Sunthorawet -- recorded, date and place not given]

[Text] The Air Force sent aircraft to attack two targets in the vicinity of O-Bok Pass in Ban Kruat District of Buriram Province. The bombardments were very violent. We hit the targets. The Suranari Force later recaptured the area and discovered that the enemy had suffered heavy casualties. The enemy used anti-aircraft artillery and SAM-7 rockets were fired at our aircraft from the Cambodian border area. Our pilots managed to fly back to their base safely.

The Air Force conducts regular aerial patrols along the Thai-Cambodian border to detect movements and locate the presence of enemy troops. Air Force aircraft escort Army helicopters delivering supplies and equipment to ground units in Nan Province, take aerial photos of forested areas, and help prevent timber poaching in Suwannakhuha District of Udon Thani Province and northeastern part of Loei Province.

From the middle of September to the middle of October, the radar of the Air Force's defense system detected numerous moving objects both inside and outside the country. None of them appeared to violate Thailand's sovereignty. No fighters were sent up to intercept. The objects detected outside the country were believed to be various types of planes such as TU-134, YAK-40, AN-12, AN-26, and helicopters such as MI-8 and MI-24.

On 3 October, the Air Force radar station detected activities at Vientiane airport, presumably flight training for MIG-21's. The monitoring station in Udon Thani Province together with the Aerial Operations Center ordered aircraft to fly defense and patrol flights along the road linking Udon Thani, Si Chiang Mai, and Nong Khai.

PREM DISCUSSES COMMERCE MINISTER, ECONOMY

BK010401 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday that he did not want to comment on the fate of Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro but noted that a minister should only follow government policy, not make it.

The statement was clearly an attempt by Gen Prem to distance himself from the minister, who early last month survived a no-confidence vote against his approval of the import of illegal logs from Burma.

Asked what will happen to Pol Capt [Police Captain] Surat, Gen Prem told a press conference at Government House that the question was a tempting one but he did not want to risk a confrontation.

"The Government will stand by what is right and will do only the right things," Gen Prem said without elaborating.

Pol Capt Surat has been under growing pressure from the military as well as Parliament to resign from the post over the controversy, even though he technically survived the no-confidence vote.

Asked again whether the uncertainity over Pol Capt Surat's fate affects the Government's rice policy, Gen Prem said all policies on agricultural commodities are formulated by the Council of Economic Ministers or committees assigned by the Cabinet. The Commerce Minister, he said, only carried out policies spelled out by the Government.

"The Commerce Minister is not the person who outlines policies," he said. "The Commerce Minister cannot formulate policies the way he likes. He has to follow the policies laid down by the Government."

Turning to the paddy issue, Gen Prem said the Government has yet to decide whether it should guarantee paddy prices, adding that the decision will be made by the Council of Economic Ministers on Monday. He said it is uncertain whether the price guarantee will work because the Government has guaranteed paddy prices in some years and not in others but paddy prices remain low.

Describing the present economic conditions as healthy and satisfying, Gen Prem said measures aimed at controlling government spending and foreign debt must be continued to preserve stability.

The Prime Minister kicked off the press conference by saying that the economy is performing satisfactorily, with an expected growth rate this year of over four percent -- higher than several other countries in the region.

He said the performance of the economy indicated that the policies which have been implemented are effective. Despite the brighter economic outlook, he said, the Government must continue with policies which stress frugality.

He said the government cannot be expected to throw in large amounts of money to projects to create more jobs, but added that commercial banks, which have an excess liquidity of 40,000 million to 50,000 million baht, must channel the money to private investment projects.

Board of Investment [BOI] secretary-general Chira Phanuphong said 160 projects were registered with the BOI during July to October compared with only 147 projects in the first six months of this year.

Gen Prem admitted that a good investment climate comes from a stable political situation and strong purchasing power. He assured investors that Thailand has a large enough domestic market to absorb higher production.

Gen Prem then reaffirmed government support for the Eastern Seaboard Development Programme which, he said, will create more jobs and boost the country's export capability. He stressed that the Government will invest in infrastructure such as ports, electricity, water pipelines and roads, but that the investment projects must be initiated and carried out by the private sector.

The Government last month gave final approval to multi-million-baht projects to build a deep-sea port, an industrial estate, a water pipeline and a railroad an Laem Chabang. Gen Prem said the deep-sea port should be run by private firms to make it efficient.

He then turned to the fertiliser project, saying that since the Government has only a 33 percent share, the final decision on whether the project should proceed will be made by the National Fertiliser Corporation.

ISOC TO RESTRUCTURE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

BK031034 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 3 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, in his capacity as director of the Communist Prevention and Suppression Command, has recently instructed the Internal Security Operations Command, ISOC, to restructure intelligence service at all levels. The Intelligence Coordinating Center will coordinate the intelligence work of all intelligence operations units, including ISOC units of the army and the City Security Command. Recruitment of intelligence personnel must be based on careful screening of persons with knowledge and previous experience. Up-to-date equipment will be introduced for use in order to improve intelligence work efficiency.

Under the present situation, intelligence gathering must concentrate on front work as well as influential interest groups both at national and local levels. Intelligence officials must pay greater attention to political movements both in the cities and rural areas. They must closely follow activities of front movements at all levels, including armed guerrilla bands throughout the country. They must keep close watch on all types of terrorist movements, including the Communist Party of Thailand, both old and new, the people's revolutionary movement, and armed guerrilla bands -- all kinds of movements and circumstances which may help the armed struggle regain strength. Intelligence officials must be able to answer questions concerning the activities and trends of any movements which constitute a threat to national security.

'YOUNG TURK' OFFICERS TO AVOID POLITICS

BK010233 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The 28 reinstated "Young Turk" officers will avoid politics because they are all satisfied with their new assignments in the army, a group member said yesterday.

Referring to their new assignments, Lt Col Suraphon Chinachit, who acted as spokesman for the group, said he and his colleagues will report to the army on Monday.

Suraphon, who was named a research and combat improvement officer under the order appointing the former Young Turks to new positions, said all the officers "were satisfied with their new positions and will not cooperate with anyone for political gains."

Suraphon, a former commander of the First Artillery Battalion, made the remarks to reporters after the group called on Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun and his deputy Lt Gen Charuai Wongsayan at the Army Hall. Gen Wanchai, he said, invited the officers to the meeting to brief them on the procedures concerning their appointment as well as to inform them of working guidelines.

He quoted Gen Wanchai as asking the officers to perform their duties with the best of their ability.

The "Young Turk" officers mostly former commanders of combat units were dismissed from service for their role in the abortive April's Fool Coup in 1981. The Defence Ministry approved their reinstatements in September.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES CUBAN RADIO, TV DELEGATION

OW031558 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 3 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today received a visiting delegation of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television led by its president Ismael Gonzalez.

Chairman Pham Van Dong highly priased the Cuban people's revolutionary cause, particularly the determination of the entire party and people to join their esteemed leader, Fidel Castro, in carrying out the revolution of renovation in the socio-economic field and reorganization of the managerial structure in Cuba.

Earlier, the Cuban delegation had working sessions with the Vietnam Radio and Television Committee, they signed a protocol to promote the mass media cooperation between the two services.

The two countries' mass media services have had cooperation for decades. During the struggle against the U.S. aggression the Vietnamese radio and television service received wholehearted assistance from its Cuban counterpart in retransmitting Vietnamese radio broadcastings and training personnel.

USSR ELECTRICITY MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

OW040809 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 4 -- A delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Electric Technology led its vice-minister L.P. Saprankoy had a paid working visit to Vietnam.

While here, the Soviet electric specialists helped their Vietnamese colleagues in a feasibility study to produce more electric equipment in service of broadening the electric grids in Vietnam.

They also discussed concrete measures to help Vietnam's electric equipment factories increase the output and quality of their products and ensure the supply of necessary equipment for distributing electricity generated from the Soviet-funded power plants now under construction in Vietnam such as the Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant, the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant and Tri An hydro-electric power plant.

The Soviet guests were received by Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

HANOI MANDARIN INTERVIEWS HCM CITY DELEGATES

OW040341 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Station reporter's newsletter: "Interviews With Delegates to the Ho Chi Minh City Party Congress"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City Party Congress came to a successful close on 30 October after 9 days in session. Some 600 delegates from basic party organizations of regions, districts, and departments attended.

While the congress was in session, this station reporter interviewed the party organization delegation from Region 1 Ho Chi Minh City, the largest delegation to the congress. Region 1 is in the city proper, where the bogus Saigon regime's Independence Palace, now called the Great Hall of a Unified People, is located. This is the city's most bustling region.

(Nguyen Weiheng), head of the delegation of Region 1's party organization, told this reporter: Before this congress was held, basic party branches and groups in this region held meetings and presented more than 2,000 constructive proposals to the congress. More than 500 cadres of the city's mass organizations, religious groups, and academia also studied the city party committee's report and offered many opinions on specific issues. (Nguyen Weiheng) said: A major concern of the regional party organization and the people, as well as the city party organization, is to solve the urgent problems in the people's daily lives. Our delegation has already offered to the city party congress many specific proposals and has requested that we increase living allowances for poor families, concentrate efforts on developing the handicraft industry, develop the household economy, and strengthen the material foundation for the development of cultural and sports activities.

(Zhang Jing Sheng), delegate of the suburban (Binh Chinh) District, said to the reporter: Over the years, the living standard, agricultural production in particular, of the people in (Binh Chinh) District, has improved significantly. The district has built additional schools, hospitals, and other public utilities. Its agricultural production has provided large quantities of grain and food for the whole city. The people of this district have also proposed to the city party congress that they increase investment in agricultural production, irrigation, and inland transportation in particular, in order to provide the material and technical foundation for rapid development of agricultural production at the district level. Peasants have suggested that the city party committee study and promulgate related policies, price policies in particular, in order to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for production.

At the congress, scientists' speeches drew special attention from delegates, who also offered many specific proposals for strengthening scientific research in the city, popularizing the application of scientific and technological achievements, and solving problems in construction. Dr (Nguyen Cheng Bao), leader of the sixth geological team, was interviewed by this reporter while the congress was in session. He said: Scientific cadres of the geological team have suggested that the city strengthen the management of mineral resources and extract minerals for domestic use to partially replace similar imported raw materials. A young candidate stressed: It is necessary to strengthen and cultivate rice strains resistant to insect pests in order to help peasants achieve intensive farming.

Delegates of the scientific and technical field at the congress were delighted to see that leaders of all departments at all levels are very concerned about scientific researchers. They have further understood their great responsibilities in the city 's construction.

DO MUOI ATTENDS HAIPHONG PARTY CONGRESS

BK311430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Haiphong Municipality held its ninth party organization congress 17-21 October.

Attending the congress were 466 delegates who were selected from more than 1,000 party chapters and bases to represent more than 68,000 party members. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the congress as a member of the presidium.

During its 5-day session, the congress worked in a united, frank, and constructive atmosphere. Delegates evaluated achievements scored by the party organization during its previous term, especially in socioeconomic development work.

Regarding agricultural production, Haiphong faces problems of acidic and saline soil as well as repeated typhoons and storms. Its annual rice production output is very low. Some described Haiphong as having an adverse geographical locality as it is situated in the mountainous and delta areas. Haiphong has made great efforts to increase grain production, but for years it was only able to collect an average rice yield of 4 metric tons per hectare annually. Not until 1980, when Haiphong decisively applied the new product contract system in agriculture, did the municipality expand its intensive cultivation, using various technologically advanced methods. Thanks to this effort, in 1981 its average rice yield was more than 5 metric tons per hectare, and in 1985, 7 metric tons per hectare. The production of vegetables has also increased considerably. In 1981 the municipality produced 2,065 metric tons of vegetables and in 1984, 4,290 metric tons, while in 1985 the production output decreased by 50 percent due to natural calamities.

Progress in agricultural production has increased the volume of agricultural goods, thereby meeting the people's demand and contributing to export efforts. Grain procurement increased by 2.7-fold over 1980. In the past, Haiphong annually received from the central government 80,000-100,000 metric tons of grain converted to rice equivalent, while its grain procurement was only 18-20 percent of the set plan norms. Over the past 5 years, however, the central government provided Haiphong with only 40,000-50,000 metric tons of grain annually, as the balance was filled by its own production. Haiphong now can produce sufficient vegetables and pork for its consumption, while agricultural and marine products are on the increase annually.

Over the past 5 years, Haiphong invested more than 987 million dong in agriculture, forestry, and water conservation or 24.6 percent of the total investment, excluding investment in terms of money by grass-roots units and wages paid to peasants for tens of thousands of workdays. As a result, many important material and technical bases have increased, thereby bringing about further progress in agriculture.

Delegates to the congress, however, noted that the agricultural sector of Haiphong has not developed comprehensively, while its land and labor potentials have not been exploited extensively. The production output of subsidiary food and industrial crops has decreased, while the supply of materials to industrial, handicraft, and export goods production establishments has not been carried out firmly and consistently. Animal husbandry has not become the main production sector, while land management is carried out loosely, especially the distribution of land for capital construction and housing projects which sometimes violates state regulations. Forest management and preservation were carried out carelessly, thus increasing deforested areas and creating landslides in some places. Investment in planting new trees has been reduced, so the replacement of felled trees is not in balance.

Haiphong is the first locality to apply the agricultural production service system at the district level.

The Chien An Crop Insurance Corporation is a model known nationwide. An emulation movement to catch up with the Chien An corporation has been expanded to localities throughout the country. Delegates to the congress, however, noted that the agricultural production service system at the grass-roots units is still inconvenient, slow, and unable to ensure fairness for economic contracts. Haiphong was also one of the first places to apply the new product contract system in agriculture. However, in reviewing this task, delegates to the congress noted various prevailing shortcomings in localities, including nonspecific contract practice, thus causing a setback in developing the collective economy at these places.

Concerning industry and small industry and handicrafts, Haiphong has over the past 5 years systematically reorganized production, readjusted the range of products to suit the state's material and energy supplies, stepped up economic integration, and searched for and exploited additional domestic and local sources of supplies, thereby rapidly restoring and gradually stabilizing production. Haiphong's traditional industry has been firmly maintained and developed in some respects. The consumer goods and export goods industries have been vigorously promoted with the introduction of a wide range of new products; and both the quality and aesthetic standard of products have improved.

The sea fishing sector, though still failing to reach the figures recorded during the best years, has steadily increased its annual catch. In 1985, some 11,130 metric tons of sea fish were netted, fulfilling 92.7 percent of the target set forth by the party organization congress and representing an increase of 68 percent over 1980. The average annual increment rate is 11 percent. Salt production has reached almost 19,000 metric tons. Though falling short of the target, this represents an average annual increment rate of 7.2 percent.

The delegates maintained that these are efforts that have been exerted in exploiting the potential of the maritime sector, one of Haiphong's characteristics. In the years ahead, if Haiphong adopts more effective and creative measures to execute business operations, it will be able to stabilize and develop this sector step by step.

In 1985, the value of gross industrial and small industrial-handicraft output in Haiphong reached more than 125 percent of the target set by its party organization congress. The average annual increment rate was 8 percent. The congress affirmed that achievement and maintained that although the production output and value of the industrial and small industrial-handicraft sector have rapidly been restored and far exceeded 1978 production -- the year in which it recorded the highest production output -- this sector still has not firmly been stabilized and still has not developed to such an extent to deserve its position as a basic economic sector that plays a major role in the national economy as well as in the city's economy. This is due to the fact that the sector still depends on the central level for the supply of materials and energy.

Over the past 5 years, the rate of investment has been only 7.42 percent. The renovation and construction of a number of projects have been prolonged. Industrial production in support of agriculture still has not been carried out in combination with agricultural development. Funds have not yet been allocated adequately for the production of consumer and export goods. Although sea fishing has made headway, fish raising still has not won adequate attention and still has not met the people's demand for fresh fish. The city party committee and people's committee have not focused guidance appropriately on industrial and small industrial-handicraft production.

With regard to local transportation work, the delegates noted that efforts have been concentrated on transporting materials and equipment in support of construction, essential commodities in support of industry and daily life, and a certain number of goods for the central level as well as on providing means of transportation for the people's travel activities. Meanwhile, many important bridge and road networks have been renovated or widened, thus creating favorable conditions for rapidly increasing the turn-around rate of the means of transportation to support the loading and unloading of cargo at the city port.

The local maritime transport corporation, which was set up by the city itself, has now been equipped with four sea-going vessels. Two of these vessels, each with a loading capacity of nearly 9,000 tons, have been allowed by the central level to engage in joint enterprise with Binh Tri Thien Province to satisfy the needs of local export-import activities on a number of foreign routes. In the recent past, these vessels have been mobilized to meet the transport demands between the North and the South.

Concerning capital construction, over the past 5 years Haiphong has concentrated guidance on completing 190 projects and groups of projects to support its economic and social development. These include a main water conservation network, a 6-kilovolt power line, the Dong Tien industrial complex, the 110-kilovolt Lach Chay power station, the renovation and expansion of Route 5, the repair of Route 10, an inter-island road, the Cat Bi airfield, a commercial port, and a number of sluice gates. The city has also completed many other public projects in support of daily life, cultural, and social welfare activities such as the television antenna tower, classrooms, teenagers' cultural house, living quarters, and Tam Bac Lake.

With regard to housing, over the past 5 years Haiphong has built 37,000 square meters of living quarters. This figure does not include living quarters built by various collective economic units and the people. Local brick and tile production has increased considerably. In 1985 almost 80 percent of houses in Haiphong were brick houses. A number of socioeconomic complexes are being abuilt in various areas. Achievements in capital construction have helped in developing production, improving the people's daily livelihood, and promoting the prosperous image of the port city. Delegates to the congress, however, noted that capital construction has not been carried out proportionally and the investment structure is not in balance. Expenditures for building and assembling accounts for more than 77 percent of the budget. At some cultural and social centers, essential public welfare services are insufficient and many establishments have deteriorated, especially hospitals and schools. Electric power and water supplies have been insufficient for years. Many projects have been carried out slowly, thus affecting the cost of production and the quality of work. Repair and improvement of existing projects have been carried out carelessly.

Regarding distribution and circulation in Haiphong, state agencies have controlled the sources of goods and money to expand business and services and reorganize the trade network, thereby enabling hundreds of shops and retail posts to increase their retail trade in the organized market from 58 percent in 1989 to 66.7 percent in 1985. Small traders are being reclassified into groups, teams, and types of goods and services. The municipality has made gerat efforts to accelerate economic joint ventures with various provinces. It has increased the volume of goods in warehouses through various local trade channels.

In eliminating bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shifting to the socialist business and accounting system, Haiphong faced such phenomena as conservatism, impatience, and oversimplification, while attention was paid chiefly to general business rather than specialized business.

Many unauthorized trade organizations have appeared in various kinds of trades, especially in dealing with goods beyond quotas in order to make profits from price differentials. These negative phenomena have destabilized the market and prices, thus affecting the daily lives of honest workers and laborers. Distribution of living quarters to the people has been carried out unfairly and not in the democratic manner, thus creating doubts among the people.

Speaking to the congress on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Do Muoi commended the Haiphong party organization and people for their efforts in developing the determined-to-win tradition, strengthening unity, overcoming difficulties, and fulfilling targets set forth by the eighth municipal party organization congress. The municipal grain production now is 7 metric tons per hectare, thus contributing to solving the problem of foodstuffs. Sea fishing, industrial production, and capital construction are developing, while import-export is on the increase, port management is improving, and loading and unloading of goods is being carried out more quickly.

Generally speaking, Haiphong has made great efforts in developing economic management. However, Haiphong, with its present potentials, will score better achievements and effectively eliminate shortcomings and deficiencies if it can formulate concrete plans and satisfactorily carry out the management task. The municipality's agricultural production in general is not stable; industrial production for agriculture is still poor; animal husbandry is far from becoming a main sector; occupations are developing slowly; while fishery is still weak in term of workforce and production relations. Its material and technical industrial bases are weak, capital construction for the infrastructure is expensive yet results in low economic result. No significant export goods are produced, while the municipal consumer goods production output is meeting only 30 percent of the requirement. Import-export management is still poor, especially management of cargo ships, thus creating speculation and smuggling. Socialist trade is still weak, and the municipality is still unable to control many kinds of essential goods and master the market. As a result, prices of goods fluctuate, speculation and smuggling are prevalent, cultural and social development proceed very slowly, and so forth.

Comrade Do Muoi also pointed out the tasks and orientations for Haiphong in the years ahead. In the immediate future, Haiphong must accelerate agricultural production, especially intensive cultivation to increase the output of rice and subsidiary food crops. It must strengthen the food belt, develop industrial crops, turn animal husbandry into the main sector, and consolidate sea fishing to make it a key economic task in order to achieve a production target of 20,000 metric tons of fish annually. The municipality must develop deep-sea and offshore fishing, consolidate and strengthen material and technical bases for the fishing sector, improve services at sea and on land, and expand shrimp rearing, accelerate the production of industrial and handicraft products, ensure the autonomy of grass-roots production establishments, improve services at ports and transportation centers to satisfactorily serve agriculture and fishery, produce more consumer and export goods, satisfactorily serve tourists, coordinate with the central industrial sector to improve the national economic and the people's daily life, develop occupations in the rural areas and the family economy in the city, improve port management, communications, and transportation to optimally exploit potentials of the municipality -- which has a large port -- in order to satisfactorily carry out loading and unloading of cargo, and deliver goods to and from localities in northern and southern Vietnam.

The municipality must also strive to protect the state's and people's properties at the port, minimize losses, and oppose negative practices, stealing, and embezzlement.

It must continue to consolidate and develop the central and local transportation capability; improve cargo transportation services; expand the export network; seriously implement various agreements signed with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; positively participate in cooperation programs with countries in the Far East and the Soviet Union; accelerate the production of export goods; strengthen agricultural, industrial, and fishery production to meet the people's demands; consolidate and expand socialist trade and service; improve the daily life of the people, cadres, and state personnel; provide more jobs for workers; and accelerate production to increase the municipality's income.

After a 5-day session, the congress elected a new executive committee comprising 45 members and 13 alternates, 34 of them elected for the first time. The average age of the committee is 46.9, or 4 years younger than the previous committee. Women members increased twofold. Workers account for 43.1 percent or 10 percent more than the previous committee.

Comrade Le Danh Xuong was elected secretary of the municipal party committee. The congress also elected a delegation of Haiphong to attend the sixth national party congress.

After the closing of the congress, the executive committee discussed measures to implement various assigned tasks.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ATTENDS BINH TRI THIEN CONGRESS

BK010540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] From 20 to 26 October, the party organization of Binh Tri Thien Province held its fourth congress with 457 delegates representing the more than 61,000 party members of 1,200 basic party organizations in the province. Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, party Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the congress as a member of the presidium. The congress observed a minute of silence in memory of the late General Secretary Le Duan, the country's respected and beloved son.

In this congress, the party organization of Binh Tri Thien studied and commented on the party Central Committee's documents to be presented at the sixth national party congress. It also reviewed its performance of its political duty; decided on the guidelines, tasks, and objectives for the 1986-90 years; and elected a new party committee and a delegation to he sixth national party congress.

The congress elected a new provincial party committee of 45 official members and 14 alternate members with an average age of 48.3, nearly 6 years younger than the average age of members during the last tenure. Of these members, 36 have a college education or higher and 31 are new members. Following is station correspondent Dao Nguyen's feature on the congress.

The disastrous flood of 1983 and the biggest storm ever recorded in 100 years, which occurred in late 1985, were the fiercest ordeals endured by the party and people of Binh Tri Thien Province during the interval between the two congresses. However, with its traditional fortitude worthy of pride which helped it through the long march together with the whole nation to regain total independence and freedom for the country, the party has led the people of the province to courageously surmount the ordeals in order to hold this fourth congress with greater confidence and higher responsibility.

Some 450 delegates, including 7 labor heroes and various heroes of the Armed Forces, and who were the most outstanding representatives of the intelligence and zeal of 60,000 party members and the cores of revolutionary movements, are creating changes in the province. Looking at the overall picture of Binh Tri Thien Province, we can see encouraging figures. Over the past 5 years, the province's grain production volume has reached 400,000 metric tons, an increase of 20,000 tons compared with the third congress figures. In 1984 alone, Binh Tri Thien Province achieved 460,000 tons of grain. It was the year in which the province met most of the local people's demands for grain and began to have some grain in reserve. Herds of domestic animals have also increased by 12 percent in buffalo, 45 percent in cattle, and 11 percent in pigs.

In 1981, the area of short- and long-term industrial crops in Binh Tri Thien Province accounted for only 3 percent of the total cultivated area. Now, it accounts for 8 percent. This has created more agricultural exports for the province along the line of combining agriculture with forestry. Each year, some 13,000 hectares of concentrated forests are planted. This contributes to improving the ecological environment of the coastal and hilly areas once heavily damaged by wars. Over the past 5 years, the Dam Pha area has been exploited and the resources along the 400-km-long coast have also been tapped. In 1985, the volume of maritime products reached 21,000 metric tons, exceeding by 1,000 tons the plan norm set by the third provincial party congress. Owing to the efforts of the maritime products and agricultural sectors, the 1985 value of provincial exports reached 14 million rubles, triple the 1981 figure.

Although it is important to accurately assess the achieved results to know where we stand, it is necessary to recognize shortcomings and mistakes in the past, to promptly correct them and set guidelines as well as measures to correctly organize and implement our work in the next 5 years in order to steadily advance Binh Tri Thien Province. This was mainly the guiding concept of this congress and the cause for concern of every responsibile delegate armed with the new view of the party Central Committee.

By renovating their economic thinking and with a scrupulous attitude all along the grass-roots level congresses, some 60,000 party members in the province have held animated debates to comment democratically on the draft political report of the sixth national congress and the draft report of the provincial party congress.

Some 20,000 views on the various economic, cultural, and social aspects of the province and 64 statements by delegates examined various specific problems in the spirit of looking squarely at facts and telling the truth. They pointed out weaknesses in eliminating the system of bureaucratic management and subsidization and shifting resolutely and definitively to socialist accounting and business.

In agriculture, what the province deemed as urgent was the necessity to homogenize intensive cultivation with the uniform application of new technical and managerial measures, and to provide timely guidance for the scheduling and allocation of crop cultivation patterns for the targeted afforestation sites with the caring for and protection of forests to be placed under the general business accounting system so that the value of the commodities produced would increase with every passing day.

The delgates devoted time to discussing and stressing questions. Among these was the need to create a basic change in scientific and technical knowledge and the force directly engaged in production in order to allow the province to better organize the task of receiving and applying the scientific and technical knowledge of cadres in the seven universities and higher education institutes located in Hue to the various economic and cultural activities in the province because Hue is the third major city after Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

On the strength of this knowledge and in combination with realities in the province, the congress set objectives for the economic struggle for the province until 1990: Grain production volume should reach 570,000 metric tons with a per capita allocation of 300 kg. Industry should account for 20 percent of the total cultivated area and pig herds should increase by 25 percent and each marketed pig should weigh 60 kg. During each year of this period, the province should plant 3,000 hectares of concentrated forests and 18,000 hectares of scattered forests, and catch 25,000 metric tons of maritime products. To resolve the problem of consumer goods, handicrafts and artisan industry will be developed in both rural areas and cities and towns to achieve an annual increase of 12 percent, bring the value of industrial production volume of the province to 2,8 billion dong.

The tourist potential of the province will be vigorously promoted to increase foreign exchange. Binh Tri Thien Province has to face great natural ordeals, but the ordeal that each person must go through to overcome his old economic thinking is of vital significance. This ordeal requires that each party member consciously use the qualities of a genuine communist to improve himself in order to better perform the task of providing leadership and guidance for the economic, cultural, and social activities in Binh Tri Thien Province.

It is not too early to say that all these points have begun to be seen in the spirit of this congress, in the high identity of views of the congress on the strategic lines of economic development and other aspects of the party work which were presented in the draft political report of the coming sixth national party congress, and in the guidelines, tasks, and measures set for the years until 1990 by the fourth party congress of Bingh Tri Thien.

The renovating and offensive spirit of the congress is evident in the election of a new, younger party committee of 45 comrades and in the unanimous agreement to elect a delegation to the sixth national party congress to present the views of 60,000 party members in Binh Tri Thien Province. Although the general picture of today's Binh Tri Thien cannot have pleased all party members and people in the province, all that we have seen in this fourth party congress of Binh Tri Thien Province has promised a new step toward development in this stalwart area.

VO CHI CONG ATTENDS QUANG NAM-DANANG CONGRESS

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[Tran Thien Nhien's report: "Some Points Noted at the Quang Nam-Danang Party Organization Congress"]

[Text] During its very first day of sitting, the congress was captivated by the report of the Quang Nam-Danang Provincial Party Committee reviewing the implementation of Directive No 79 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, which was presented by the comrade provincial chairman.

What is good and commendable about this report is that instead of stopping at laying bare the truth, shortcomings, and mistakes the responsibility for which are eventually attributed to the collective, it dealt with each specific problem and each specific fact pertaining to the mistakes committed by people of position and power at various levels who illegally used supplies, property, and foreign currency belonging to the state for personal purposes, naming every person concerned, revealing the goods involved and their value, naming the persons who authorized such misdeeds, and pointing out how much responsibility rested with the collective owing to its laxity in management and how much with the individual leaders concerned. Finally, it announced the results of efforts to deal with these shortcomings, a fairly positive and effective step.

Although the delegates did not tell one another their feelings, almost all of them felt great relief after listening to the report and agreed that this was a new, revolutionary phenomenon in our party's internal activities. They unanimously held that the principal issue, in fact, was not to recover for the state the misappropriated property -- although this was by no means a small matter -- but the main and more significant thing was that it was the first time that our party had openly declared war against corruption and prerogatives in its ranks and plainly told its members and the people that although it is a ruling party, its members -- persons who have volunteered to fight under the party banner and to be the people's loyal servants -- were not permitted to behave like this.

Was this not a new feature of the party congresses at various levels? And was this also not an important renovation of our party's way of thinking -- thinking about itself and about the role and responsibility of a ruling party toward the country and people at a time when the revolutionary cause is beset by many difficulties?

This resolve of the Quang Nam-Danang party organization was also reflected in the statement made by Comrade Nguyen Thanh Long who, on behalf of the congress and the party organization, promised the party Central Committee and Comrade Vo Chi Cong to make every effort to implement the uniform grain and foodstuff, essential consumer goods,and export goods programs; to resolutely eliminate corruption and combat all illegal business tricks and methods which promote personal benefits but hurt public and state interests; actively strengthen the local party organization in all respects; and adopt new ways of thinking and work methods in conformity with the central echelon's viewpoint on renovation.

All the socioeconomic targets we have already set essentially depend on the results of the implementation of these three programs -- grain and foodstuffs, essential consumer goods, and export goods. Also depending on the outcome of the three programs are the evaluation of past achievements and the planning of future steps. This was another subject that was discussed in a fairly lively manner at the congress of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization.

With a serious sense of criticism and self-criticism, showing the courage to look squarely at the truth and frankly tell the truth, and guarding against complacency and euphoria over unexpected achievements, the political report presented by the Quang Nam-Danang Party Organization Executive Committee to the congress affirmed: Over the past years Quang Nam-Danang has scored important successes on the agricultural production front. Owing to these accomplishments, the province has been able to basically achieve self-sufficiency in grain.

Production of key foodstuffs has increased. More raw materials have been made available for light and processing industries. Progress has also been made in the production of goods for export. In the 1975-80 5-year period, the province had to distribute 27,000 metric tons of rice as relief aid but only 1,300 metric tons were used for this purpose in the 5 years from 1981 to 1985. In the 1985-86 winter-spring season, although there was a grain shortfall of 100,000 metric tons due to serious crop losses, the state did not have to send in relief, proving that the people had a substantial grain reserve.

Agricultural development, however, has not yet been commensurate with the province's potential and has not yet met requirements. Increases in grain output have been slow, unstable, and unsteady. Land management has been unsatisfactory. The rice area has shrunk while both the area and output of subsidiary food crops have decreased. Due attention has not been given to the planting of industrial plants and crops for export, thereby making it impossible to build areas of specialized cultivation and to make investments for intensive farming. Production relations in agriculture have not been consolidated while the bad practice of giving out nonspecific contracts has tended to spread. The chief cause of these shortcomings is the failure to consider agriculture as the foremost front; as a consequence, policies have not been adopted to ensure adequate investments.

Industrial, artisan, handicraft, and export goods production has increased, but only slowly. The amounts of consumer goods have been small and their quality poor. The distribution and circulation front has suffered prolonged disruption and the situation has continued to worsen. Socialist transformation and market management have been slackened. The quantitites of commodities produced have not only been negligible but their distribution has also been unfair. All these mistakes and shortcomings have resulted in the present situation: The people's standard of living has not been substantially improved; tens of thousands of able-bodied people of working age are still jobless; and many legitimate material and spiritual needs of the people have not been satisified.

One of the causes of this state of affairs mentioned most frequently at the congress was deficiency in organizational capability. This shortcoming was reflected in the lack of responsibility, bureaucratic work methods, the lack of control and supervision, excessive fondness for issuing orders and red tape, the holding of too many meetings and conferences which did not lead to quick and clear-cut decisions, the tendency to boast about one's accomplishments and emphasize quantity at the expense of quality, the bad practice of giving glowing reports about poorly done work, and the malady of formalism.

After analyzing all aspects of the situation, the congress of the Quang Nam-Danang party organization unanimously determined the socioeconomic tasks for the 1986-90 period, clearly stating how many metric tons of grain were to be produced, what kinds of consumer goods made, the value of goods to be exported by 1990, and so forth.

In terms of information, these specific figures are in fact more significant to the localities concerned than to the country as a whole. What was new and worth mentioning here is that, unlike in previous congresses, this time around all the targets were adopted only after concrete and thorough discussion during which both the tendency of subjectivism and hastiness and that of unwarranted caution -- which may prevent the province from fully realizing its potentials -- were opposed.

Also worth noting are the new measures, new ideas, new concepts, new ways of thinking, and new production methods adopted by the congress to fulfill these targets.

In the past 5 years, the cause of slow increases in grain output was the failure to consider agriculture as the foremost front. Now that this has been corrected, with agriculture being regarded as the foremost front, what should be done to ensure that investment in agriculture is adequate? Should we increase power, water, and fertilizer supplies? Change crop planting patterns? Expand the cultivated area? Grow three wet rice crops for several years in succession or plant three different crops a year? Cultivate two crops of high-yield wet rice? What is the best thing to do?

All these questions were discussed in a democratic manner. A major, overriding, and decisive question bearing on all economic issues is that of investment. At a time when capital is scarce while the demands of life are numerous and diversified, how to use capital in the most rational fashion to ensure the best results is obviously not a question for yesterday but also for today.

Does the province need to build conference halls, public offices, theaters, and cultural houses right now? Which ones should be built first: schools, hospitals, roads to mountain areas, or water conservation projects to irrigate ricefields? And on what scale? These are issues on which it is not easy to reach agreement, and there are many reasons for this. First, all these projects are necessary; and second, as a result of decentralization according to the formula "the state and the people work together," capital has been scattered and it is difficult now for the province to control all district investment projects.

In the final analysis, the crux of the problem is still the viewpoint. The congress found a concrete example cited by Comrade Vo Chi Cong highly enlightening. That was the central level's decision to suspend the construction of the Cau Do electric power plant although preparations had already been made. Comrade Vo Chi Cong pointed out: If we go on with the building of the Cau Do project, this plant will not generate power until 1991. Once put into operation, the plant will require 400,000 metric tons of coal as fuel each year, and this amount of coal must be brought in from Hon Gai. Meanwhile, by 1990, at least two generator units of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and two others of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant will have begun to generate electricity. At that time, the North may have a power surplus. For this reason, the most rational and economical way to resolve the power problem of Central Vietnam is not to build more power plants but to construct a power grid to bring in electricity from Hoa Binh. This will be both faster and less costly.

This lesson will certainly be useful for economic workers, especially those put in charge of the economic budget, no matter at what echelon they may be.

As I write this article, the congress of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization has finished discussions and is beginning the democratic process of electing the new party organization's executive committee and appointing delegates to the national party congress. The new ideas, new way of thinking, new work methods, and new resolve -- all depend on the results of the guidance of implementation and on dynamism, intelligence, creativity, the courage to think and act, and a sense of responsibility toward the party and people of the delegates elected to the party organization's executive committee this time around.

DAC LAC PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

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[Text] The party organization of Dac Lac Province held its congress from 9 to 14 October with the participation of more than 400 delegates representing 10,000 local party members. Aside from contributing ideas to the formulation of various documents of the sixth national party congress, the Dac Lac provincial party congress devoted much time to discussing and correctly assessing achievements and shortcomings as well as their causes in the transformation, building, and development of economy, culture, social welfare, security, national defense, and in the consolidation and building of the party and mass organizations.

Over the past 3 years in grain production, Dac Lac has expanded the cultivated area while intensifying farming, multicropping, and various other measures to increase crop yields. In particular, it has adopted a more rational crop cultivation pattern on upland fields to make better use of arable land and to achieve high economic efficiency. The wet-rice area has increased by 5,700 hectares. In 1985, the average rice yield was 8 metric tons per hectare and the per capita grain production was 320 kg per annum. The province has basically resolved the grain problem and has turned out increasing amounts of agricultural products. While building the district economic structure, the province has shaped the coffee and rubber processing industries and has grown more industrial crops. The hog and cattle numbers have increased by 44-54 percent since 1982; bee, fish, and duck raising has developed rapidly.

Dac Lac now boasts 216 cooperatives and 187 agricultural production collectives. Production relations in agriculture have been consolidated while the family-operated economic sector has been encouraged and developed. Forestry has been reorganized and developed one step further. Forest management has been regularized and several new forestry zones have been established. The social market has been reorganized and the systems of state-operated trade sector and marketing cooperatives have been consolidated and expanded. The state has done a better job in controlling the sources of goods. Through joint ventures, economic integration, and export activities, the province has been able to increase the supplies of materials and goods for production and the people's daily life. In 1985, it exported more than 16-million dong worth of goods, a fivefold increase over 1982.

A central highlands province, in the past 3 years Dac Lac has redistributed the local work force while receiving large numbers of laborers from other provinces who came to build new economic zones. With the 26,300 laborers and 55,449 dependents sent in from other localities, Dac Lac has established several new economic zones and has stabilized the production and living conditions of the new settlers. Meanwhile, the province has steadily developed culture, social welfare, security, and national defense; has made progress in implementing various principles of organization and activity and the regulations on official work and labor protection; and has attached importance to cadre training.

Generally speaking, however, Dac Lac's agriculture is still mainly characterized by extensive farming; in-depth investment and the management and use of existing arable land, labor, and material bases have not received due attention; and there still is a lack of balance between the development of livestock raising and that of crop planting. The forested area has been constantly shrinking because of unreasonable exploitation, enormous waste of wood from tree tops and branches, the lack of a timber processing industry, the failure to satisfactorily organize the management of the exploitation of precious forest products, and many snags in the relations between the local and central echelons and between the forestry sector and the local authorities.

The province has taken the first step in reorganizing industry, small industry, and handicrafts, and has produced a number of new kinds of goods such as paper, tannin, and rubber articles. However, industry, small industry, and handicrafts have not yet satisfied the demands of agricultural production, especially in the fields of agricultural product processing and farm implement and consumer goods production. The province has failed to provide sufficient energy, raw materials, and supplies necessary for production. The capacity of equipment and the material and technical bases are still being wasted or are in serious disrepair. The province has been slow in formulating concrete guidelines and policies to encourage the development of the local industry, small industry, and handicrafts. There have been many shortcomings in distribution and circulation of goods. Economic organizations and activities have suffered from numerous deficiencies and weaknesses. The socialist market has failed to dominate the social market. The standards and capabilities of cadres and party members have not been improved and their style of leadership has not yet been renovated. The province has not responded to changes in the situation and has shown confusion and shortcomings in applying various policies and positions to specific local conditions.

The Dac Lac provincial party congress unanimously agreed on the socioeconomic guidelines and tasks for the next 5 years. The province will strive to overcome the difficulties caused by the serious imbalances still existing in the local economy, to achieve stability, and to strongly shift the economy toward producing goods on a larger scale. It will create an increasingly rational economic structure, continue strengthening the material and technical bases, and bring into full play the strengths of agriculture, forestry, processing industry, and exports. It will continue to develop education, culture, social welfare, and public health and take a further step in stabilizing and improving the people's standard of living. It will complete the task of settling the nomads, thereby continuing to promote the advancement of the people of various ethnic minority groups in the province in every way.

The congress considered agriculture as the foremost front. It advocated attaching importance to both rice and subsidiary crop cultivation and urged that every effort be made to develop the planting of both short- and long-term industrial crops and to increase the production of agricultural products for export. Dac Lac will strive to produce 280,000 metric tons of grain and to ensure per capita grain consumption of more than 300 kg per annum.

To achieve these targets in the coming years the province will strongly switch to intensive cultivation and apply scientific and technical advances to obtain high yields and output. In conjunction with expanding the wet-rice area, it will vigorously develop the production and processing of subsidiary food crops. Also in the next 5 years Dac Lac will make an effort to attain a number of other targets in agricultural production such as 30,000 metric tons of peanuts, 60,000 metric tons of maize, and 15,000 metric tons of various beans. It will pay attention to strongly developing the planting of coffee in all three sectors -- state, collective, and family -- to complete the program of growing 50,000 hectares of coffee, 30,000 of which will belong to the central government and the rest to the locality. It will strive for an output of 22,000 metric tons of coffee for export by 1990. During the next 5 years, the province will grow 35,000 hectares of rulbber -- 25,000 of which will be planted by the central government and the rest by the locality -- to increase latex output to 2,200 metric tons per annum. It will prepare the conditions for strongly developing the cultivation of rubber in subsequent years by working out a plan for the planting of another 150,000 hectares.

Dac Lac will encourage families to expand the area of other crops for export such as black pepper, saffron, and ginger to achieve an annual output of 700-1,000 metric tons. It will raise the numbers of cattle to 140,000, hogs to 260,000, poultry to 1 million, and beehives to 4,000.

Concerning forestry, in the years ahead Dac Lac will strive to achieve two major objectives: preserving and developing its forest assets in conjunction with reorganizing exploitation and processing to make the fullest use of timber and other special forest products; and planting 6,000 hectares of new forests each year, tending to 50,000 hectares of existing forests, and exploiting 300,000 cubic meters of logs and 85,000 cubic meters of firewood. Forestry will be developed by combining it with agriculture and the processing industry to attract large numbers of laborers and establish the new economic zones in conjunction with settling the nomads, satisfactorily carrying out the allocation of land and forests, and reorganizing forestry.

Dac Lac will develop industry, small industry, and handicrafts in close coordination with agriculture and forestry, thereby creating a rational economic structure to promote production. It will pay special attention to developing wood, coffee, and rubber processing, machine repair industry, and consumer and export goods production. It will complete the Drey Ling hydroelectric power project, start construction of the Buon Dray hydroelectric power plant, and quickly develop water conservation in conjunction with the building of small-scale hydroelectric power plants to triple the current power output, thereby creating conditions for industry, small industry, and handicrafts to develop.

Dac Lac will make an effort to reestablish order in distribution and circulation, restabilize the economy, develop production, and ensure the people's livelihood. The state will strive to firmly control the sources of goods and money, enhance market management, combat speculation and smuggling, stabilize prices, complete the programs of cooperation in coffee and rubber production with fraternal countries, broaden economic cooperation and integration with other provinces and cities, and enhance the local capacity for economic development.

The province will strive to renovate its contingent of cadres, strengthen the organs of leadership and management, improve the administrative organizations at all levels to ensure that they are capable of managing state affairs, especially economic management, renovate the workstyle at all echelons and in all sectors, and resolutely expel from the party those persons whose will to fight has declined and who are degenerate and deviant and lack discipline.

The Dac Lac provincial party congress elected a new executive committee composed of 45 official members and 20 alternate members and appointed delegates to the Sixth National Party Congress.

CENTRAL ECONOMIC BLOC HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK021346 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of the central economic agencies bloc held its second congress of delegates from 21 to 25 October 1986, with 245 delegates representing 6,436 party members from 15 basic party organizations.

Comrade Nguyen Lam, party Central Committee secretary and head of the Central Committee Economic Department, attended and addressed the congress.

Over the past 2 years, the party organizations in the economic agencies bloc have closely followed the guiding concepts of the party Central Committee's important resolutions and have linked the ideological task with the political task of each agency and unit. However, the ideological knowledge and sense of discipline and responsibilty of cadres and party members in the bloc have not met the requirements of the new situation. The results achieved in the implementation of the new management system are still limited.

Although new factors have appeared in party organizations, the requirements have not been met and actual results have not been achieved in the implementation of the general economic agencies' main advisory and state management tasks in the national economy.

The state of bureaucratic and rigid restraints manifested by many outdated policies has not been eliminated. Regulations on the improvement of planning, finance, credit, prices, material supply, trade, export-import, and service have not been changed basically.

Agencies have not developed their role in the formulation of policies and measures to overcome immediate problems and are slow in renovating their way of thinking and work methods. The phenomena of degeneration in lifestyle of those only preoccupied with seeking personal interests, and in the sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline disregarding and neglecting compliance with the state policies and systems of economic management, and manifestations of opportunism tend to develop.

The congress put forth the guidelines and tasks of the bloc party committee for the 5-year 1986-90 period: The political and ideological tasks must warrant the achievement of practical results in the fulfillment of units' political duties from the viewpoint of state management, and in accelerating production and business. They must positively help stabilize the socioeconomic situation and further overcome the manifestations of negativism, sluggishness, dogmatism, formalism, and bureaucratism along with all its ramifications which are being combined with feudalism, radicalism, paternalism, despotism, and opportunism.

Cadres and party members must be educated and motivated ideologically so that everyone can actively participate in the formulation of plans, projects, and policies, and the improvement of management and operation; overcome the state of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization in each unit; enhance the quality of work in party organizations; improve the activities of party chapters; and step up self-criticism and criticism. The congress elected the party organization's second executive committee of 21 official members and 4 alternate members, and a delegation to the sixth national party congress.

NGUYEN CO THACH ATTENDS HA NAM NINH CONGRESS

BK310736 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] From 21 to 25 October, 516 delegates representing 130,000 party members of 1,700 basic party organizations in Ha Nam Ninh Province, held their fourth party organization congress. Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, attended and addressed the congress.

Despite many difficulties caused by natural disasters and the generally unstable economy, the party organization of Ha Nam Ninh Province has gradually removed difficulties over the last 3 years to maintain and develop production, and has scored considerable achievements. Implementing the 18 socioeconomic goals set by the third provincial party organization congress, Ha Nam Ninh Province has fulfilled and overfulfilled important goals.

It is noteworthy that annual grain production continually averaged 870,000 metric tons, an increase of 40,000 tons over the norm set by the last congress, in spite of the shortages of materials and the affliction of insects and floods. In exports, the province has concentrated on exploiting sources of various goods and has achieved a 3-year average value of 50.6 million dong, an increase of 32.5 percent over the previous figure. Exports made from local raw materials such as rush, hemp, and peanuts have increased moderately, accounting for 75 percent of the total export quota.

Some 70,500 people and 33,200 workers have been relocated to new economic zones, overfulfilling the prescribed norm by 36 percent.

The party organization congress of Ha Nam Ninh Province analyzed the outstanding shortcomings in the spirit of looking squarely at facts and, on this basis, put forth measures to overcome them.

The development of production over the past few years was still slow and not commensurate with the position an agricultural province where land and labor abound. Although the province has some advanced cooperatives that have achieved more than 10 metric tons of rice per hectare, there remain many others with a rice yield of less than 5 tons per hectare. The level of intensive cultivation is not homogenous in the three economic zones -- the plains, coastal, and hilly areas. The province's potentials have not been adequately exploited and used in a highly effective manner. There are still many difficulties in growing 10th-month crops in low-lying rice fields. The yield of secondary food crops has decreased. Such industrial crops as sugarcane and mulberry have decreased in both area and productivity.

Industry and handicrafts and the artisan industry have developed slowly. The quality of products is still poor and production costs high. In 3 years, the population growth increased by 5.5 percent but the gross social output only increased by 2.9 percent. The people's livelihood is slowly improving.

The general guidelines set by the congress for the province are to concentrate on vigorously stepping up production, especially grain, food products, consumer and export goods; build an agroindustrial economic structure closely connected with exports and imports; closely combine socioeconomic activities with national defense and security; exploit the potentials of the three economic zones using agriculture as the foremost battlefront; and gradually stabilize and improve the people's livelihood.

The annual grain production volume must average 920,000 metric tons over the next 5 years. By 1990, there should be 32,000 tons of marketed pork, 9,000 tons of peanuts, 6,000 tons of hemp, 18,000 tons of rush, 65,000 tons of sugarcane, and 200 tons of silkworm cocoons. The value of the industry and handicrafts and artisan industry production volume must reach 2.5 billion dong, an average annual increase of 4.8 percent.

The province should turn out 100,000 tons of salt, 6,000 tons of sea fish, and 900,000 cubic meters of stone; reach an export value of 800 million dong; and lower population growth to 1.6 percent to keep the provincial population within the 3 million people mark.

Ha Nam Ninh Province has favorable conditions for expanding the coastal areas, growing rush and brugiera gymnorrhiza in swampy areas, developing bee raising, breeding and processing maritime products, and quickly increasing the production volume of consumer and export goods.

The swampy areas of Con Ngan and Con Luu, Xuan Thuy District, have now expanded to 5,000 hectares and have received some investments for land reclamation from the sea, the building of material bases, and the immediate use of 1,000 hectares for growing rush and exploiting marine products.

In Kim Son District, the Con Thoi area is being expanded. Kim Son will quickly increase the area and productivity of rush plants, develop its traditional skill of weaving rush mats and processing rush, and absorb most workers into the production of export goods in order to increase the export quota value.

Ha Nam Ninh Province will pay attention to the processing of agricultural products, grain, and food products on various and appropriate scales and in suitable forms in industrial production and in the production of the handicrafts and artisan industry. It will invest in the consumer goods industry; firmly maintain and develop the tanning, tailoring, and dyeing trades; encourage fine arts for export such as lacquer and sculpture, the weaving of rush, wool, and hemp carpets, and embroidery; develop and qualitatively increase the manufacture of bicycles and spare parts; and exploit building materials to meet the demand of the state and people.

Over the next 5 years, Ha Nam Ninh will emphasize investment in exports, fully use existing material and technical bases and build new ones, formulate rational pricing policies, process raw materials, enhance the quality of exports, and encourage producers to turn our more exports by ensuring their benefits.

The congress elected the party organization's new executive committee of 51 official members and 14 alternate members. Comrade Nguyen Van An, party Central Committee member, has been reelected secretary of the provincial party committee. The congress also elected a delegation to the sixth national party congress.

NGUYEN LAM ATTENDS INDUSTRIAL ORGANS CONGRESS

BK311435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of the central industrial organs bloc held its second congress of delegates recently. Comrade Nguyen Lam, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress.

In past years, the various sectors of the bloc have made intensive efforts to carry out the norms and tasks set forth at the fifth national party congress. In 1985, the postal service, metal, and chemical sectors were able to obtain 8-17 percent of the needed supplies and raw materials. The postal service sector has increased its material-technical bases and operated at a profit instead of incurring losses which must be covered by the state.

The construction and communication and transportation sectors have reserved the bulk of supplies and raw materials for major projects some of which have been put into operation such as the Pha Rung shipyard, the Thang Long and Chuong Duong Bridges, and the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant. All the bloc's sectors have actively made use of the guidance provided by the central level and developed the contingent of cadres in accordance with sectorial development plans. A number of sectors have secured state approval for formulating annual and 5-year plans.

A number of sectors have begun to renovate the management mechanism toward broadening the basic unit's autonomy in production and business and good results have initially been recorded in the textile, tea, detergent, transportation, and electricity sectors.

Since the bloc is staffed with a large number of mid- and high-level economic-industrial cadres who are well informed of the lines, policies, and guidelines of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, its party organization has paid attention to intensifying political and ideological education and supervising the implementation of specialized tasks by party members in accordance with the resolutions of the fifth party Central Committee on the tasks of the state plan and on party ideological work, especially with the party's viewpoints and orientations for renovating the mechanism of economic management.

Thousands of suggestions were made by party cadres and members during congresses held at various levels. At this congress the bloc's delegates strictly pointed out the weaknesses and deficiencies in production, production management, and party building work. Many major industrial production targets set forth at the fifth party congress -- such as those for coal, cement, paper, steel sheets, and the annual freight volume increment rate -- have been unfulfilled; and activities have not been well coordinated in the service of agricultural production, thereby reducing efficiency. Many common items of consumer goods have been in short supply. Norms set concerning quality and labor productivity have generally dropped. Many products have been of poor quality; the rate of energy and material consumption per product unit has increased; and the economic return per dong of fixed assets has dropped.

Party cadres and members of the bloc have shown signs of disagreement on viewpoints and measures for abolishing bureaucratism and state subsidies and shifting to the mechanism of economic accounting and socialist business. There still exists the tendency to maintain power, resulting in an unwillingness to carry out decentralization to the grass roots; this tendency is especially strong in sectors where cadres are deeply involved with, and hold power over, the grass roots. Many cadres do not thoroughly grasp the lines and policies of the party toward the various economic components.

The congress severely criticized negative manifestations in the product consumption and in the use of foreign currency belonging to the state to import luxury consumer goods for internaal distribution at a number of ministries and sectors. The giving of gifts to superiors, the abuse of housing privileges, and the misappropriation of supplies and equipment for personal use have had bad repercussions among workers and state employees.

In the coming period, the central tasks of the bloc of central industrial organs party organization consist of carrying out political and ideological education and supervising the implementation of the sixth national party congress resolutions as well as other party lines and policies; satisfactorily changing socioeconomic thinking; contributing to building a new mechanism of economic management; carrying out economic accounting and socialist business; and overcoming conservatism, sluggishness, and all obstacles to the formulation of the new management mechanism. The party organization must exert better control over the implementation of the resolutions in order to promptly discover and correct mistakes and report major problems to the central level.

Party committees are required to review and perfect the division of work between themselves and heads of the organs concerned, contribute toward developing a cadre plan, broaden democracy, and closely heed the opinions of the masses regarding the evaluation, promotion, and punishment of cadres, especially key ones. Party committees must further improve their supervisory role and make suggestions to heads of organs regarding various aspects of work, especially cadre work, with a view to selecting and assigning cadres correctly and implementing the various systems and policies toward cadres, workers, and state employees more satisfactorily.

The congress of the central industrial organs' bloc party organization elected an executive committee for the second term of office consisting of 19 members and a 14-member delegation to the sixth national party congress.

PARTY ORGANIZATION OF CA MAU CITY HOLDS CONGRESS

BK030931 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] According to a report by Comrade (Le Quang Hoanh) of the Propaganda and Education Section of Ca Mau City, the party organization of Ca Mau City, Minh Hai Province, held its fourth congress of delegates from 29 September to 2 October.

The congress held discussions on and contributed ideas to the draft political reports of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee and formulated a resolution. The congress also evaluated the efforts to implement the resolution adopted by the third congress of delegates of the city's party organization. Of the 23 targets set by the previous party committee, 11 were fulfilled or overfulfilled, including the production of cloth; capital construction; socialist transformation of industry, agriculture, and trade; the value of indutrial output; marine products; troops recruiting; education; rural communications; and reduction of the population growth rate. Ten targets were fulfilled by 75 percent or higher, including exports, grain procurement, hog raising, and water conservation development. Two targets were fulfilled by less than 70 percent: agricultural production and construction of residental homes.

The congress determined general tasks and key socioeconomic objectives and norms for the 1986-88 period. It also elected a new executive committee of the city's party organization composed of 37 official members and 7 alternate members. Compared with the previous committee, the new committee has a larger and younger membership with a higher cultural and political standard, thereby ensuring that the local party organization's immediate and long-term tasks will be fulfilled.

MALAYSIA

GOVERNMENT KEEPING TABS ON 'ZIONIST' ACTIVITIES

BK021338 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0720 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Yan (Kedah), Nov 2 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The Malaysian Government is keeping an eye on the activities of a social organisation in the country which has received $1 million [Malaysian] (about U.S. $385,000) in assistance from a Western organisation to conduct a smear campaign against it, Deputy Home Minister Megat Junid Ayub said today.

He told a gathering in this northern peninsular Malaysian state of Kedah Town, that the Western organisation in question had connections with the Zionist movement and an international Christian organisation.

"The Home Ministry is investigating and keeping tabs on the activities of the social organisation and their leaders," he said.

Megat Junid said the country faced various enemies, either openly or subtly, from Zionists, Communists and religious extremists.

The government was closely following the Zionist movement which was based in a neighbouring country, he added.

He said Zionist agents made use of the social organisation in the country to organise cultural shows in Malaysia but "when the organisers realise there are observers from the special branch in the audience, they quickly change the topic of the show to one that is pro-government".

On the communist threat, the deputy minister said the open threat of the Malayan Communist Party was not of much concern now as only 100 out of 2,200 remnants of the communist terrorists were operating in the jungle in a neighbouring country.

However, the subtle threat of the Communists still existed in the pro-Russian Communists who operated within the country and abroad, instigating students to oppose the government, he said.

He said the pro-Russian communist movement was assisted by 17 former leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) who fled to Beijing after their abortive coup d'etat in 1965 and had since settled down in Europe.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONVENED TO DISCUSS CEASE-FIRE

HK040203 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino said yesterday [3 November] that the National Democratic Front [NDF] has taken a step forward in acceding to her cease-fire plan. More on this from FEBC public affairs officer Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino yesterday said that the NDF has taken a step forward in acceding to her proposal for the cease-fire which she enunciated before she left for a working visit to the United States last September. The chief executive convened the National Security Council to discuss the draft memo of the cease-fire. A group composed of government negotiators and some military advisers was asked to refine the government position for presentation to the National Democratic Front at their meeting on Wednesday. Meanwhile, it was stressed that the peace keeping, public safety, police operations, and law enforcement functions of the responsible agencies of government shall continue during the period of the cease-fire.

The National Security Council is composed of the president and the Minister of National Defense Juan Ponce Enrile, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Commissoner Teofisto Guingona, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Social Welfare Minister Mita Parda de Tavera, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos, NICA [National Intelligence Coordinating Agency] chief General [Luis] Villareal, Budget Minister [Alberto] Romulo, General Magno and Minister of Information [as heard] Teodoro Benigno. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT FORMS SECRETARIAT FOR PEACE TALKS

HK040923 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The government has set up a secretariat to assist negotiators conducting talks with the National Democratic Front [NDF]. The secretariat will be headed by Dr Emmanuel V. Soriano, former president of the University of the Philippines.

According to one of the negotiators, Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr, the secretariat will provide administrative support to the government's peace negotiations and was formed after contacts were made with NDF negotiators Tony Zumel and Satur Ocampo. In addition, the government's secretariat has also formed a committee to monitor possible violations in the preliminary cease-fire.

GOVERNMENT TO ASK JAPAN TO LOAN $1.6 BILLION

HK031512 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Nov 86 p 2

[By reporter Michael D. Marasigan]

[Text] The Philippines will formally ask Japan for a total of $1,612.5 million in credit assistance during President Aquino's Tokyo visit on Nov. 10-13, according to requests received by the Japanese embassy.

Manila-based Japanese officials told BUSINESS DAY that "the amount is too high and unrealistic," adding that while Tokyo would definitely increase its assistance to the Philippines, the increment would be "moderate."

The Philippines is seeking 130 billion yen ($812.5 million) in the 1986 14th annual loan package from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), $500 million from the Export-Import Bank [Eximbank] of Japan, and $300 million in a special yen loan for the 300-megawatt Calaca II coal-fired power plant in Bantagas.

Only one of six Manila-based Japanese officials interviewed by BUSINESS DAY expressed optimism that the requests would be approved during Mrs. Aquino's visit this month.

The five others indicated that only the special loan for Calaca had a great chance of being appproved. On the amount for the 14th yen loan package, they were unanimous in that "it's too big" and that the OECF would probably lend only 70 billion to 80 billion yen in the package.

Chances of getting the $500 million loan from the Japanese Eximbank would depend on some factors beyond the control of the Philippine government.

Originally, the Eximbank committed $300 million in a co-financing package with the World Bank as an "economy recovery loan." The Ministry of Finance last month asked the Eximbank to raise the amount to $500 million, but sources said an increase was possible if the World Bank would also increase its share from $300 million to $500 million.

Minister Masaaki Kuniyasu of the Japanese Embassy said the 130 billion yen asked from the OECF "is too much and nothing big like that has happened" in the history of Japan's official development assistance (ODA).

Since Japan started giving ODA to the Philippines, its total packages (project loans, grants and technical assistance) on the average ranged from 40 to 50 billion yen a year.

The requested amount for the 14th yen package is 162.63 percent more than the 13th package 49.5 billion yen.

Japanese officials said they were surprised by the amount requested. According to Kuniyasu, the Philippines has been asking Japan for an increase in assistance to the levels given to Indonesia and China, which range from 70 to 80 billion yen a year.

It was a surprise when the Philppines asked for 130 billion yen, Kuniyasu said.

The embassy official also noted a lack of coordination among Philippine government ministries in asking for assistance from Japan.

The request for the 130 billion yen package "did not specify what projects will be financed," Kuniyasu said, but added that the embassy has received several requests from various ministries for assistance for different projects.

"This is the basic mistake of your 'new government' in negotiating for the 14th yen package," another embassy official said. "The Philippines should specify what projects will be financed under the package, otherwise it will have no chance of getting approved."

Aquino administration officials have been critical of how previous loan packages had been handled by the past government, he said. But in a way, the past government knew how to negotiate properly by identifying what specific projects were involved, he added.

"They said previous loans were misused. But if there were specific projects, there is still a possibility of identifying where the funds went. However, if no specific projects are named, that's even more difficult, since it's going to be hard to follow where the funds are going."

Earlier reports indicate that "Japan is worried" about the precedent that may have been set by President Aquino's visit to the United States after which the Congress approved $200 million supplemental aid to the Philippines.

However, some Japanese officials said the Philippines might expect too much from their government. They doubted whether Tokyo could match Washington's move as a result of [Aquino's] visit.

Kuniyasu emphasized that "Japanese are not like the Americans" who can get emotional. "The Japanese are more bureaucratic and will not promise something which it could not fulfill later on."

Loans Restructuring Sought

OW040807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 4 OANA-KYODO -- Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr. Tuesday said the Philippine Government will seek the restructuring of some 800 million dollars in loans obtained from Japanese commercial banks when President Aquino visits Japan on November 10-13. Concepcion, a member of the 10-man entourage of the president, said the government will seek improved market access of Philippine products to Japan, increased foreign investment in the Philippines and greater technical assistance from Japan for Philippine agricultural projects.

Briefing newsmen who will cover the four-day visit of the president to Tokyo, Concepcion said the Philippines panel will present to Japanese officials as well as business leaders an entirely new Philippines as an attractive alternative investment area when it comes to overseas investments.

According to Concepcion, the 800 million dollar worth of loans was incurred by three state-owned companies and the private conglomerate, namely the Philippine Phosphate Corp., the Philippine Associates Smelting and Refining Corp., Philippine National Construction Corp. and the Martel group of companies.

Concepcion said the Philippine government will ask for the restructuring of the loans for 20 years with the grace period of 10 years. He said he will also request for reasonable interest rates so that these companies will have enough cash flow to enable them to continue their operation.

On bilateral trade, Concepcion said the Philippines has shown its capability to export at least 149 non-traditional products to Japan. These include garments, furniture, gifts and houseware, fresh processed foods, footwear, construction materials and electronics.

ENRILE CLEARED OF ACQUIRING 'ILL-GOTTEN' WEALTH

OW041123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 4 KYODO -- An official of a presidential commission tasked with unearthing the ill-gotten wealth of government officials said it has no evidence of any wealth "hidden" by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, now being investigated by the U.S. Justice Department on possible diversion of American aid money for his personal use. Commissioner Raul Daza of the Good Government Commission (PCGG) told reporters in the central Philippine island of Cebu that Enrile's statement of assets and liabilities shows that his acquisitions were based on legitimate work or business investments, the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported.

Enrile, who was a well-known lawyer before entering politics in the mid-60s, categorically denied having diverted any U.S. aid funds to purchase properties in the United States and said the allegations which appeared in an American newspaper last Saturday were part of a "veiled blackmail scheme" to silence his criticisms of certain policies of President Corazon Aquino.

The report of an investigation of Enrile followed declarations by American officials of "complete and unequivocal" support for Aquino, main target of the hardline defense minister's criticisms. Enrile said Monday that he will make the American investigators "eat" documents which he says prove he did not commit any irregularity in acquiring properties in San Francisco which have already been sold.

The PCGG has been investigating alleged ill-gotten wealth of officials identified with the deposed regime of Ferdinand Marcos, who was forced into exile in a civilian-backed military revolt led by Enrile last February, which swept Aquino into power.

ENRILE OPPOSES CHARTER'S NUCLEAR-FREE PROVISION

HK031421 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 1 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, veering closer to another confrontation with President Aquino, indicated yesterday his opposition to the new Constitution owing to its provision declaring the Philippines nuclear-free territory.

Enrile told a gathering of Rotary Clubs in Bulacan that the anti-nuclear provision could endanger national security and render obsolete American military bases here.

Asked during the open forum whether he will campaign for the rejection of the draft Charter in a plebiscite early next year, Enrile replied cryptically: "I leave the bad to myself and my conscience." [sentence as published]

Enrile's non-committal reply notwithstanding, the plebiscite on the draft Charter will be an "all-or-nothing" proposition. An objection to any of its provisions becomes a vote against the new Constitution in its entirety.

Enrile's stand on the new Constitution comes in the wake of a flurry of strong signals from Malacanang and the White House that he support the President. [passage omitted]

PAPER REPORTS ENRILE'S IMPORT OF WEAPONS

HK031411 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Malou Mangahas]

[Text] Since July, the Defense Ministry has brought into the country shipments of high-powered weapons, ammunition and military equipment that allegedly lacked official procurement documents, Customs Collector Alexander Padilla told the 'Chronicle' yesterday.

But Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo clarified that while these shipments may lack documents, Customs officials make it a matter of procedure to verify with Malacanang if these were in fact official shipments for the ministry, prior to releasing the items.

Padilla said that on nearly 10 occasions, the ministry had imported the following items: 200 Uzi mini-submachineguns, FNC assault rifles, 12,000 rounds of ammunition, 200 pieces of Uzi magazines (each capable of loading 32 rounds), night-scopes, camouflage uniforms, knives, bulletproof vests, primer powder for reloading bullets.

The 'Chronicle' sought but failed to get the MND [Ministry of National Defense] officials' comment at presstime.

He said the consignees of the shipments were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and his chief security officer, Col. Gregorio Honasan.

Official procurements of weapons or military supplies, Padilla said, are usually covered by an authorization from the Constabulary-Firearms and Explosives Unit (FEU), as well as a tax-waiver document from the Ministry of Finance Tax Exemption Division.

The MND shipments, he explained, were not covered by these papers.

In the case of the two shipments of 100 Uzi guns each, Padilla said Honasan had merely sent him a letter requesting the release and waiver of taxes and duties on the times.

Padilla estimated that the market value of each Uzi gun was P70,000, and the tax on each was from P30,000 to P40,000. [figures as published]

Honasan had reportedly asked that the shipments be released to a certain Herman C. Malonso, the MND liaison officer at Customs.

The arms shipments, Padilla recalled, were official issues from the Israeli Government.

When the shipments arrived, Padilla said the Bureau of Customs had sought Malacanang's verification, before releasing the guns to the PC [Philippine Constabulary]-FEU.

He cited that in June the PC had also procured about 100 handguns but this was covered by official documents from both the FEU and the Finance Ministry.

Padilla remarked that the importation of the MND "represents tremendous firepower capability."

When inquired about the shipments, Arroyo said the Palace just has "to assume and give full faith to what the minister of defense, or any other minister says for that matter," that the shipments were official procurements.

AFP TO BOOST AIRLIFT CAPABILITY AGAINST REBELS

HK031459 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Nov 86 p 15

[By reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) will buy at least 50 more helicopters in the next five years to boost its airlift capability against communist guerrillas, a defense ministry official said.

Brig. Gen. Mario Espina (ret.), assistant defense secretary for installations and logistics, told BUSINESS DAY that the purchase will provide the AFP's 13 regional unified commands (RUCS) the capability to airlift one company of combat troops each and will definitely improve combat effectiveness in the field.

Espina said the military needs at least 200 helicopters for its operations but noted that the AFP asked for only 120 units because of the country's other budgetary priorities.

The Philippine Air Force [PAF] currently has 70 helicopters, more than 50 of which are operational.

Last week, the PAF accepted the delivery of eight reconditioned UH-1H "Huey" helicopters from the U.S. The aircraft were acquired through the foreign military sales credits under the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement.

Eight damaged helicopters of the PAF were replaced with eight reconditioned ones at an estimated cost of P6 million.

Espina disclosed that the military needs transport helicopters rather than combat gunships in line with the future AFP strategy against the communist insurgents.

Simply put, Espina said the strategy will allow the military to "hit them when they are big, and hit them some more when they disperse."

The assistant defense secretary noted, that the New People's Army (NPA) has been amassing company-sized forces in attacking government installations and military targets.

"If military units in the field could be brought to where the rebels are, there would be no need to bomb them," Espina said.

In 1984, the PAF acquired new helicopters during the controversial purchase of Sikorsky S-76 and Black Hawks. The then political opposition criticized this purchase claiming that while the Air Force needed "jeeps," they were given "Cadillacs" instead.

A total of 16 [as published] new helicopters were acquired at that time. Fourteen were S-76s, two were Black Hawks VIP versions and another one was an executive utility version.

MILITARY CONFIRMS AIR STRIKE AGAINST NPA CAMP

HK031313 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Nov 86 p 18

[Text] Davao City (PNA) -- The Regional Unified Command 11 [RUC-11] yesterday confirmed local newspaper reports that its air force component made a tactical run over the Ampapawid complex in San Vicente, Davao del Norte.

An after-operations report received by the RUC said that two World War II-vintage AT-28D trainer planes equipped with caliber 50 machine guns and two anti-personnel rockets strafed and bombed a training camp of the Southeastern Mindanao regional party committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

The report said the air strike made a direct hit, damaging two bunk-houses and a machinegun emplacement, and sent heavily-armed guerrillas scampering for cover.

An RUC-11 spokesman also said the air attack was made imperative by the fact that "The communist training camp was situated in terrain beyond the efficient and cost-effective capability of ground forces to penetrate and destroy."

Col. Marcelo Blando told defense reporters that "the attack preempted a second round of training planned by the CPP-NPA involving some 100 recruits to be deployed near municipal centers in Davao del Norte under the so-called people's militia."

Blando rejected as "technically impossible" the claims of the CPP-NPA that 500 persons were hurt in the bombing run. The CPP-NPA under a certain Froilan Manreal was earlier reported to have cried foul on the air strike, claiming 500 civilians hurt, 30 houses burned, and several livestock killed.

12 KILLED IN ARMY-NPA FIREFIGHT IN ZAMBOANGA

HK031335 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Nov 86 p 18

[By F.T. Flores]

[Text] Bayog, Zamboanga del Sur -- Eleven New People's Army (NPA) rebels and an Army trooper were killed in an encounter with 33rd Infantry Battalion troops headed by Major Edgardo Matoliano last Friday morning.

Capt. Alfredo Dave, commanding officer of the "Charlie" company, said the government troops encountered the rebels at Upper Tiwalas, Bayog. The firefight lasted for more than four hours, killing Pfc. Felix N. Tanelon of the Philippine Army and seven NPA guerrillas. An M-16 rifle was recovered after the clash.

At 1 p.m. Friday, a composite company under Capt. Dionisio Nemenio and Lt. Roger Bacalangco chased the fleeing rebels and killed four of them.

The Army troops recovered one M-16 rifle, 600 rounds of ammunition, 12 rounds and [a] 40mm grenade launcher, assorted medicines and subversive documents.

Brig. Gen. Ernesto C. Maderazo, commanding general of the 1st Infantry "Tabak" [Cutlass] Division, asked the guerrillas to cease from fighting to achieve peace in Mindanao.

INTELLIGENCE COORDINATING AGENCY 'DEMILITARIZED'

HK031417 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Nov 86 p 8

[By Jose de Vera]

[Excerpt] Maj. Gen. (ret.) Luis Villareal, director-general of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), told a recent press conference that NICA has been completely "demilitarized."

Except for his aide who is a first lieutenant in the active service, Villareal said, all Armed Forces officers and men in the active military service (a little over 500 of them) have returned to their mother units.

However, Villareal said that for reasons unknown, some of the 500 who did not like their new assignments either deserted or went on absence without leave (AWOL). Later, the New Armed Forces high command decided to drop their names from the roll of the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines].

According to the NICA director-general, it was his policy to make NICA, an office directly under the office of the President, a purely civilian outfit whose primary task is to collate all reports of intelligence arms of every government agency, including those of the Armed Forces. The reports are used as reference by the Chief Executive in formulating policies.

The new NICA head said most of the civilian agents and operatives of NICA are former seasoned intelligence officers of the military who had either resigned or retired from the military.

In the same press conference, Villareal disclosed that many of the 500 servicemen hired by the then National Intelligence Service Authority (NISA) were actually spies planted by the former regime in government offices and government-owned corporations.

When asked if military personnel on detail with civil agencies of government have been recalled, Villareal said that he believed some continue to defy the recall orders of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and NAFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos. [passage omitted]

33 AWOL PSC MEMBERS SURRENDER EN MASSE

HK031433 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 1 Nov 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Thirty-three more members of the defunct Presidential Security Command [PSC], who went absent without official leave after the February "revolution", have surrendered en masse to Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano.

The PSC men gave up after Montano, Capital Regional Command (Capcom) chief and concurrent Metropolitan Police force director, ordered his men to watch more closely the AWOL PSC men.

Security authorities earlier suspected them as among the groups that might be behind the rash of bombings in Metro Manila.

Montano explained that investigators narrowed down their suspicions to the missing PSC men and the communist New People's Army.

Only the two groups have the "sophistication and training" to launch the recent spate of terroristic acts aimed at destabilizing the government, he said. [passage omitted]

Montano, however, dispelled any insinuation that the latest batch to surrender could be behind the bombings.

He said the elite troops gave up after months of hiding because they wanted to return to active military duty. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile Col. Honesto Isleta, Armed Forces spokesman, expressed hope that [Armed Forces chief General Fidel] Ramos might still show leniency to the 33 soldiers, if they could come up with "justifiable reasons" why they went AWOL.

De Villa said there were "not less than 200" PC [Philippines Constabulary] men who joined the elite PSC and [were] still unaccounted for by his command.

Isleta advised said troops to return before Christmas to enjoy the "lenient" policy of Ramos in the spirit of reconciliation.

De Villa added no charges would be filed against the 33 as long as they were not armed.

Soldiers who are dismissed after going AWOL are no longer authorized to bring firearms.

COMELEC SETS PLEBISCITE, REGISTRATION DATES

HK040223 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] yesterday [3 November] set the plebiscite date for February 2, 1987 and the general registration of voters for December 6, 7, 13 and 14, 1986. Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe Jr said the dates were fixed during the executive session of the commissioners this afternoon. Felipe said that all qualified voters have to register anew. He said that under the law it is the duty of every qualified voter to register and to vote. Failure to do so is punishable by a fine of P100.

COALITION TO CAMPAIGN FOR CHARTER'S APPROVAL

HK031451 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 1 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Raissa Espinosa]

[Text] Three political parties and a core organization of cause-oriented groups formed yesterday a coalition that would campaign for the approval of the draft constitution.

Banding themselves into the Coalition for the Constitution's Approval (CCA) are the Liberal Party (Salonga wing), PDP-Laban, [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas [Philippine Socialist Democratic Party] (PDSP) and Bandila (Basang Nagkakaisa sa Diwa at Layunin) [Nation United in Spirit and Purpose].

A fourth group, the National Union of Christian Democrats of Raul Manglapus, has been invited to join, Raul Daza of the LP [Liberal Party] said.

The CCA thus becomes the first political grouping to throw its support behind the proposed charter.

Daza said a vote for the Constitution was a confidence vote for President Aquino. The coalition has for its campaign slogan "Yes for Cory, yes for Democracy (Give Peace a Chance)."

Bandila National Chairman Agapito "Butz" Aquino said that the CCA hopes to link up with the newly formed Lakas ng Bansa [People's Power] and a conglomeration of business and civic groups.

Close cooperation with the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] and the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) is also possible and still under study, Aquino said. It all depends on these parties' stand on the charter.

Unido is expected to make its stand known by Nov. 10.

Aquino did not discount the possibility of CCA becoming the umbrella coalition in the coming local and national elections.

Asked about press reports quoting Mindanao [as published] National Liberation Front (MNLF) [chief] Nur Misuari as opposing the draft, Aquino said there had been some misunderstanding. Misuari is against a portion of the autonomy provision in the proposed charter "but that doesn't mean he is against the entire constitution," Aquino claimed. He could not name the provision in question offhand.

CCA's acting secretary-general Noel Soriano told the 'Chronicle' that President Aquino had known of the group's intention to form a coalition but has yet to indicate her reaction to it. The group intends to see her on Wednesday.

Butz Aquino noted that "by coincidence or design," CCA bears the same initials as those of the President, Corazon Cojuangco Aquino.

CCA's executive committee's composed of Abraham Sarmiento and Daza for LP; acting Metro Manila Governor Joey Lina and acting Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay for PDP-Laban; Marianito Canonigo and Noel Soriano for Bandila; Ding Estorees and Ramon Pedrosa for PDSP. The officers will soon be elected.

Committees will be formed in every province and an information drive will be launched among all sectors including the military, Aquino said.

For this purpose, Minister Jovito Salonga of the Presidential commission on Good Government [PCGG] granted Daza, who is a PCGG commissioner, a "limited" leave of absence. Daza only has to report every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday to the commission during the campaign period.

The formation of CCA has brought together the social democrats of the political scene to counter the anti-ratification campaign of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) and the Nacionalista Party (Renato Cayetano wing) made up mostly of KBL defectors.

Parties in the extreme left, Bayan (Bagong Alyansang Makabayan) [New Nationalist Alliance] and the newly-formed Partido ng Bayan, still have to reveal their stand. However, ex-Constitutional Commissioners Jaime Tadeo and Jose Suarez who are both Bayan officials have already decided to reject the draft charter.

Yesterday's CCA meeting at Club Filipino was attended by Minister Jovito Salonga of PCGG, Minister Victor Ziga of General Services, Juliet Yee, Abraham Sarmiento and Daza; Bert Gonzales, Gerry Urbina and William Trespece of PDSP; Metro Manila Commissioner Robert Nacianceno, Gary Cayton and Mayor Isidro Garcia for PDP-Laban; Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona, Aquino, Noel Soriano, Mar Canonigo and Yet Severino for Bandila.

After the CCA press conference PDP-Laban members conferred with their newly elected head, Jose "Peping" Cojuangco, President Aquino's younger brother.

CARDINAL SIN APPLAUDS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK040257 Hong Kong AFP in English 0313 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 4 (AFP) -- Philippine Primate Jaime Cardinal Sin Tuesday gave his blessings to a draft new constitution granting President Corazon Aquino an extended term ending 1992. The Archbishop of Manila also told reporters over breakfast at his suburban Manila villa that he was supporting Mrs. Aquino's efforts to negotiate peace with communist rebels because she was merely conforming with church doctrine.

Calling the proposed charter "the best and very unique," "perfect" and "so beautiful," he said: "If it is that beautiful, why should we not campaign for the ratification of the constitution?"

But the 58-year-old prelate, who is personally close to Mrs. Aquino, stressed that the stand of the church, a powerful force in this largely Roman Catholic nation of 56 million, was to be discussed at a conference this month. The cardinal specially praised provisions against abortion and birth control, and those aimed at preventing abuses of government authority.

He quipped that a provision moving the end of Mrs. Aquino's term from February 1992 to June that year -- aimed at synchronizing presidential and legislative polls -- was "a reward" for Mrs. Aquino, but did not elaborate.

The opposition is campaigning for a "no" vote in a plebiscite expected to be held late January or early February in the hope that the charter's rejection would force Mrs. Aquino to step down or run again in a snap election. [passage omitted]

Asked if he had been asked by the new government to express support for Mrs. Aquino during her current problems, he said: "We are responsible people. We will know what to do. If we believe that it is good we will support it."

"We will always try our best to guide our people," he added.

Cardinal Sin, whose stinging criticisms against the 20-year Marcos regime had reputedly undermined support for the former president, said he wanted to now take a low profile and leave the political scene to laymen. "I do not want to interfere in government affairs," he said, adding that it may cause a backlash in the form of "anti-clericalism." [passage omitted]

CPP CALLS FOR REJECTION OF NEW CONSTITUTION

HK031341 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[By Ibarra C. Mateo]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippnes [CPP] called yesterday for the rejection of the proposed Constitution which it described as "pro-imperialist and anti-masses." It said the draft charter "grossly failed to unequivocally and decisively address" the more pressing fundamental issues that confront [the] majority of Filipinos.

Without the resolution of these fundamental issues, the CPP said, the formal political rights and processes, "neatly and sweetly phrased" in the proposed Constitution, are "simply meaningless." References to human rights and social justice are mere "bourgeois-democratic embellishments" to the draft charter, it said.

The CPP said the Constitutional Commission, having been appointed by President Aquino, was swamped by political representatives of the class that bows to the dictates of the United States.

"The majority of the framers, however, have only sought to perpetuate the prevailing social order. In doing so, they have only succeeded in firming up the bases for continuing social decay and repression, the very causes of popular unrest," it said.

The CPP said: "It (the draft charter) objectively seeks to stabilize the very condition that gives rise to crises and repression. It essentially reflects and intends to preserve the interest of big compradors, the big landlords, and their foreign overlords."

It said that while the proposed Constitution adheres to a policy of "freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory," it ironically condones the maintainance of the United States military bases that make possible their storage. Through the retention of these military installations, the proposed Constitution, the CPP said, allows the Philippines to be used as a "launching pad for aggression by the gendarmes of international capital and the chief proponents of war."

By allowing so many loopholes, the CPP said, the land reform provision failed to address squarely the peasants' demand to own the land they till.

MARCOS SUPPORTERS ARRESTED FOR MANILA BOMBINGS

HK041149 Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 4 (AFP) -- The authorities arrested two supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos here Tuesday in connection with a series of bombings in Manila last month, the paramilitary Constabulary announced.

Officers raided the houses of Roger Gernali and Sabas Grapil after unnamed witnesses implicated them in the bombings which injured three people, a Constabulary spokesman said. However, the raiders reportedly did not find bombs or explosives on the premises.

Both suspects are members of the Ako'y Pilipino movement, which has held rallies in support of the exiled former president, the spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Four other unnamed suspects are to be arrested shortly, the spokesman added.

The Armed Forces and the defense establishment had earlier charged that the communist New People's Army (NPA) or other terrorist groups were behind the bombings, which began about three weeks ago with the attempted bombing of a water main n the suburb of San Juan. This was followed by bomb explosions in front of a restaurant and outside a commercial building in the nearby financial district of Makati, and a grenade attack on a building which formerly housed the election campaign headquarters of President Corazon Aquino.

The NPA, the 23,000-strong armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, has denied the charges and said right-wing groups could have been responsible.

"We are very sure that they (the two suspects) were responsible, that they were involved in the series of bombings," said Brigadier General Ramon Montano, the Constabulary chief of Metropolitan Manila, in an interview aired over government television.

In another television interview the suspects' lawyer, Felicisimo Cabigao, denied that his clients were involved in the bombings, saying the raiders did not even find any explosives in their homes.

2 NPA SPARROW UNIT MEMBERS CAPTURED IN CEBU

HK040631 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Two New People's Army sparrow unit members captured last week following a 25 minute firefight in Labangon, Cebu City, are now undergoing intensive interrogation. The two, identified as (Ulysses Ayuga), alias Bogoy, and Nestor Gomez, alias Kinko, are said to belong to the group suspected of murdering seven Constabulary members and policemen since 1985.

REBEL ATTACKS MAY CLOSE LARGEST PAPER MILLS

HK040329 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The Paper Industries Corporation of the Philippines [PICOP], the largest paper producer in the country, may have to shut down operations as a result of continued attacks by communist rebels. In a letter sent to Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, the PICOP management said that the peace-and-order situation in Lanao del Norte and other parts of eastern Mindanao has deteriorated and the company may have to halt paper production altogether if the situation worsens.

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NAKASONE: 'NO COMMENT' ON BID FOR U.S. HOSTAGES

OW050505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said "no comment" Wednesday on a statement by Iranian National Assembly Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani that Nakasone had worked on behalf of the United States to win the release of Americans held hostage in Lebanon. "No comment. Absolutely no comment at all on diplomatic affairs," Nakasone told reporters when approached to respond to the statement.

In an address to the Iranian National Assembly, Rafsanjani said Tuesday Nakasone sent him a personal letter last year, urging Iran to use its influence for the freedom of American hostages held by Islamic extremists who are close to the Tehran government.

The intermediary attempt failed when Washington rejected Tehran's demand for delivery of missiles and other Iranian assets confiscated in the United States by the Americans after the 1979 Islamic revolution.

U.S. ELECTION RESULTS WORRY OFFICIALS, BUSINESS

OW051037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO -- Government and economic leaders here expresed concern Wednesday over the Democratic Party's victory in the U.S. midterm congressional elections. They anticipated the election would result in mounting pressure on Japan to correct the trade imbalance between Japan and the United States.

Reports from Washington said the Democrats regained control of the Senate in early returns and media projections predicted that the Democrats would take a seven or eight-seat majority in the 100-member Senate chamber.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone withheld comment when the matter was raised by Tetsu Ueda of the opposition Japan Socialist Party at a meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, meanwhile, told a news conference the Americans will remain discontented unless the bilateral trade imbalance largely in favor of Japan is corrected. He predicted that the U.S. basic attitude toward Japan will remain unchanged because both the Democratic and Republican Parties acknowledge the importance of cooperative bilateral relations between the two countries. He stressed the need for Japan to restructure its economy and open its markets wider to foreign imports.

A Foreign Ministry official said no fundamenetal change is expected in relations with the U.S. in the wake of the election results, because both the Democrats and the Republicans attach importance to bilateral relations. But he said protectionist moves might increase in the Congress when it resumes early next year due to Japan's growing trade surplus with the U.S., which is expected to reach 65 billion dollars this year. Comprehensive trade protection bills might be presented to the Congress again, he said.

The official said the election will cause President Ronald Reagan more difficulties in his dealing with Congress.

But Japan must tackle trade problems such as the correction of the trade imbalance and individual issues such as the opening of the Japanese market to agricultural products one by one, he said. Japan's hope is that the election will not result in increased trade pressure from the United States, he said.

Among business leaders, Eishiro Saito, president of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), expressed the hope that friendly relations between Japan and the United States will remain unchanged in the wake of the midterm elections, and that a U.S.-Japanese agreement on foreign exchange stability will be continued. The accord, between Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, is for the two nations to take coordinated action to keep exchange rates stable at their present levels.

Takashi Ishihara, president of the Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai), voiced an optimistic view, noting solid interdependent relations between the two countries.

Noboru Goto, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, anticipated mounting pressure on Japan in the wake of the elections, saying the Democrats' domination of Congress would hamper the smooth implementation of Reagan's policies. He said there may be no effective way of resolving trade friction, since Japan has already done all it can.

Bumpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Employers' Federation (Nikkeiren), said growing pressure on Japan on the trade issue is inevitable.

A senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), Osamu Watanabe, predicted that Japan will continue to face tough trade negotiations with the U.S. and protectionist moves in the new Congress will gain momentum due to the Democrats' victory. Watanabe, director of MITI's Americas-Oceania Division, said the U.S. trade deficit will probably swell to a record high of around 17 billion dollars in 1986, of which 6 billion dollars will stem from trade with Japan.

The U.S. administration, which earlier this year managed to prevent the Senate from passing an omnibus protectionist trade bill, passed by the House of Representatives in May, will be obliged to concede to growing protectionist pressure in the Congress, Watanabe said. He added that he has a keen interest in seeing who will chair major standing committees of the Congress, which are closely related with trade issues.

More on Election's Impact

OW050729 Tokyo KYODO in English 0719 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, Nov. 4 KYODO -- Increased congressional pressure will be mounted on Japan either in the defense or trade sectors due to the victory by the Democrats over the Republican Party for the first time in six years in the U.S. midterm elections.

With the republicans becoming the minority party in Congress, the Reagan administration, which has put steady pressure on Japan to increase defense spending, will find it increasingly difficult to curb congressional protectionist measures against Japanese imports.

The Democrats might ask for more defense spending by America's allies, especially Japan. Democratic Senate leader Robert C. Byrd presented to the Senate plenary session in June last year a bill asking Japan to make an overall review of its defense plan over the next five years. The bill was later enacted.

Senator Sam Nunn from Georgia, who is likely to be chosen as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has been an ardent advocate of reducing U.S. military spending by having Japan assume a greater responsibility for the defense in the Pacific.

The Senate Finance Committee is expected to be chaired by Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat-Texas, who presented to Congress in March last year a resolution retaliating against Japan for the massive trade imbalance between the two countries. Bentsen was also an ardent supporter of the 1985 textile and shoes import curb bill which was vetoed by President Ronald Reagan in June last year. He also was a sponsor, along with Dan Rostenkowski, now chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, of an emergency export promotion bill in June of last year, targeted to increase U.S. exports to Japan.

There is a strong possibility some form of an omnibus trade bill may be presented to the Senate, since the Democratic-led House of Representatives has already passed protectionist bills.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON GORBACHEV VISIT DATE

OW051005 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay N. Solovyev Wednesday hinted a possibility that the Soviet Union may give a reply to Japan on the timing for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan when the two countries hold bilateral working-level talks in Moscow next week.

Solovyev told members of a study group of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party that Gorbachev's Japan visit has been decided on in principle and the Soviet Union is well aware of Japan's hope that it will take place in late January next year. Solovyev said the matter is expected to be taken up in the upcoming Japan-Soviet working-level talks to be held on November 13-14.

In a discussion on the so-called "northern territories" issue, concerning Japan's claim to Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, Solovyev did not reiterate the usual Soviet position that the territorial dispute has been settled.

Solovyev also said Sino-Soviet relations have been much improved.

JSP OFFICIAL DOUBTS JANUARY VISIT BY GORBACHEV

OW051153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO -- A visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in January may be impossible, Toshiharu Okada, vice chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), said here Wednesday after returning from a 10-day visit to Moscow. Okada told reporters he got the feeling in meetings with senior Soviet officials that Gorbachev's visit will not take place until after Japanese local elections in April.

Okada said he had a 90-minute meeting Tuesday with Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretariat member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and head of the party's International Affairs Department, during which Dobrynin said Japan-Soviet relations had recently been improving. But Dobrynin said Japan's decision to participate in research for the U.S. Strategic Defenese Intiative (SDI) and a recent joint Japan-U.S. military drill in Hokkaido did nothing to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, according to Okada.

Dobrynin, former ambassador to the United States, suggested that circumstances were not yet suitable for Gorbachev to make a fruitful official visit to Japan, Okada added.

Okada said in the press conference at the Diet building he got the impression that the Soviets think a considerable length of time is required for full preparations to make Gorbachev's Japan visit, the first by a Soviet leader, a success.

During the meeting with Dobrynin, Okada handed a message to Gorbachev from JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi, which expressed hopes for progress in Soviet-U.S. talks and for better relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, Okada said.

STRICTER SANTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA URGED

OW050639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO -- A mission representing nonaligned nations met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday urging Japan to take comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa to end the apartheid policy of racial segregation peacefully a foreign ministry official said.

The mission, headed by Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, asked for stricter measures based on chapter seven of the United Nations Charter because Japan is a world economic leader and one of South Africa's major trading partners. The mission also referred to Japan's support by nonaligned nations in its recent election to the U.N. Security Council as a nonpermanent member.

The mission has visited the United States, European countries and Japan as a result on the basis of a decision reached at the nonaligned nations' summit held in early September in Harare, Zimbabwe, urging these countries to take comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The mission told Nakasone apartheid is not permissible from a humanitarian point of view and termed the system as evil. Nakasone told the mission he took note of what they asked him and advised them to discuss the matter with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari later in the day, the official said. Nakasone briefed the mission on Japan's sanctions so far, including limited diplomatic relations with South Africa and a ban on new orders for imports of iron and steel, the official said.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS SITUATION IN SOUTH

SK030048 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 31 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 November commentator's article: "What Does the Current South Korean Situation Show?]

[Text] A violent fascist gale storms in South Korea. On 24 October, the military fascist clique announced the fabricated incident of an attempt to construct a Marxism-Leninism party, with which approximately 100 university students and workers were said to be involved. The department of public order at the Seoul District Public Prosecutors' Office announced that it has arrested 13 members of this organization, which, according to its announcement, was formed by and has an active central figures Seoul National University [SNU] drop-outs. The purpose for forming this revolutionary organization was to indoctrinate and organize workers, then carrying out national liberation and a democratic revolution by provoking an armed revolt to establish a socialist government. This is another fabricated incident designed by the South Korean puppets to suppress patriotic and democratic forces, which have become mighty and powerful, by branding them procommunist. The fact of inflicting atrocious political persecution upon students, workers, peasants, intellectuals, the religious and dissident politicians demanding independence and democracy in society and reunification of the country by branding them procommunist elements or left-leaning forces is a chronic habit of the fascist clique.

The political terrorism committed against the democratic forces using the wall poster incident at SNU, devised by the National Security Planning Board, as momentum has reached a reckless stage with the passage of time. The suppression imposed on the campuses to eradicate procommunist forces that have infiltrated communist ideology has moved to the National Assembly, which has been called a fundamental stage for representative politics. This suppression has moved to another place, the streets, after an opposition assemblyman who delivered remarks concerning adopting reunification as the fixed line of national policy was arrested on charges of violating the national security law. Raving that there are approximately 30 disquieting organizations and approximately 6,900 persons on a surveillance blacklist, and approximately 10,000 radical left-leaning forces in South Korea, the puppets are now kicking up a commotion about conducting an overall investigation of them and carrying out a scorched-earth operation against all patriotic movement organizations. South Korea has become a land of bayonets and armed police forces cover the streets.

Student gatherings are being assaulted, peaceful demonstrators are being attacked by tear gas, and an operation to investigate campuses, social organizations, bookstores, publishing companies, and boarding houses is being continuously conducted. Widespread arrests are made each day and the commotion of arrests, jailing, and staging trials are continuously kicked up.

The ruthless fascist ring is attempting to tightly bind the thoughts of people with wire, in addition to suppressing the bodies of patriots, democratic figures, and innocent residents. The puppets are attempting to deploy new personnel to block the students' thoughts and consciousness, to rewrite textbooks imbued with anticommunism, to strengthen anticommunist organizations, and to enlighten residents.

In South Korea, obstacles to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's long term of office are objects of suppression by bayonets, and everyone who refuses to adapt to the invasion of foreign forces and to the dictatorial politics, with conical bamboo rain-hats of procommunist elements on their heads, are suppressed.

The politics of South Korea are coersive, composed of bayonets, tanks, tear gas, arrest warrants, jails, torture, trials, and gallows. South Korea, where no sovereignty exists, although there is a nation, and where civil rights do not exist, although there are the people, has turned into a dark world similar to that of the Middle Ages.

The brutal acts that turn South Korea into an area devoid of civil rights -- an area where only bayonets are rampant -- and demand calamity from the nation arouse furious national indignation among our people who are of the same blood as the South Korean people.

The South Korean people's struggle is a patriotic movement which opposes subordination, pressure, and national division designed to achieve independence and democracy in society, and to link the divided national blood vessels.

The tenacious and fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed to hinder the people's righteous movement are criminal maneuvers which block the road toward independence, democracy, and reunification and which cause a retret of history.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has described the people's demand to achieve independence in South Korean society as an act of tolerating communists and benefiting the enemy.

Independence is the lifeline of the people and man's intrinsic demand. The South Korean people, whose dignity and sovereignty have been trampled underfoot under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, which has continued for more than 40 years, oppose aggression and interference by foreign forces and demand to live independently. This is their appropriate right, which no one can violate.

How can the people's demand to free themselves from domination by foreign forces constitute an act of tolerating communists and helping the enemy? The suppression of the people's demand for independence by terming this demand as an act of tolerating communists is an act of running counter to the trend of the times and to the people's demand.

Those concerned have termed the South Korean people's demand for democracy as an act of tolerating communists. Freedom of the press, publication, assembly, organization, and demonstration is man's basic right, which has been publicly recognized worldwide. Unable to openly deny this, the puppets have clamorously babbled about acclamating democracy to the South Korean climate and about free democracy.

How can the struggle of the people, social beings whose basic human rights have been severely violated, to regain their human rights, which have been violated by the oppressors, constitute an act of tolerating communists? The act of describing the people's demand for democracy as an act of tolerating communists shows that the puppets are the heinous enemy of democracy and fascist jackals.

The desire for reunification has been termed as an act of tolerating communists and benefiting the enemy. Reunifying the divided fatherland is a question related to the existence of the people and a vital demand of all Koreans. It is obvious that the demand for reunification -- a demand that reflects the people's aspiration and demand -- should not be the garget of legal chastisement. If those who have demanded reunification are to be chastised after being termed as elements tolerating commuists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which while advocating reunification proposes to sit with us face to face and to hold dialogue, should be punished first as an element tolerating communists.

The fatherland's reunification is pan-national work, and this work should not be monopolized by priviledged circles. A dogmatic way of thinking that they alone can participate in the reunification question and that the opposition party cannot discuss this question should not be tolerated. Those who oppose reunification and who try to prolong division alone can commit such a foolish act.

Anticommunism contradicts the puppets' pledge. Since the overthrow of the Yusin system, puppet Chon Tu-hwan has repeatedly vowed to realize new politics to do away with the old era. Where is the liquidation of the old era and new politics, which he has vowed to realize?

Maneuvers for anticommunism, for fascism, and for division have been carried out in the same way as pursued by the previous dictator during the period of Yusin rule. If there is something which differs from the previous one, these maneuvers have become much more severe. Having adopted anticommunism as a national policy, they have in fact totally negated the principle of the 4 July joint North-South statement, have refused to hold dialogue, and have brazenly challenged the effort to resolve the question of the country's reunification.

It is the right of man to decide what ideology and system he chooses. Such freedom and right have never been guaranteed in South Korea over the past 40 years of the U.S. imperialists' military occupation. All progressive ideologies and patriotic movements have been severely suppressed. Today, the South Korean puppet ruling bunch has punished students and people on charges of demanding democracy, the fatherland's reunification, and a new system and politics by terming them as elements who sympathize with the North's strategy for communication and who tolerate communists.

An advanced ideology and social system should not be forced from the outside. The people should choose this ideology and system in accordance with their own will. It is natural for the South Korean people, who have experienced the suffering of national division under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and under their colonial, fascist, and terrorist rule, to demand national independence, democracy, and the fatherland's reunification.

All classes, circles, and the broad strata of workers, peasants, and students should be provided with freedom and rights to choose various ideologies, to express their will, and to propagandize their ideals. Freedom of organization and assembly and the free activities of all political parties and social organizations should be guaranteed.

We have repeatedly made it clear that we will not force our ideology and system on South Korea. We have also repeatedly urged the North and South to achieve grand national unity by transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, and systems. The act of depriving the people of freedom of choosing ideologies and systems and of forcing anticommunism on them should not be pardoned in light of the national cause of achieving grand national unity and of the country's reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist offensive against patriotic and democratic forces is a sign shown by those who face the fate of downfall and the manifestation of the consciousness of a crisis.

Today, discord in South Korea between the people from all walks of life, including workers, peasants, and students, and the fascist ruling bunch has become much more acute with the passage of time. Confrontation and strife between the fascist ruling force and off-stage democratic forces have become intensified.

The people, who demand national independence, democracy, and the country's reunification, demand the withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. forces, which have hindered them, and the stepping down of the military Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique from the seat of power. The off-stage democratic forces demand the transfer of power through revising the Constitution toward directly electing the president.

Having been completely isolated from students, workers, peasants, and off-stage democratic forces -- the leading forces in the movement to achieve independence and democracy -- the Chon Tu-hwan ring has resorted to a two-pronged trick in an attempt to overcome the crisis by suppressing or appeasing the people under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. However, neither oppression nor appeasement have been successful as a means of overcoming the crisis. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's policy of tyranny, which began to be implemented with the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju as the momentum, has resulted in fanning the flames of the people's anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle. The fraudulent tricks for appeasement -- such as ones represented by the words campus autonomy, politics of dialogue, and constitutional revision through reaching an agreement -- have failed to avoid bankruptcy. How can we achieve autonomy on campuses, which have been frequently visited by intelligence agents? How can we realize politics of dialogue and constitutional revision through reaching an agreement between fascism and democracy, which cannot coexist?

The stepped-up anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy have increased the crisis of colonial and fascist rule in South Korea. Frightened by acute political and economic defects and by the stepped-up people's struggle, the fascist clique, while misleading public opinion at home and abroad by concocting the attempt to fabricate a Marxism-Leninism party following a wall paper incident, is trying to overcome a crisis by strengthening the suppression of the people.

The tyrannical offensive against the people, which has become brazen while the specter of anticommunism is rampant, is the product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression designed to safely maintain South Korea as a colony and as a military base and is the manifestation of the deathbed struggle of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to strangle democratic forces and to prolong the military and fascist dictatorial system.

The state of violence seen in South Korea today is much more serious than the one that existed in the last stage of the previous dictator's Yusin dictatorial system. This shows that a coup without gunfire is being staged to prolong the Chon Tu-hwan ring's long term in office.

While spreading the theory of a coup, saying that if the opportunity for constitutional revision through agreement is lost there will be a political retrogression of 20 years as a result of great chaos, the U.S. imperialists have threatened democratic forces. While raving that it is compelled to implement an unshakable policy to protect free democracy at the risk of suspending constitutional government, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has brazenly revealed an attempt to stage a coup.

Bagonets are by no means almighty. They can never make a breakthrough. The previous dictator finally fell while frantically resorting to violence in the last stage of Yusin in a manner as we see today. The masses of the people possess the key that advances history. No matter what tyrannical maneuvers they may carry out, the puppet clique will never be able to hinder the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy of the South Korean people and students and their spirit for the fatherland's reunification.

Only when an end is brought about to fascist rule in South Korea, only when the democratization of society is achieved, and only when the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is liquidated will political stability be achieved. The United States is chiefly responsible for the promotion of fascism and for the deepening of political instability and social disorder. The U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea, taking along with them aggressive forces and nuclear weapons. They should not instigate the Chon Tu-hwan ring to suppress the people.

Anticommunism is an absurd anachronistic and antinational act of fanning the sentiments of enmity and confrontation and of increasing facism and national division. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should relinquish the anticommunist national policy, should unconditionally and immediately release all detained students and people, and should step down from the seat of power without delay. There is no other breakthrough than this for the fascist dictator. The stepped-up suppression of the people will incur greater resistance from the people, and the colonial, military, and fascist ruling system will end in the flames of this struggle.

NORTH REFUTES SOUTH'S OBJECTIONS TO DAM PROJECT

SK050346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 4 Nov 86

["Text" of statement by director of the Resources Development Department of the DPRK Electrical Industry Committee issued in Pyongyang on 4 November denouncing the South Korean 'puppets' for conducting an anticommunist 'commotion' in connection with the construction of Kumgangsan Power Plant]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are now raising a queer anticommunist commotion in conection with the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant which we have undertaken. On last 30 October, the puppet construction minister issued a so-called statement in connection with our undertaking the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant. Saying that construction of this power plant is a so-called threat to them, he made an absurd sophistry, calling for a immediate halt to it, that the North is pushing ahead with this project for a special purpose. Since issuing the statement, the South Korean ruling clique has intentionally conducted government-patronized anticommunist events in many places including Seoul, slandering and defaming our peaceful construction. They are even engaged in machinations to take the issue of building a power plant to international organizations.

I cannot but admit that the South Korean puppets' senseless commotion is a ridiculous act by those who have lost reason. As for the construction of our Kumgangsan Power Plant, it is a nature-remaking project to develop the water resources of Mt Kumgang in our territories in Kangwon Province and rationally utilize them. This is a great project for future generations to actively utilize the inner resources and the natural and geographical conditions of the country in self-reliant development of the national economy and to provide valuable assets not only for the northern half of the Republic alone, but also for the common prosperity of the entire nation after reunification.

Anyone who is interested in building and developing the country's economy with our own resources, technology, and by the strength of our nation itself without depending upon foreign forces should understand the great significance of building the Kumgangsan Power Plant and regard it with sincerity.

The construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant, viewed from the standpoint of North-South relations, should not cause South Korea inconvenience or damage. Rather, we can say that it could provide many advantages. Before we reviewed the economic feasibility of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant, we, who always value the fate of the country and the nation and who have warm compatriotic feeling toward the South Korean people, have investigated and analyzed sufficiently and from various angles the effect that is likely to result in South Korea if we develop water resources in this area. The analytical data studies by our experts from the aspects of floodgate, meteorology, and ecology have proven that the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant would not cause a negative effect on South Korea, but rather, that it would greatly contribute to preventing the damage suffered by the South Korean side which, for insufficient measures to prevent flood damage, has suffered enormous human and material losses and damage from flooding every year.

In view of such important factors in building facilities, we have paid special attention to the solidity and safety of such basic facilities as the dam for a power plant. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets rave that the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant is designed to realize the line of reunification by communizing the South and to cause damage to South Korea. They are even spreading the absurd opinion that if the reservoir breaks, torential pillars of water 100 meters high will sweep through areas along the Han River, attempting in vain to scare the South Korean people.

The South Korean puppets, who have the habit of blindly opposing and criticizing anything we do -- as the proverb says, the one who has a black mind has a black heart -- are slandering and defaming us with absurd false propaganda because they are jealous and afraid of our peaceful construction.

As a matter of fact, materials clamorously released by the South Korean puppets as evidence showing damages that would allegedly result from the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant are fictitious, do not comply with the primary principle of hydraulic engineering, and contradict common sense. We understand that special interests in South Korea will probably approve the preposterous and fraudulent nature of these materials.

Instead of taking peaceful steps to comply with our undertaking of a peaceful construction project through the mobilization of people's army troops, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is carrying out a base, conspiratorial, and slanderous propaganda campaign to meddle in our construction of a power plant. I admit that this can never be pardoned and I resolutely denounce it.

The South Korean ruling clique's picking a quarrel with us over our construction of Kumgangsan Power Plant and its raising a commotion of anticommunist conspiracy is designed to seek an impure political aim concerning its instable international situation. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now facing the greatest political crisis since it seized power. With the abortion of the great conspiracy of compromise between the ruling and opposition blocs in South Korea concerning constitutional revision as the momentum, the struggle of students and the people from all walks of life against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges has been stepped up in an unprecedented manner, causing the puppets to become extremely uneasy and panic-stricken.

In an attempt to free themselves from an inextricable political crisis, the South Korean puppets have clamorously babbled about anticommunist national policy and have propagandized the threat of southward invasion from the North, neither of which have worked or succeeded in convincing the people.

Thus, by finding the last asset of their anticommunist commotion stemming from our construction of Kumgangsan power plant and by conducting false propaganda in this regard, the puppets are manuevering to turn the consciousness of resistance among students and the people, which is being directed toward them, toward opposing the northern half of our Republic. However, the South Korean puppets have severely miscalculated. Through their experience, the South Korean people well understand that under no circumstances would we -- the same people and brothers -- violate their interest or cause damages to them just as the puppet ruling clique has.

I demand that the South Korean puppets stop foolish antinational maneuvers to deceive and make a mockery of the people and to fan the sentiments of enmity and confrontation among the people. If the South Korean ruling clique truly considers the people's interest, it should stop fascist and tyrannical rule, which has violated the people's basic democratic rights, instead of criticizing our peaceful construction project, which is designed for the prosperity of the people.

If the South Korean puppets are truly interested in the lives and property of the people and if they desire to protect them, they should naturally first take the step to withdraw from South Korea U.S. nuclear weapons, which are sufficient to annihilate all the Asian people, as well as all our own, including those in Korea. It is an unpardonable and antinational act for traitors who have turned their back on the people and who have betrayed the people to heinously hatch a plot to internationalize a peaceful construction project among the people, which poses no problem.

Korea is one and so is the Korean people. Describing our peaceful construction project as ignoring international practice on the use of rivers, the South Korean puppets are trying to present this issue to international agencies. This proceeds from the very dangerous ideas of two Koreas -- the idea of viewing one Korea as if it were two countries.

The development and exploitation of resources in the North and South of our country is the internal affair of our people. This issue is not a question to be meddled in by third parties. The South Korean puppets' failure to distinguish the people's internal affairs and their babbling about international practice constitute and antinational act of violating the people's dignity and sovereignty and disgraceful act of showing their lack of intelligence. The South Korean ruling clique should clearly understand that their futile anticommunist commotion will only enrage our People's Army soldiers, who are participating in peaceful construction projects, and all the people' further aggravate relations between the North and South; and further heighten tension in the country. It will have to behave correctly.

4 November 1986, Pyongyang

CHON ACCUSED OF PLOTTING TO SUPPRESS STUDENTS

SK041026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today accuses the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique of having arrested and harshly suppressing more than 1,500 patriotic students who occupied Konguk University in Seoul and waged the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

Noting that the puppets are hatching a sinister plot to penalise en masse nearly all the students who had participated in the struggle by invoking the notorious "National Security Law" and crying for "rooting out the 'left-inclined, pro-communist forces'" with the struggle as an occasion, the author of the commentary says:

The outrages and outbursts of the puppets indicate their frenzied moves to totally suppress students, the main forces of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique branded the patriotic students involved in the struggle at Konguk University as "left-inclined, pro-communist elements". This is a totally baseless assertion and nothing but a pretext to justify its unprecedented "scorched earth operation against the campus."

The South Korean puppets descrive the struggle of students as one coerced or instigated by someone outside. This is entirely groundless.

It is the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group and the miserable reality of South Korea caused by it that prompted the South Korean students to rise in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy for national reunification.

Those who must be punished in South Korea are not the patriotic students who call for independence and democracy in society, but the Chon Tu-hwan group of traitors who brandish the bayonet against the people, remaining deaf to the demand of the national and fawning upon the outside forces.

NODONG SINMUN ON SAVAGE ACTIONS AGAINST STUDENTS

SK020852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the savage "quelling operation" carried out by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on October 31 against a joint sit-in strike of students at Konguk University.

Recalling that the puppets set in motion more than 8,000 puppet police, several helicopters and scores of fire engines and took 1,210 barricaded students to prison, thereby bringing the number of the arrested students up to 1,470, the author of the commentary says:

The anti-communist, fascistisation campaign of the puppets has been carried into extremes around the "wall-paper case at Seoul University," a speech of an opposition "assemblyman" for a "state policy" seeking reunification and a "case of attempted founding of a Marxist-Leninist party" and South Korea has turned into a zone of terror, a land of darkness, where fascist bayonets clink.

Crying that the students' calls are "replicas of the North's propaganda and assertions," the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are brutally suppressing them on charges of "communist-sympathizing" and "lefist-inclining." to link the demands of the students with the North is a vicious ruse to justify the wholesale repression of the South Korean patriotic democratic forces.

By doing itself justice as at the time when it grabbed power, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to prop up the crumbling anti-communist fascist system, but to no avail. The epileptic bayonet rule of those bereft of reason is nothing but a symptom of the doomsday.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must not run riot, but immediately stop the reckless repression by bayonets and promptly release the illegally arrested students.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES ROK POLICE REPRESSSION

SK031036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet police headquarters, crying over the expansion of students' demonstrations, issued to the police throughout South Korea on November 2 an order to "strictly control" those carrying printed materials and post police at press centers including radio stations and foreign organs to strengthen their guard, according to reports from Seoul.

Over 20 police stations in Seoul which took into custody the participants in the joint demonstration at Konguk University searched their houses. The Kangso police station alone seized hundreds of copies of books and printed materials.

The military hooligans took a fascist step of cancelling the lectures at Seoul University, crying out in alarm that its students were scheming a demonstration on November 3.

Saying that the Catholic Farmers Association was planning to hold a rally on the theme "liberation and national unification" at Myongdong church in Seoul on November 3, the puppets are threatening that "if an illegality was committed, it would be sternly dealt with by law".

These facts show how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is trying to break the spirit of resistance of the students and people of all segments which is growing after the violent crackdown on Konguk University.

KCNA DENOUNCES SENTENCING OF DISSIDENT PASTOR

SK050443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on November 4 passed a prison term of three years on the Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Rev. Mun who had refused the trial itself time and again in protest against the unwarranted persecution by the fascist clique, left the courtroom that day shouting "do as you like" when they attempted to read the unjustifiable sentence.

The fascist thugs read out the court decision prepared beforehand in his absence, imposing the prison term on him.

More than 50 dissidents continued a hunger strike into a second day in protest against the fascist clique's persecution of Rev. Mun. In their statement they denounced his arrest as "part of a 'government' crackdown on democratic forces."

Declaring that their protest was "a bid to open the way for democracy," they urged the United States to stop supporting the military dictators.

DPRK LEADERS VOTE IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

SK030531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA) -- Party and government cadres on November 2 cast votes for candidates of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly in different sub-constituencies together with workers, farmers, soldiers and working intellectuals.

O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, cast his ballot at sub-constituency No 1 of Chijangsan constituency No 34 for Candidate Kim Yong-cho, an actor of the Korean February 8 film studio.

Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, cast a vote at sub-constituency No 41 of Tangsang constituency No 4 for Candidate Kim Yong-pok, head of workteam No 5 of the Mangyongdae cooperative farm.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, voted at sub-constituency No 16 of Todok constituency No 80 for Candidate Yi Chu-ung, president of the Academy of Light Industrial Science.

So Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, cast a vote at sub-constituency No 3 of Songyo constituency No 19 for Candidate Yi Hwa-son, secretary of the Primary Party Committee of the Pyongyang textile combine.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, voted at sub-constituency No 1 of Mansu constituency No 8 for Candidate Kim Ok-sim, director of Pyongyang department store No 1.

So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, cast his ballot at sub-constituency No 26 of Ponghwa constituency No 84 for Candidate Kim Po-pi, chairman of the management board of the Ponghwa cooperative farm.

Yi Kun-mo, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-nam, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kang Hui-won and Cho Se-ung, alternate members of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Yun-hyok, first vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Yun Ki-pok, first vice-chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central People's Committee, cast votes at different sub-constituencies.

Party and government cadres met workers, farmers, soldiers and working intellectuals who had participated in voting with trust in the power of the Republic and conversed with them on strengthening unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks in every way and consolidating our revolutionary power as firm as a granite, closely united around the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Television on Voting

SK050855 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Television Service in Korean at 0900 GMT on 2 October carries a 4-minute report on the casting of ballots at the elections of deputies to the SPA by DPRK party and government leaders.

The report first begins with a shot of the people lined up to vote and artists performing dances and singing songs at a voting place. The announcer then states: "The officials of the party and government, respectively went to the voting places together with the workers, farmers, soldiers, and working intellectuals to participate in the elections of deputies to the SPA."

Next, the camera shows Kang Song-san voting at sub-constituency No 41 of Tangsang constituency No 4, Pak Song-chol voting at sub-constituency No 16 of Todok Constituency No 80, So Chol voting at sub-constituency No 33 of Songnyo Constituency No 19, Kim Yong-nam voting at sub-constituency No 1 of Mansu constituency No 8, and So Yun-sok voting at sub-constituency No 26 of Ponghwa constituency No 84.

The film report ends with a shot of the people dancing at a voting place.

DISSIDENT KIM TAE-CHUNG NOT TO SEEK PRESIDENCY

SK050323 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP) -- Kim Tae-chung, a well-known South Korean dissident, announced Wednesday that he will not run for the presidency if "the incumbent regime accepts a constitutional revision calling for a presidential system based on direct elections." In a statement issued at a meeting of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, Kim, co-chairman of the council, said, "The way to solve the difficult political situation is to realize deomocracy as soon as possible by revising the current constitution to provide for a presidential system of direct elections, which a majority of Koreans support."

"In order to avoid mishaps, the ruling party should push for democratization, which would guarantee safety and security, and save the country," Kim said. "I will willingly put myself on the altar of sacrifice if I am a obstacle for the ruling party to follow that course." Kim continued: "The remarks made on Oct. 20 in Rome by Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan was priceless advice for me in making this decision." He thanked Cardinal Kim for demanding that the government reinstate him and for advising him to renounce his ambition for the presidency.

While in Rome, Cardinal Kim urged South Korea's top policticians to set aside their personal political ambitions and help fashion a smooth transition to "genuine" democracy.

The Roman Catholic archbiship of Seoul said that Korea's two leading opposition figures--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam--should renounce their presidential ambitions, while President Chon Tu-hwan and his deputies "should abandon any desire to cling to power in one form or another" after Chon steps down in early 1988.

Kim Tae-chung said, "My goal is not to become a president but to do my best to help restore freedom, justice and human dignity." He called on the ruling party to immediately stop oppressing the democratic forces and to stop trying to regain power. After issuing the statement, Kim added that since he has declared his intention clear not to run for a presidency, "The ruling party and the government should choose a presidential system based on direct elections in revising the constitution so as to smooth out the national difficulties."

Regarding his decision to renounce his ambition to become a presidency, Kim said, "I had an urgent feeling about seeking a clue to solve the political deadlock in connection with the developments of the students' sit-in demonstration at Konguk University and the governments' subsequent measures." More than 1,500 college students staged a four-day sit-in at Konguk University last week, shouting pro-communist slogans. Most of the radical students have been placed under formal arrests for possible prosecution.

Kim said he would do his utmost to promote democratization "with a free and easy mind" through collaboration with Kim Yong-sam, the other co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. He also expressed support for the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's efforts on behalf of democratization.

DJP Official Responds

SK050547 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) will push ahead with its plan to establish a parliamentary government through constitutional revision despite the announcement made Wednesday by dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, DJP Secretary General Yi Chun-ku said. Kim, co-charman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, said Wednesday morning he would renounce his ambitions for the presidency if the DJP accepted the opposition's demand for the creation of a presidential system based on direct elections.

In response to the announcement, Yi said, "Kim's announcement will bring no changes in the DKP's plan to seek a parliamentary form of government in the constitutional revision process." Yi said it was wrong for Kim to make that kind of statement since he is not qualified to run for the presidency anyway. Kim is still under a suspended 20-year sentence for sedition handed down by a military court in 1980 and is barred from participating in politics. Yi also said that the DJP is not considering any move to pardon Kim at this stage.

DJP WILLING TO DISCUSS NKDP-PROPOSED PLEBISCITE

SK040052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Upon the opening of the standing committees of the National Assembly yesterday, the ruling party made it clear that it intends to discuss the opposition proposal for a plebiscite to choose the form of the next government in the special house committee on constitutional amendment.

Emerging from a meeting of leading party officials, Rep. Sim Myong-po, spokesman of the Democratic Justice Party, said, "Our unchanged policy is that anything related to the revision of the Constitution can be brought up for discussion at the ad hoc panel to rewrite the basic law."

However, party sources said that the DJP's overture "does not mean an affirmative response to the NDP's [New Korea Democratic Party] suggestion for the national referendum."

The DJP held the meeting to work out its strategies for the standing panel's activities and the current situation following the Konguk University incident.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party also held meetings of various levels to formulate plans for the National Assembly.

The DJP decided that party lawmakers in standing panels should help the government put an end to the false rumors of fatalities in the Konguk University incident.

The party will also act on revision bills of labor-related laws within the regular House session ending on Dec. 18 and to deter the NDP plan to cut next year's budget by 590 billion won.

The NDP on the other hand, decided to separate political issues from economic ones in the standing committees "to launch effective offensives against the ruling cammp."

It also decided, in principle, "not to link the constitutional amendment issue to the operation of the standing committees and the Special Budget-settlement Committee."

New floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu told party officials that he would resume negotiations with the DJP over the normalization of the special constitutional panel "if the party formally modifies its earlier policy not to attend the panel."

The NDP, seeking to find "justification" for its return to the panel, maintains that its proposal for a plebiscite to choose the power structure in the new Constitution should be discussed first as a formal agenda at the ad hoc panel.

Six of 13 standing panels were called into session to screen this year's settlement and reserve funds.

They were the Legislation-Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, Defense, Agriculture-Fisheries, Trade-Industry and Transportation-Communications Committees.

Meanwhile, the Special Budget-settlement Committee is expected to begin work on next year's money program of the government around the middle of next week.

NKDP on Resuming Talks

SK050035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] As the ruling Democratic Justice Party has expressed its willingness to discuss the opposition-proposed plebiscite, the New Korea Democratic Party is considering returning to the stalled parliamentary talks for constitutional revision.

NDP president Yi Min-u told reporters yesterday, "If the ruling camp shows a true effort to resume the special constitutional committee, the opposition party has no reason not to participate."

He noted, "It is the best way for the resumption of the deadlocked parliamentary talks that the ruling party takes up the plebiscite issue at the special House committee."

Yi has proposed the plebiscite to decide on the type of power structure of the next government, which the NDP regards as the core problem for the revision of the basic law.

The special Assembly panel has been on a hiatus for more than two months as parties disputed over procedural matters such as the method of telecasting public hearings to be sponsored by the special committee in seven provincial cities.

NDP advisor Kim Yong-sam revealed last week that the NDP is willing to delay the deadline for the constitutional amendment from the end of this year to next spring if the DJP will consider holding a national referendum.

NDP president Yi also said yesterday that he hopes to meet DJP chairman No Tae-u to discuss ways of resuming the stalled parliamentary talks on amendment. He revealed that "preparatory contacts" are being made although no appointment has been made yet.

Meanwhile, new NDP floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu yesterday reported to key NDP officers that he would start negotiations on the resumption of the special House committee with his DJP counterpart Yi Han-tong today.

However, vice NDP president Yang Sun-chik, a follower of Kim Tae-chung, said that an assurance of "democratic steps" was necessary for the NDP to return to the House committee.

Asked what he meant by "democratic steps," Yang cited freedom of the press, political reinstatement of oppositionists, including Kim Tae-chung, and the release of "democratic people" in detention.

DISSIDENT PASTOR SENTENCED TO 3-YEAR JAIL TERM

SK050043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, was sentenced yesterday to three years in jail on conviction of inciting riots and campus unrest.

The Seoul District Criminal Court handed down the prison term to Rev. Mun in absentia. He had walked out of the courtroom shortly after the trial opened, shouting, "Do as you like."

A three-member panel interpreted that as admitting to the indictment and sentenced Mun to a three-year term of imprisonment.

The 68-year-old dissident Protestant pastor was convicted of inciting the May 3 Inchon riot.

He was also found guilty of stirring up demonstrations on the campus of Seoul National University late last May.

A student set himself on fire during Mun's address at the state-run university and officials blamed the pastor for the incident.

Members of the hard-core movement played a leading role in many violent anti-government actions.

STUDENT UNREST CONTINUES; UNIVERSITIES MAY CLOSE

HK041438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1410 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 4 (AFP) -- Fighting between students and police erupted anew in South Korean universities Tuesday, and more students joined a boycott of classes to protest Friday's police raid on a Seoul university, witnesses said. Hundreds of students and riot police clashed in three major universities in Seoul and at other universities in several provincial cities, the witnesses said. They said some 400 students shouting anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans had battled with riot police for about an hour at Korea University here.

After the clash, student representatives from five universities in eastern Seoul vowed to boycott classes until next Saturday.

Their decision brought to at least seven the number of major universities here affected by the boycott, called to protest the storming of Konguk University Friday.

Some 50 students were injured when about 8,000 riot police stormed Konguk University and rounded up about 1,200 dissident students who had been holed up there for four days after a violent anti-government demonstration. Meanwhile, newspapers here quoted education ministry officials as having said the ministry might order universities closed because campus violence was already beyond the control of the school authorities alone.

MINISTRY ISSUES WARNING TO UNIVERSITIES

SK040031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Education has warned that all colleges and universities across the country will be ordered to close if they fail to effectively deal with campus disturbances similar to those that broke out in Konguk University and Inchon College.

The ministry policy was conveyed to the academic affairs deans of 100 four-year colleges and universities nationwide last Saturday and yesterday, a ministry spokesman said.

The ministry urged higher learning institutes to prevent campus disturbances through close inter-college consultations.

Colleges and universities were directed to expel or suspend for an indefinite period all activists who have been or will be arrested for participation in campus unrest.

Explaining the background of the harsh ministry countermeasures, the spokesman said that the recent situation on school campuses has become serious enough to threaten the nation's survival.

Under the enforcement decree of the current education law, the Education Ministry is authorized to order colleges and universities to close when it judges natural calamities and emergencies, including campus turmoils, will hamper normal class meetings.

CHON CALLS ON NORTH TO RESUME INTER-KOREA TALKS

SK050653 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday called on North Korea to return to the Inter-Korean negotiating table as soon as possible. Chon made the remark in a message read by South Korean Unification Minister Ho Mun-to at a rally of pro-Seoul Korean residents in Japan.

In the message Chon said that South Korea will make steady efforts to reopen the suspended inter-Korean talks in order to bring about "national reconciliation" through peaceful means. The rally was held at the Hibiya public hall in Tokyo to commemorate the 40th anniversafy of the founding of "Mindan," a pro-Seoul Korean residents' association in Japan.

Despite acts of provocation staged by Pyongyang, Chon said, Seoul will continue to use patience and persuasion to resume the stalled inter-Korean talks. Since the start of this year, Pyongyang, citing hackneyed reasons, has turned its back on constuctive offers made by Seoul to resume inter-Korean contacts. Pyongyang is becoming increasingly impatient with its deepening isolation in the international community and with the widening gap in national strength between South and North Korea, he said. As a result, Pyongyang has been making reckless efforts to escalate tensions on the Korean peninsula and to bring disorder to South Korean society, Chon added.

MINISTER EXPLAINS DPRK DAM PROJECT TO LAWMAKERS

SK050105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Minister of Construction Yi Kyu-hyo said yesterday that the government will continue to apply international diplomatic pressure to force North Korea to suspend or scale down its Mt. Kumgang Dam project.

Yi said, "The ministries of foreign affairs, national defense, and energy and resources and other government agencies are working on appropriate countermeasures against the dam project."

The minister made the remarks in response to lawmakers' questions in the National Assembly Construction Committee.

Committee members of ruling and opposition parties urged the government to hammer out strong measures to thwart the North Korean regime's large-scale dam project.

In testimony, Minister Yi said, "The government is also weighing physical options. When ministries and government agencies work out proper countermeasures against the dam project, an appropriate budget will be separtely earmarked."

He said the exact site and scale of a proposed dam to counter the Kumgang threat will be unveiled eventually.

Rep. Kim Hyon-su of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party made remarks disputing the wisdom of announcing the north Korean dam project "at the present time."

Minister Yi said, "North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly announced the Mt. Kumgang Dam project April 7. The government did not pay much attention to the project because it was thought to be a simple hydroelectric power plant."

The north Korean regime, he said, announced Aug. 3 that the hydroelectric power plant project would be capable of producing 800,000 kilowatts of electricity.

"The project then attracted much of our attention because the hydroelectric power plant will be constructed at the foot of Mt. Kumgang, having a potential impact on the North Han River," the minister said.

The government announced the dam project because it intended to arouse public attention to the potential danger of the project, he said.

In constructing the large-scale dam at the foot of Mt. Kumgang, north Korea has purposes other than economic considerations, he said.

The dam, if constructed, would threaten "our nation's security, by affecting five dams on the North Han River."

"North Korea relies greatly on hydroelectricity for energy and is now building a power plant in Pyonganbuk-do which will be capable of producing 800,000 kilowatts of electricity. It is capable of building this large-scale dam," he said.

For the construction of the Mt. Kumgang power plant, north Korea must dig a 30-60km long water tunnel and Kim Il-song must have asked the Soviet Union to render technological and equipment assistance to Pyongyang during his recent visit to Moscow, Minister Yi said.

If the dam collapses with a reservoir of 900 million tons of water, Seoul and two cities and 10 counties in Kyonggi-do and Kangwon-do provinces will be flooded, Yi said.

The flooding will also paralyze water supplying facilities for 18 cities and destroy 39 major bridges in the capital area, according to Yi.

He also said a combined total of 136km of roads and 46km of railroad will be washed away.

Should the dam collapse with its full capacity of 20 billion tons of water, the torrents of water released will demolish five major dams in the south threatening the lives of 15 million residents, said the minister.

Presenting specific details about the dam, Yi said the projected dam is estimated to be 215 meters in height and 1,120 meters in width.

The construction minister also reported to the committee that his ministry will conduct a feasibility study on plans to build expressways between Chinju and Taejon, between Kumi, Sangju and Inchon, and between Taegu and Kimhae.

RADIO CITES KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON PARTY BUILDING

BK040515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 2 Nov 86

["Summary" of portions contained in LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan's selected works, pages 66-67, entitled "10 Years of Party Building; 20 years of Revolutionary Struggle" written in 1965]

[Text] Lessons gained in our revolutionary struggle as well as in the world revolution of the present era clearly show that the factor that decides the victory of a revolution is the correct leadership of a party of the proletariat, because this party regards as its compass Marxism-Leninism -- a doctrine which is more revolutionary and more scientific than others. Our party has always been loyal to Marxism-Leninism, creatively applied various basic principles of this doctrine to the true conditions in our country, and laid down orientations and policies in conformity with the people's aspirations and with the law of social development. Without Marxism-Leninism our revolution would not have grown and developed and recorded great victories as seen today. Therefore, the constant political building of the party is our most important task.

On pages 68-69 of his selected works Kaysone Phomvihan mentions the importance of the building and training of cadres. He says:

One of the most important tasks in party building is the task of building and training cadres. To carry out the party's policies and line successfully, it is necessary to have a strong force of cadres. Cadres are the most valuable elements of the party. They lead and serve the people and function as the link between the party and the masses. It is the cadres who determine the success of all revolutionary tasks of the party. For this reason, the question of building and training cadres is extremely important. The building of cadres must proceed amid the struggle to carry out the party's political task. Attention must be paid to nurturing their ideology, standpoint, and ideals and forging their political qualities and revolutionary ethics while their capabilities are continuously promoted and increased. Only by so doing can we increase the ranks of cadres in both quality and quantity to meet the requirements of the revolutionary cause.

KHOUA DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE

BK041447 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] In October, the local administration of Khoua District, Phong Saly Province, closed the eighth conference of the district party organization with the participation of 48 representatives of the party members in the district town and production bases. During the conference, the participants heard a report on the assessment of the outcome of party building and consolidation and the success of the party leadership in the district. At the same time, the conference also pinpointed a number of remaining weak points and shortcomings that must be overcome. The conference adopted certain orientations on the overall situation and established detailed duties in building and consolidating the party with regard to its political, ideological, organizational, and inspection aspects aimed at making the party organization grow and develop strongly both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The conference also elected 19 members to the new party executive committee.

SIAM RAT REPORTS 'DETAILS' OF CHAWALIT REPORT

BK031101 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Nov 86 pp 2, 4

["Details" of 29 October report by Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut to the "Meeting on Assessing the Struggle To Defeat the Communists"]

[Text] Your Excellency Prime Minister, Cabinet members, members of the Military Commission, and respected guests:

Many events have occurred in the past year since the last report summing up the situation in the struggle against communists on 30 October 1985, including the first general election in accordance with the provisions of the current Constitution, the political situation which followed the elelction, and a noticeable preparation of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] for waging a new war. These events lead me to feel that this assessment should not only deal with summing up the results of the anticommunist struggle in the past year, but should review the situation from the launching of the Prime Minister's Office Order No 66/1980 until today.

I will divide my report into three main areas:

1. A review of the status of the struggle to defeat the communists over the past 6 years beginning from the date Order No 66/1980 was announced.

2. Adjustment of the policy on the struggle to defeat the communists and specific instructions.

3. Domestic political issues.

Order No 66/1980 setting the policy for the struggle to defeat the communists, dated 23 April 1980, was issued 6 years ago. The past 6 years have been long years of fighting and sacrifice for my civilian, police, and military colleagues. We have overcome various obstacles with the common determination to defeat the communists whom we regard as the ultimate threat to national security. The past 6 years have been a period of of success and at the same time could be 6 years of failure if we do not understand the present situation and make adjustments to cope with the changing situation.

I will now review the major events of the past 6 years. Item 3 of Order No 66/1980 says: Completely and quickly defeat the communists by a continuing political offensive, stressing all measures which will reduce and destroy united front and armed elements, ending the national war situation through the use of neutral policies, and exploiting the resulting opportunities to change the armed struggle to a peaceful struggle.

The initial policial offensive achieved rapid success, evident in the prime minister's statement at the meeting on 18 October 1980 on the first assessment of the situation. The prime minister then said: "The meeting today must be regarded as a good opportunity for all concerned because you are the major administrators, governors, and unit leaders who will dictate the success or failure of our work and who are the hope of the deprived people. I want to reiterate that you all are very important administrative-level officials who are essential to the success of our work. We must always remember until the final victory that the CPT is clearly our enemy -- undoubtedly our foremost enemy."

A year later that political offensive was followed by a military offensive which was very successful, as evident in the prime minister's statement at the meeting assessing the situation in the latter half of 1981. He said: "We have waged an armed struggle against the CPT, the country's foremost enemy for 16 years which has resulted in the loss of many Thai lives, confusion, and political, economic, and social suffering. We can now clearly see how we can effectively suppress the problem -- that is through the policy noted in Order No 66/1980 which is regarded as the clearest national strategy for fighting the CPT in order to quickly end the armed struggle. In any event, success will hinge on our earnest implementation of the policy to eliminate the injustices that bring hardship to the people -- war conditions."

By 1982 we had won the war; this was evident in the prime minister's statement on 12 May 1982. He said: "Our meeting today has great significance in the history of Bangkok. I say this because 6 months ago on 26 October 1981 we acknowledged the progress in the struggle to defeat the communists which showed that the CPT had stumbled and the revolutionary war was near an end as the result of our strategic offensive. The CPT had no choice but to end the armed struggle. This is the desire of the majority of the Thai people who do not want Thai people to kill each other in the interest of foreigners. In that meeting you will recall that the communist revolutionary war was deemed the great danger to the nation which could lead to the extinction of the country as was the case with the Indochinese countries. We can not solve other problems if we do not solve the CPT revolutionary war first. If we can make them unable to continue the revolutionary war and eventually end the armed struggle we will have solved other problems as well. This is because the foremost contradiction in the nation is the result of domestic political, social, and economic conflicts which have accumulated in our administrative system which has not been able to establish itself securely in the 50 years since the change in the administrative system in 1932. They became war conditions or breeding grounds for the communists to the extent that a war resulted and thus were very dangerous. Therefore, it is gratifying not only for us officials, but for every Thai, to know that the government and the armed forces, including policemen, civilian officials, and volunteers, have succeeded in the battle against the communist threat to the country as envisaged in the goal of Policy 66/1980."

After the war was won, the continued political offensive along the set policy line was elevated to a political offensive at the national level in order to achieve final victory over the communists or, in other words, to achieve a completely democratic system. Therefore, the political offensive constitutes a strategic offensive at the national level which comprises two important political measures -- broadening people's liberty and their sovereignty. However, the political offensive that followed the end of the war progressed with great difficulty. On 27 November 1982 I summed up the postwar situation and the strategy, saying: "It is evident that implementation of the set plans became very difficult, and despite great efforts there are no results to show for the work done in the past 6 months."

I obviously made an incorrect evaluation of the situation. In the report on planning and guidance for suppression operations against the communists for 1983, I stated that if the armed struggle could totally end the war and explicitly win victory, the armed forces would acquire high political status since they would appear as the rescuer of the country. The government and its mechanisms would believe in the armed forces and agree to launch a political offensive against the CPT as requested by the armed forces. Destruction of high level united fronts of the CPT, including the dictators and dark influences in all localities, can be achieved through changing state policies so that they are more in line with the demands of the people and through further expanding the implementation of those policies. In particular, in addition to the expansion of individual freedom as the initial stage of the political offensive, effort must be made to give sovereign power to the people. [paragraph continues]

I admit that, since then, our armed forces have been interfering in every affair related to the expansion of individual freedoms and sovereign power of the people without setting priorities or areas in conformity with the situation and reality. Therefore, the armed forces have lost their credibility and desired status. These are major obstacles which can hinder our plan.

On 17 October 1984, I said in a roundup report on the communist insurgency that, at present, we have completed only one portion of our task -- ending the CPT's revolutionary war. The political offensive is still dragging on. Little has been achieved in eradicating united fronts. Halting the national war through the use of the neutral policy could be implemented on a very small scale, and changing the CPT from conducting an armed struggle to a peaceful struggle has not achieved complete results.

Every concerned official tried his best to revive the political offensive after it had long encountered obstacles. I said in my report on 30 October 1985 that: "The immediate policy of the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] for 1986 is to emphasize the development of democracy under the king as head of state by striving to establish sovereignty for the people, expanding people's freedom, particularly political freedom which is the foundation of the domocratic system and will enable us to defeat not only the communist movement but various forms of injustice as well."

As I am making this report, the political offensive continues to be stalled 4 years after the war was won. Could this condition be normal?

The CPT has never stood still. Once its war stumbled it turned to expanding united fronts to again revive the war. It has achieved unparalleled success in organizing united fronts, rapidly advancing its preparation for a new war. Combined with the fact that our political offensive has been stalled for a long time under the decayed political situtation, particularly after the general election, the political balance has changed, putting us on the defensive politically and the CPT on the offensive -- the situation it was prior to the beginning of the armed struggle back then. In this situation the armed struggle could be renewed at any time. The concern expressed here has at times been viewed negatively.

Listeners, the CPT has analyzed the revival of the armed struggle in this way:

1. The end of the war merely constituted the destruction of strongholds, zones of state power, and the liberation armed forces in regular and guerilla forms, but village soldiers and other militias continue to exist in a concealed manner.

2. The end of the war was not conditional. In particular, there was no surrender of weapons; the immobile liberation armed forces still have their weapons which are hidden and could be used as deemed suitable.

3. The policy lines for the armed struggle continue to exist and have been disseminated regularly.

4. Groups advocating the armed struggle which once engaged in conflicts have gradually become more united.

5. The current national political and economic situation has provided good opportunities for the CPT to expand united fronts and ready its liberation armed forces. The expansion of the united fronts has been achieving great success.

These are the immediate conditions for the revival of the armed struggle. Although the communists will not win even if they could successfully revive the armed struggle, the country will suffer a great deal, if not more than in the previous armed struggle.

The war between the armed forces and the CPT ended along the line of Policy No 66/1980 which called for ending the war through a political offensive, not a military offensive. Ending the revolutionary war through a political offensive will result in the definite and absolute termination of the war but this requires a continued political offensive. Defeated communists could revive the armed struggle if the political offensive is neither continual nor comprehensive. The CPT tries to conceal its intentions toward the armed struggle from its united fronts, particularly those established during and after the general election. This intention, however, is clear to informed people.

People in general only see the current situation that involves political parties after the election, the parliament, and the government. But the other side of the situation which resulted from the 4-year stalling of the political offensive which in turn caused the CPT to be able to gain the upper hand politically, enabling it to revive the armed struggle at any time, is very dangerous and even more so because people in general are not aware of it.

I will sum up the first stage of my report by saying that the continued stalling of the political offensive must cease immediately.

I will now go into adjustments of the policy line on the struggle to defeat the communist insurgency and specific instruction. Once the armed forces have been able to defeat the communist revolutionary war, the next clear instruction is to stress the destruction of the party. This amounts to changing the party line from engaging in the the armed struggle to one that is nonviolent. We have made a decision that we will avoid open attacks on the united fronts because of their great influence. Experience shows us that if we are not ready, attacking united fronts could cause great damage. The strategy for 1986 is to change from fighting to defeat the communists to the policy of complete democratic development under the king as head of state. Concrete democratic development will destroy the communist united fronts and the remnants of the communist armed forces.

The prime minister's policy and instruction in late 1985 also stressed democratic development. I want you to review it closely, particularly these points:

1. Develop the democratic system under the king as head of state so that it is realized in the shortest time possible as per the desire of Rama VII when he devolved his power to the people 53 years ago.

2. Emphasize the establishment of genuine sovereign power of the people; this is pure power that is free from any form of domination by any latent power.

3. Establish the complete freedom, particularly political freedom, of the people.

4. Provide education at every level by emphasizing the principle that sovereign power belongs to the people and the complete freedom of individuals.

The prime minister's latest policy and instruction is the heart of the continued political offensive of Policy No 66/1980. Successful implementation of this part of the policy will bring success to other parts, from destroying the armed forces and the united fronts to changing the armed struggle to peaceful struggle. [paragraph continues]

Successful implementation of the entire policy will amount to successful political development of the country which will lead to success in economic, social, and other forms of development. This amounts to complete success of the first point of the policy which called for complete victory over the communists although it may not be achieved so quickly.

Listeners, after the general election of the CPT has achieved it's greatest success in the recruitment of united fronts, making the strength of the communist movement much greater than that of the democratic movement. This forces the democratic movement to reorganize to acheive greater strength to crush the united fronts. This greater force of the democratic movement comes from the people of the whole country or the force of national unity.

In short, the first thing that must be stressed is that national unity must be effectively created. The growing CPT united fronts have brought back the possibility of the revival of the armed struggle. For this reason, the issues of armed struggle and revival of war are of greater significance that the united front issue. You probably know that the united fronts' objective is the revival of the armed struggle. At this point it is necessary to move the emphasis from the development of democracy to the fight to defeat the communists. Instead of a fighting to end the war, however, we will fight to prevent war. The reason we have to shift our emphasis is that the preparation for starting a new war has become more frequent and expanded in a strange manner. The news on preparations for war and the war atmosphere are dominant in the left wing and other factions while the government and other agencies are not aware of what is going on because they are interested only in politics and the National Assembly.

Listeners, since the end of the war and our political offensive, the CPT is now on the offensive. We have not simply halted our offensive but we moved backward to the point that the opponent can resoundingly announce that Policy 66/1980 is deceitful. Many government officials who formerly protected villages have now turned to oppress the latter. The CPT has not only launched its political offensive but is also waiting for the order from its leadership to wage war. This is a matter of serious concern. I said on many occasions that to defeat the CPT the political parties in the government must fight the CPT; the armed forces will fight the CPT liberation army. The state, at all levels, must fight its CPT counterparts. We believe that political parties and government political stability are most important in the fight to defeat the CPT. ISOC mantains that the government's stability does not depend on the number of political parties in the coalition but on the uniformity of thinking and determination of parties in the coalition to do their best in carrying out their duties. The policy of serving the country and the people is paramount. ISOC and the armed forces believe that the prime minister had been trying his best to create the uniformity of thinking, the power of justice, and the proper application of theories and guidelines which are most wanted in the present circumstances.

There is nothing in the world that is as difficult to attain as righteousness as its effectiveness is enormous. The real winner is the one who possesses genuine righteousness.

I take this opportunity to thank the prime minister and all respected listeners for attending this meeting and strongly hope that the meeting will prove useful and lead to concrete actions in the interest of durable national security.

PAPERS VIEW CHAWALIT'S STATEMENT ON CPT

NATION Political Desk

BK020542 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Nov 86 p 2

["By NATION's Political Desk"]

[Text] The controversial speech by Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut last week is a self-confession that the army has come to a dead end in its efforts to uproot the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT).

The thrust of the keynote speech which Gen Chawalit in his capacity as director general of the drive to suppress communist insurgency delivered to the meeting of military officials, Cabinet members and provincial governors nationwide is the lack of the continuity in the political offensive which was launched in 1983.

The immediate objective of halting the "war situation" warranted by the upsurge of the armed activities by the banned party in the early 70's, was achieved, Gen Chawalit rightly claimed. His attribution to the success to correct policy outlined in the PM's Order No. 66/B.E. 2523 is partly acceptable, although the rift within the so-called international socialist camp which dealt a fatal blow to the pro-Beijing party should not [be] overlooked as another fundamental reason behind the CPT's setbacks.

But ever since, the army (or government) has failed to press on with its political offensive to uproot the banned party, he said. And by a sharp logical extension, Gen Chawalit, widely believed to be the architect of the PM's Order, said that the stalemate on the part of the government amounts to a setback because the other side has not been at a standstill.

It is in this context that he philosophically said: "The past six years were the years of success and it is going to be six years of failure unless we understand the present situation and adjust ourselves and our concept to cope with the new trend."

To back up his contention, Gen Chawalit cited the success of the CPT in enlarging its "front people," the communist jargon which the army has ironically borrowed to describe CPT's sympathizers and supporters, at an "alarmingly rapid rate."

In his own words, the CPT has made the most dramatic achievements ever in enlarging its front people, and hence its preparations for the revival of the war against the government are progressing at a rapid pace whereas the government has been in a stalemate for quite a long time (four years, he mentioned elsewhere in the same speech).

He also said that although the CPT's strongholds, "liberated zones," and the Thai People Liberation Army's regular and guerrilla forces have been liquidated, its armed units in other forms remain intact and in hiding.

CPT has also hidden its weapons in underground depots which could be drawn upon in the future, according to the army chief.

It also incessantly disseminates the line of armed struggle up to this date, he said.

After all this has been cited, Gen Chawalit concluded that the CPT has gained the upper hand over the government in political terms. The conclusion appears to be upbeat although the basic arguments that he provided may sound valid -- if the information he cited is accurate, after all.

The speech has invited criticisms, mainly from politicians, who charged that the overblown theme of CPT on the verge of reviving its armed struggle is only an excuse to expand the army's budget, particularly the secret fund. That charge appears incompatible with his instruction that the question of armed struggle, in other words, the question of reviving a war, is currently more important than the question of expansion of front members and organizations which is, in the final analysis, a stepping stone to the outbreak of a war against the government.

He added: "In this way, our line at this stage is the shift to emphasis from democratic development back to the struggle against CPT. That is, to turn back to the question of war but instead of fighting to halt a war, we have to fight to pre-empt the outbreak of another war."

There are also grounds to think that the speech was also partly tailored to warn politicians given his allusion to the current political situation which he said was deteriorating following the July 27 general election. In this context, Gen Chawalit called for national unity and urged the bureaucracy and the coalition partners to work against communism.

But he also guarded Prime Miniter Prem Tinsulanon who was chairing the session when he praised him for devoting his all-out efforts to guide the Cabinet and the bureaucracy.

Interestingly enough, his calls to the political parties in the coalition government was made at the end of the speech. Some observers noted that the army chief may be helping the premier by dropping the hint at a time when political partners are plagued with internal bickerings and political uproars. That Gen Prem was all-smile during the speech served as a clear indication of such feelings.

Whatever the motives, the speech underscored the line of thinking in the army that political offensive must be continued at the national level, and not by the army only. In turn, it reflects the dead end facing the continuation of the PM's Order No. 66/23 given the limited jurisdiction of the army which must be restricted to national defence and security affair. The army chief may be right in analyzing the cause of the growth of the CPT and the possible resurgence of the armed struggle but the question is whether the army has the capability of resolving the cause which Gen Chawalit admitted to be increasing exploitation and suppression of the underprivileged by government officials.

BANGKOK WORLD Column

BK030807 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Nov 86 p 6

[From the "Political Periscope" column: "Army Gives Dire Message on Communist Menace"]

[Text] After six years of peace and political security since the successful implementation of the heavily-publicised Order No 66/23, we were suddenly told that the evil No. 1 public enemy, the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand [CPT], which was supposed to be crushed is finally resurrecting -- and even more menacingly.

We were also told that the political parties have been infiltrated by communist defectors who are as strongly faithful to their communist cause as they used to be. And there are communist "moles" in our Parliament.

The Reds are coming back!

Such is the dire message that the Army is trying to convey and make us believe.

The origin of this "resurrected" communist menace came in the form of an assessment report of communist activities presented to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during a meeting at the Central Security Command last Wednesday by Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut. It was further enhanced by Army Chief-of-Staff General Wanchai Ruangtrakun in a press conference immediately following the meeting.

In the report, General Chawalit ominously warned that the past six years of successful campaign against the CPT under the direction of Order No. 66/23 would be transformed into six years of fiasco "if we do not try to understand the situation and to adapt ourselves, tactics to cope with the changing situation." [sentence as published]

Referring to his summary report dated October 17, 1984, General Chawalit said that the Government had, so far, achieved only one mission -- that is to end the CPT's revolutionary war. Continuous political offensive is lacking and efforts to destroy the front movements are not very successful, according to the army chief.

But since the last general election, the general noted that the CPT has suddenly taken the intitiative to launch a political offensive and is ready "to open war at any moment now."

He gave the following analytical assumptions to support his claim of the renewed communist threat: The CPT has not stopped its propaganda to overthrow constitutional democracy by means of armed struggle; most of the feuding communist factions which strongly believe in armed struggle as the ultimate means of winning over democracy are now joining forces; most communist defectors did not give up their arms when they surrendered to authorities; and the present political and economic conditions are conducive to the expansion of front movements and preparation of the revolutionary army.

The picture as painted by General Chawalit, indeed, looks so gloomy and alarming that many of us were suddenly reminded of the McCarthy-like communist witch hunt employed by the former Thanin Kraiwichian regime which would not hesitate to label anybody a communist if he/she did not share its political views.

The angry reactions among the MPs in immediate response to General Wanchai's statement implying that some communist defectors who got elected to Parliament still remain faithful communists were predictable. And their reasoning is undoubtedly justifiable.

Accusing the military of "monopolising patriotism," Democrat MP Chaturon Chaisaeng of Chachoensao said that he doubted the military made such propaganda in order to influence the budget scrutiny committee not to trim any of its budgetary appropriation.

He, nevertheless, pointed that the statement by General Wanchai was likely to create disunity in the country.

Another MP contested that the military could always take legal action against any MPs suspected of being involved in illegal activities under the Anti-Communist Act.

The timing of the military statements of the ominous communist menace has, inevitably, raised a lot of questions as to the real motive of the men in green. The credibility of the statements is also questionable.

But aside from the unanswered questions, the army does, at least, reflect the thinking and attitude of the army as a whole, or of General Chawalit in particular. That is, basically, their attitude towards democratic process that it is vulnerable remains unchanged. And their suspicion of communist defectors remains as strong though the latter have chose the rightful and democratic path of asserting their politicl views.

It is disappointing and saddening that the impression of a beholder of democracy and a military genius in the campaign against Communism as portrayed in the person of General Chawalit is stained by this poorly-executed and badly-timed propaganda feat.

1 Nov SIAM RAT

BK011119 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1 Nov 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Conjuring Up The Communist Ghost"]

[Text] A few days ago, the army chief of staff gave an interview to reporters on the results of communist suppression in 1986, saying that continuous suppression drives against the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] over the past 6 years have successfully reduced the number of armed guerrillas under the CPT throughout the country to only between 465 and 575. He also quoted the prime minister as saying that although the situation in the country is apparently normal, the CPT and other communist groups have not yet discarded their idea of destroying the country's democratic system. Therefore, communism is regarded as enemy No 1 of the country and people.

The army chief of staff also said that some people who once joined the communists in the jungle have been elected to the House of Representatives and to provincial councils. He said he believes they will continue espousing their ideologies and policies.

We believe that the statement by the army chief of staff is an attempt to conjure up the communist ghost again so as to frighten the general public now that everyone has put the matter out of their minds for so long.

It is undeniable that the governments under General Prem Tinsulanon have successfully defeated the communists. The Prime Minster's Order No 66/1980 and other related policies have brought out of the jungle those people who hate dictatorship and believe in communism. Because the outbreak of turmoil in the communist Indochinese states coincided with the implementation of those policies, the government has not had to spend any money or waste any soldiers' lives to force those people who joined the communists to leave the jungle.

We do not understand why the specter of communism inside the House of Representatives has to be raised. A week earlier, a military officer said that as far as he was concerned, the proposed amendment of the constitution to allow the speaker of the House of Representatives to concurrently serve as president of the National Assembly was not permissable because he could never wai [a gesture of respect] a vagrant.

We are suspicious that the government mechanism portrays the members of the House of Representatives as foolish and reckless people, communists in disguise who can be very detrimental to the country as the government has branded them its enemy No 1. Is this an attempt to destroy the people's confidence in the parliamentary system?

We demand a clear explanation of this matter from the government.

3 Nov SIAM RAT

BK040946 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 3 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Who Is Reviving the Communists?"]

[Text] Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, through the army radio network's "Army Meets the People" program on 1 November, redefined his report assessing communist suppression operations especially since the introduction in 1980 of policy of political tactics taking precedence over military operations.

The lengthy program says that the Communist Party of Thailand has noticeably been preparing for a new war especially by using the political conditions favorable to it following the previous general election. While the army has been stalled in its political offensives during the past 4 years, the communist party has not remained idle but has pursued its plan of creating conditions favorable for the revival of armed struggle.

This is the second explanation by the army chief of his assessment of the communist suppression that was reported by the newspapers. It came in the wake of widespread criticism, especially by parliamentary politicians, that the military is stirring up fear of the communists amid domestic political turmoils.

We think that the views of the military as well as the politicians are based on facts. They are different only because they are looked at from different angles. This could develop into acrimony detrimental democracy, especially at a time when national problems are defined and interpreted differently.

In our opinion, the fear of a communist threat should not stem from the communist ideology of creating conditions to revive the armed struggle, but rather from the persons who are imbued with communist ideology and capable of implementing it. Those people are generally victims of hardships and restrictions in their own country. They turn to other forms of government out of resentment against their present form of government. They look toward the new system, whether communist or not, with the hope of having a better life.

As long as the country is beset by confusion and the government is unable to fully concentrate on solving national problems for the well-being of the people, we view communist supspression as only a facade which a democratic government shows to its people to give them false hope that their government is trying to improve their condition. We do not want to teach a duck to swim, but we hope that the government would stop using the tactic of biding time for the sake of its survival.

The military's assessment of the situation comes in military language which has stirred fear in the public. The government can allay that fear by immediately embarking on solutions to the people's hardships instead of being preoccupied with its own conflicts and infighting, especially as the government leader himself is well known for his tactic of buying time for his own survival.

MINISTRY OUTLINES FY-87 BORROWING CEILINGS

BK040339 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Nov 86 p 17

[Text] The finance Ministry has set the ceiling at US$1,000 million for external borrowing for fiscal 1987. At the same time, the project priorities planned for the fiscal year will be reviewed from time to time because they altogether need a borrowing of US$1,618.1 million.

Only periodic reviews of their priorities would enable the government to keep its external borrowing under the ceiling, said Finance Minister Dr Suthi Singsane after the Council of Economic Ministers meeting.

The government has a debt servicing burden of US$1,526 million during fiscal 1987, compared with US$1,184 million in the previous fiscal year, which was equivalent to 10.89 percent of the debt service ratio for which the ceiling has been set at 11 percent of the country's earnings from exports and services.

Suthi said that there was a plan to refinance US$300 million of the external debt but this was not under the ceiling.

In setting the priorities for the projects for fiscal 1987, Suthi said they would include projects already approved but the loans for which not been borrowed; US$80.5 million in defence loans; US$169.8 million for projects of Thai International already approved by the Cabinet which concerns the purchase of Airbus A300-600 aircraft; urgent projects for the Eastern Seaboard development; and other economic and social development projects.

After the five main projects, there are the priority ratings for 28 projects in the master plan totalling US$973.1 million. They include 11 projects requiring US$393.2 million in the communications and transportation sector; six projects calling for US$351.6 million in the energy sector; US$81.1 million for five projects involving public utilities and infrastructure; US$36.7 million for two projects in the agricultural sector and irrigation; US$30 million for three projects in the industrial sector; US$80.5 million for defence.

Besides, the ministry also listed the priorities. In the first priority there are seven projects with US$320.5 million; nine projects in the second projects with US$324.5 million. They total 1,618.1 million.

Suthi said that he had reported to the council that the ministry will monitor the progress of these projects on monthly basis. If any projects are not ready, they would be dropped to the second priority. But the adjustments are designed to maintain the totalling US$1,000 million.

Dr Suthi said that the government, during fiscal 1987, has divided its external loans into two categories. The first is direct borrowing totalling US$118.5 million and the second is guarantee totalling US$854.6 million.

MINISTERS APPROVE PACKAGE TO BOOST PADDY PRICES

BK040315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The council of Economic Ministers approved a package of measures yesterday designed to boost paddy prices by stimulating purchases early in the harvest season.

Under the package, the Bank of Thailand will provide stock financing of up to 5,000 million baht to commercial banks to be loaned to millers to buy paddy.

The central bank will charge the banks one percent interest instead of three, while the banks will charge millers three per cent against the current five.

The banks will also increase credit to millers from 60 to 80 percent of the estimated value of their paddy stock.

The 1.5 percent business tax on millers will be lifted and they will instead pay assessed tax.

Deputy finance Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said the ministers emphasised stimulating paddy stockpiling by millers early in the harvest season. [passage omitted]

PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya said the stimulation of early purchases was the key to helping farmers get better prices.

Dr Chirayu said since the Government's funds were limited, not all farmers could be helped, but the poorest ones would get priority. [passage omitted]

Apart from the domestic measures, Dr Chirayu said the Foreign Ministry has been ordered to negotiate with the United States in an effort to ease the "cut-throat" competition.

Quoting a Commerce Ministry report, Dr Chirayu said the U.S. alone planned to ship out up to 1.3 million tonnes next year.

Asked what the Government could do if millers or other middlemen suppressed farm prices, Dr Chirayu said the problem has yet to emerge but there were several working groups to tackle such problems.

The Marketing Organisation for Farmers [MOF] and Public Warehouse Organisation have been ordered to draw up their own measures to boost prices and submit them to the Cabinet.

"It would be an exaggeration to say we hope for a 100 per cent success, said Dr Chirayu. "But anyway, the measures so far adopted indicate the sincerity of the Government to help the farmers."

A source said the MOF would not be allowed to take part in the paddy purchasing scheme because of its dubious record.

This was made clear at the ministers' meeting when Agriculture Minister Han Linanon asked Gen Prem what role the MOF would play. Gen Prem suggested that Gen Han show him the MOF's record in paddy dealing.

NHAN DAN ON ACHIEVEMENTS TO GREET PARTY CONGRESS

BK030620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 1 November editorial: "Score Achievements To Greet the Sixth Party Congress"]

[Text] The party organization congresses of various provinces, cities, and special zones are being held or concluded. These congresses will contribute significantly to the success of the sixth national party congress. Most of the party organizations have elected new party committees to supervise the implementation of tasks, orientations, and targets set forth by their congressses.

The important speech of CPV General Secretary Truong Chinh delivered at the Hanoi party organization congress is a guideline for various tasks not only for Hanoi, but also for other provinces throughout the country. The immediate tasks for localities now are to firmly grasp the party Central Committee Political Bureau's decisions and standpoints on economic building and urgent measures to solve the problem of prices, wages, and money; to study and thoroughly understand the directives of General Secretary Truong Chinh; to realize the achievements of the party organization congresses; to strive to solve pressing socioeconomic problems; and to resolve to fulfill the 1986 state plans.

All of our efforts are aimed at creating further progress from now to the end of 1986 and concrete changes for 1987. Our most urgent tasks now are to accelerate agricultural, industrial, small industrial, and handicraft production, especially the production of grains and foodstuffs, consumer goods, and goods for export. We must exploit all capabilities and integrate all materials to implement the 1986 state plans satisfactorily. Various sectors and echelons must take real responsibility in supplying materials to agricultural production units, especially fertilizer and insecticide, and fuel, raw materials, and equipment to industrial, small industrial, and handicraft production establishments. We must strive to improve the organization management of material supply; strengthen economic contracts of various cooperatives and agricultural production collectives; promote fishery, afforestation, and the salt industry; improve small industrial and handicraft production organization; and supply more materials and essential goods to producers in accordance with plans and signed contracts. We must also strive to minimize losses and eliminate the stealing of raw materials, seriously deal with degenerate workers and personnel who illegally sell state materials and goods to speculators and smugglers, and take drastic measures against cadres at various echelons, sectors, and units who arbitrarily engage in the trading of state materials and goods for the interests of certain units and individuals.

These are decisive measures to accelerate production, firmly control sources of goods and money, and ensure the successful implementation of state plans, thereby contributing to stabilizing the daily life of the people, workers, civil servants, and armed forces.

On the basis of effectively implementing the party Central Committee Eighth Plenum's resolution and the Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution No 27, we must take concrete measures to stabilize prices; strictly maintain state law and regulations; firmly control the sources of goods and money; effectively control and manage the market; establish order in market, price, financial, and monetary management; practice thrift; and improve the daily life of the people, workers, civil servants, and armed forces. These measures are aimed at strengthening and perfecting the organization and assignment of management, production, and business cadres; building a new contingent of cadres who have new concepts of economic building tasks and are diligent, competent, and ready to seriously implement the party lines, positions, and policies.

Stirring up the mass revolutionary action movement is a decisive factor that will guarantee successes in solving pressing socioeconomic problems, thereby contributing to fulfilling satisfactorily the 1986 state plans and scoring achievements to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress.

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS TIEN GIANG PARTY CONGRESS

BK041001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The Tien Giang party held its fourth congress 14-18 October. The congress set forth tasks and targets for the 1986-90 period, especially tasks on developing agriculture comprehensively and expanding consumer and export goods production to strengthen the agroindustrial structure of the province.

Attending the congress were 401 delegates, representing more than 11,400 party members of the province's party chapters and organization. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers attended the congress.

Over the past 5 years, Tien Giang has paid special attention to applying scientific and technological advances to agricultural production. It has satisfactorily solved the grain problem and fulfilled grain procurement to the state. Grain production output increased by 47.6 percent compared with the 1976-80 period. The grain per capita now is 600 kg.

Tien Giang has also invested more in rearing, catching, and processing marine products as state-run, collective, and family establishments. As a result, the annual rate of increase of marine products' output is 11 percent, and sales 184 percent. The province has gradually established specialized cultivation zones for sugarcane, coconut, and pineapple to directly serve the processing industry. It also expanded the engineering, manufacturing, and repair industry. It has built more boats, vessels, ferries, suction dredges, rice threshing machines, and other equipment for agricultural, marine product, and transportation sectors. The province now has almost 1,500 small industrial and handicraft production establishments, providing jobs for 33,000 workers who produce more than 80 kinds of consumer and export goods.

Tien Giang has also mobilized more funds for investment from various grass-roots units. It has spent nearly 10 million man-days annually to buld 225 projects to serve production and the people's daily life. Thanks to these efforts, the people's life has been stabilized, economy has developed more rapidly, and public welfare services have improved.

Proceeding from the spirit of unity, determination, and frankness, the Tien Giang party congress pointed out various shortcomings and deficiencies. These include ineffective implementation of socioeconomic tasks; insufficient investments in agriculture, forestry, and water conservancy; slow progress in the processing and construction material industries; setbacks in the application of socialist production, business, and trade; and poor results in criticism and self-criticism drive. The province, moreover, has not developed the working people's right to collective mastery appropriately. It has not dealt decisively with officials who resorted to acts of persecution, suppression, and arrest of people in difiance of regulations and the state law.

Based on the real local situation and the spirit of the party and state resolutions on various tasks for the 1986-90 period, the Tien Giang party congress decided to concentrate efforts on developing agriculture comprehensively, strive to produce an annual grain production output of 850,000-900,000 metric tons in order to maintain a grain per capita of 600 kg; vigorously develop industrial crops and make great efforts in establishing a raw material supply network by 1990 to effectively serve the processing industry and meet the requirements of agricultural goods production industry for export. The province must continue to plant more coconut trees on areas which are not suitable for rice cultivation because of their low rice yield, and improve preliminary survey, classification, and rational use of land.

Regarding animal husbandry, the province must vigorously develop the work of the state-run, collective, and family sectors to product, by 1990, a herd of 320,000 hogs and 4 million ducks. The province must expand areas for fish rearing and expand the fishing industry to achieve a production output of 25,000-30,000 metric tons of marine products.

The province will, in its authorized framework, expand economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with industrial developing countries, and seek more assistance from international organizations through activities of the Tien Giang people on the basis of equality and mutual interests.

The province must carry out cooperation programs with the Soviet Union satisfactorily, especially in producing more frozen meat, pineapple, and coconut. It must strive to produce, by 1990, an export goods value of 35 million rubles.

Speaking at the Tien Giang party congress, Comrade Pham Hung expressed his emotion in meeting with outstanding party members who were co-founders of the province's first party chapter 56 years ago. On behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, Comrade Pham Hung warmly commended the Tien Giang party and people for their remarkable achievements. He pointed out the shortcomings and deficiencies of Tien Giang during the past several years. He urged the province to develop various tasks comprehensively and firmly and effectively solve the food problem, continue to enhance the quality of cooperatives and production collectives, and encourage family economy to develop in the correct direction. The province must eliminate negative phenomena, oppose speculation, smuggling, and acts that disturb the market and prices in order to firmly control the market and improve production and the people's daily life. After the congress, the province must implement its party orgnization resolutions immediately, especially tasks assigned to the planning, distribution, and circulation sectors.

The congress elected a new executive committee comprising 45 members and 14 alternates, 40 percent of whom were elected for the first time. Comrade Huynh Van Niem, deputy secretary, was elected secretary of the province's party committee. The congress also appointed a delegation to attend the sixth national party congress.

VO CHI CONG ADDRESSES QUANG NAM-DANANG CONGRESS

BK031544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Oct 86

["Report" on speech delivered by Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 14th Quang Nam-Danang provincial party congress held 21-29 October.

[Text] Dear friends, from 21 to 29 October, the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization held its 14th congress. Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the congress.

In his congress speech, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: Over the past 2 months or more, our province, as well as other provinces throughout the country, has enthusiastically held party congresses at all levels, from the grass roots, to discuss and contribute views to various draft documents -- to be submitted to party organization congresses at the higher level -- and the draft political report of the party Central Committee in preparation for our sixth party congress.

I warmly welcome all the various views which have heatedly been discussed in contributing to the success of the sixth party congress. The report on the situation and tasks presented by the provincial party executive committee at this 14th congress has pointed out clearly the achievements recorded in economic and social tasks, as well as in national defense and security. It has also referred affectionately to the contributions made by workers, collective peasants, socialist intellectuals, members of the Armed Forces, cadres, civil servants, and the laboring people of various nationalities in the province.

By developing the tradition of loyalty, courage, and steadfastness in fighting and industriousness and creativity in labor, by uniting unanimously with the party, and by enduring and overcoming all difficulities and hardships in making contributions in terms of labor, material, spirit, and intellect, they have recorded many great and valuable achievements, fulfilled most of the norms for economic and social tasks set forth by the 13th provincial party congress, and firmly maintained political security, social order, and safety throughout the province.

On behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, I warmly commend the people and party organization of Quang Nam-Danang for these achievements. Meanwhile, you must discuss what you still cannot do, see all the difficulities, and point out shortcomings, especially shortcomings in theoretical and practical concepts in organization and implementation, in work methods as related to the masses, and in party building politically, ideologically, and organizationally. This attitude deserves great praise. I subscribe to the report of the provincial party committee.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong continued: Recently, the party Central Committee discussed and reached an identity of views on a number of important issues concerning certain economic viewpoints. The conclusions reached by the Political Bureau this time have effected a highly important change in our party's economic thinking, thus further clarifying its stategic guidance over socialist construction in general and economic leadership in particular. In view of this, you should study carefully and review exhaustively the shortcomings and errors you have committed and learn from the experiences you have acquired recently in order to devise new ways of thinking and new methods of work, and apply them to the conditions and characteristics of our home province and satisfactorily formulate the resolution of this provincial party organization congress so that, together with our entire party, Armed Forces and people, you will be ready to implement the resolutions of the sixth party congress.

Next, Comrade Vo Chi Cong profoundly analyzed the conclusions and the socioeconomic orientations and tasks determined by the Political Bureau for the 1986-90 5-year period so that the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party will be able to seek a complete understanding.

With regard to party building, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: Our recent achievements, errors, and shortcomings were closely linked to the leadership ability and militancy of the party.

We must pay great attention to party building, develop the revolutionary fighting tradition of the party organization, and constantly enhance the party's fighting ability and strength politically, ideologically, and organizationally -- especially at the grass-roots level -- aimed at incessantly ensuring and developing the leading and exemplary role of cadres and party members at all times and in all places, and successfully organizing and launching a seething mass movement to fulfill all tasks entrusted by the party and people.

In the past, brother Ba Duan repeatedly urged us to make the Quang Nam-Danang party firm and strong and build all districts in the province into fortresses. The whole country must build 400 firm and strong fortresses, truly make the party ranks pure, and resolutely expel from the party all unqualified members, especially those deviant and degenerate elements

Cadres always constitute a decisive factor in the success of our revolutionary undertaking. It is an extremely important duty for party congresses at various levels this time to assign cadres with precision and streamline the organs of leadership and management at various levels to ensure that they are fully capable of directing the implementation of all political, economic, and social tasks at the new stage, along with eliminating bureaucratic centralism and subsidization and switching completely to socialist economic accounting and business.

Our province has a large contingent of cadres of many successive fighting generations and from many different sources. Over the past 10 years or more, by exerting joint efforts, they have led the local people in scoring many achievements in numerous fields.

Only if our thought is correct and springs from the interests of the revolution, and if we try to reject all manifestations of individualism and localism and overcome all concepts of narrow-mindedness, conservatism, prejudice and privatism, then can we boldly discover new talents and select cadres in an objective and just manner.

Leading cadres must possess political quality; say and do things in accordance with the party's resolutions; exhibit a sense of collectivity, democracy, and responsibility; and indulge in new thnking, especially economic thinking, which should be manifested in their organizational and operational knowledge and ability. They must also possess good behavior, stay close to the grass roots and realities, maintain close relations with the masses, and adopt a simple and exemplary lifestyle.

However, each person, even if he is a leading cadre, can be effective only if a collective to which he is assigned supports, assists, and educates him and follows and supervises his work. We must display the traditional close solidarity within our party and between it and our people.

We are proud of the fact that the Quang Nam-Danang party has maintained a very fine tradition of solidarity in the process of the revolutionary struggle. In the fight against the enemy, many cadres and party members have sacrificed their lives heroically for the cause of the revolution and the protection of their comrades and compatriots, who have shared the joy and hardship together.

Today, in the process of building socialism and shaping a new lifestyle in peacetime, all achievements belong not only to the party organization but also to everyone. Therefore, we must strive to avoid subjectivism and complacency; we must adopt a modest attitude toward everyone; we must exert efforts to develop the fine tradition of the provincial party, preserve unity among the party ranks and cadres, as well as inside and outside the party.

For the sake of the revoluti rtaking and because of the tremendous sacrifice of our comrades, compatriots, d tants in the past for what we now have, all sectors and echelons must im th responsibility toward those who have sacrificed their lives for or have rend rious services to the revolution. Any thought or action, no matter how ser t is detrimental to our unity and harmful to our mass movement is condemned ism, and the person who is responsible for this thought or action does not de tatus of a genuine Communist.

The self-criticism and cri m paign in preparation for party congresses at various levels was carrie ut latively deeply and broadly recently. Many localities, by conducting cr ism and criticism in a serious and democratic manner, have been able to t redress a number of shortcomings, which were welcomed by party members a e ses. Those cadres and party members who honestly submitted and corrected the still can enjoy the confidence of the people. However, some localities st failed to do the same. We should review this self-criticism and criticis ve rder to reach a conclusion. We should also make self-criticism and criticis activity of all party organizations.

Finally, Comrade Vo Chi Co ren Our party is one that holds power. One of the important aspects of the y' rganizational work is that we must pay great attention to preventing the se power by cadres and party members. Our success in this task will contribute ifitly to restoring and consolidating the masses' confidence in the party -- is factor in all achievements of our party.

NGUYEN DUC TAM ATTENDS THA ESS

BK011310 Hanoi Domestic Se etnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The Thai Binh p h its 13th congress 22-27 October. Attending the congress were 320 delegate re ing 78,000 party members of 850 party bases in the province. Comrade Nguyen a ember of the Political Buerau and secretary of the party Central Committee, de congress.

During the past 5 years, a nd people of Thai Binh Province overcame numerous difficulties and scored ic achievements in various fields. Its rice yield is now more than 66 quintal re, or 10 quintals over that of 5 years ago. The grain production output 7, metric tons -- an annual increase of 79,000 metric tons compared with the av t during the previous 5 years. Production of main industrial crops such as , and peanuts increased remarkably. The quality of pigs has been improved od ion of meat reached 21,000 metric tons annually, or 3,000 metric tons over as years. Annual grain procurement is 123,000 metric tons, or 37.8 percent ove vious years. Production of pork is more than 8,000 metric tons, or an incr f percent. Jute production is 11,000 metric tons, an increase of 75 percent; s 00 metric tons, a 2 percent increase.

Regarding industrial, smn rial, and handicraft production, the province scored an average annual incre rcent. Small industrial and handicraft production in agriculture developed vis Production establishments have positively exploited the abundant raw materia coastal agricultural province.

Along with developing sh, and marine products processing work, the province also pays attention to o the production of new goods such as electric fans, leather and porcelain nd so forth. The province has shifted almost 30,000 peasants to work at smal l and handicraft production establishments.

Hung Ha and Thai Thuy Districts took the lead in producing handicraft products. Each produced a gross output valued at 100 million dong. Five other districts each produced good valued at aobut 70 million dong. A number of agricultural cooperatives produced about 30 percent of their district's gross small industrial and handicraft production.

Regarding marine economy, Thai Binh province paid special attention to rearing, catching, and processing of marine products. It initially engaged in exporting marine products. In 1985, the province produced 6,000 metric tons of marine products or 100 percent over 1980. The province also encouraged production establishments to promote export goods. As a result, 82 percent of the export goods were produced from local raw materials. Export of jute and peanuts is developing rapidly. The province is exporting fresh vegetables and fruits to the Soviet Union. In 1985, the province's export goods value increased by 50 percent compared with 1980. Per capital income of Thai Binh now is 10.4 rubles [currency as heard]. The province has imported 26,000 additional metric tons of nitrate fertilizer, 10,000 metric tons of phosphate fertilizer and insecticide, and other equipment to serve production, intensive cultivation, and improve the people's daily life.

The province has accelerated the building of material and technical bases during the past 5 years. It has invested comprehensively in a number of projects, especially projects relating to water conservancy, irrigation, rural communications and transportation, and public welfare work. Thai Binh also scored notable achievements in the family planning program. The birthrate declined from 2.27 to 1.25 percent during the 1980-85 period.

Along with these tasks, Thai Binh has sent almost 68,000 persons to build economic zones during the past 5 years, exceeding the set plan by 34 percent. Regarding the party building task and in implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat directive No 79, the province elected more than 37 percent of new members to various party committees during the two previous party organization congresses. It has recruited more young and competent cadres for the party organization. During the past 5 years, the province has admitted more than 20,000 party members or more than one-fourth of the total party members of the province at present. The proportion of party members is 5.1 percent of the population.

However, beside the achievements already recorded, Thai Binh still displays many shortcomings and weaknesses. The rate of economic development is slow compared with the potentials and experience of a province noted for its tradition of intensive crop cultivation and with the conditions for developing industry and small industry and handicrafts. The value of industrial and small industry and handicrafts output is small. Agriculture has developed unsteadily. Intensive crop cultivation has not been practiced to a uniformly high degree; the production volume of winter subsidiary food crops has been small; and the number of water buffaloes has decreased. The exportation of local products has been minimal; social labor productivity is low; and investments have not been truly channelled to important sectors, especially for water conservancy and land transformation in agriculture. Generally speaking, Thai Binh's economy has yet to gain the momentum for breaking out of the current slump and surging forward. Satisfactory efforts have not been made to stabliize and improve step by step the people's life. Honest people who earn a living by legitimate means are faced with numerous difficulties while those who engage in illegal business and take advantage of their positions and power to indulge in graft enjoy a comfortable life. Attention has not yet been given to consolidating and perfecting socialist production relations. The number of weak and lagging agricultural cooperatives still accounts for a large percentage; and only slow progress has been made in doing away with state subsidies which are prevalent in agriculture.

The contingent of cadres lacks experience in economic leadership and management. Many of them are inadaptable to changes and slow to apply new mechanisms of management and economic incentive policies, thereby failing to develop the basic units' dynamism and creativity. The presence of loopholes in economic management has given rise to many negative phenomena.

All this has led to specific shortcomings and problems. At present, some cooperatives in the province are only able to produce less than 50 quintals of grain per hectare a year, and some districts produce less than 65 quintals. The production volume of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent has decreased at the rate of 1,800 metric tons a year. The transformation of more than 32,000 hectares of infertile land has been unsatisfactory due to the lack of concerted efforts. The area put under industrial crops has increased only insignificantly. In capital construction, investments have been made incorrectly; and especially since 1985, the province invested excessively in a number of nonproductive projects, including some that are not essential to the people's life. A number of projects are the products of showy formalism; they have been neither balanced against the availability of supplies, nor placed under close management. Typical of such projects was the plan to build a dike for opening new lands seaward in Xuan Hai. Due to impatience, haste, and eagerness to score achievements, construction was not carried out in accordance with blueprints and the dike collapsed, resulting in serious losses of the state's and people's money and causing many bad effects.

At the congress, the Thai Binh provincial party committee clearly analyzed the causes for successes and seriously pointed out the shortcomings, deficiencies, and mistakes in leadership and guidance committed by itself and its standing body. Based on this, the congress discussed and established the main orientations, targets, and tasks for the period between now and 1990.

Between now and 1990, the general orientations and tasks for economic development of the party and people of Thai Binh consist of devoting efforts to developing agriculture comprehensively; carrying out intensive crop cultivation and livestock breeding; enlarging areas specializing in the cultivation of industrial crops and crops for export step by step; practicing multicropping, companion cropping, and overlapped cropping while enlarging the cultivated area; developing a more rational crop cultivation pattern designed to achieve high productivity and efficiency; rapidly increasing the volume of grain and food and raw materials for industry and small industry and handicrafts; vigorously promoting industry and small industry and handicrafts at a faster rate, with attention given first of all to the production of items in service of agriculture, consumption, and export; and, at the same time, satisfactorily exploiting the maritime economy which is a strong point and a spearhead of Thai Binh Province.

The congress set forth six tasks to be carried out by the province between now and 1990. These consist of developing the economy in a comprehensive manner and at a fast rate; reorganizing and rearranging the provincial economy while renovating the mechanism of management, rearranging the investment portfolio, abolishing bureaucratism and state subsidies, and carrying out planning and economic accounting; stepping up the application of scientific and technological innovations; continuing with the movement for family planning while sending people to the new economic zones and redistributing the work force; improving the distribution and circulation of goods and services in support of production and life; and enhancing the quality of cultural and social activities while promoting the cultural and ideological revolution and building a new type of socialist men.

Proceeding from these fundamental tasks, the congress of delegates of the Thai Binh provincial party organization also set forth specific economic targets to be realized between now and 1990. They are as follows:

Average rice output for the 5-year period will be 66-68 quintals per hectare and 72 quintals for the peak year. Grain production is expected to reach 624,000 metric tons, averaging 400 kg, including 300 kg of paddy, per capita. The volume of pork will be 25,000 metric tons, and sea fish from 7,500-8,000 metric tons. The increment rate of agricultural product value is set at 2.65 percent, and that of industrial products from 7-7.5 percent. The value of industrial product will account for 27.4 percent of the gross product value. Export of local products is expected to reach 607 million rubles/dollars [monetary unit as heard], and total export revenue from both central and local export activities will reach 26-27 million rubles/dollars. Business revenue for 1990 will be maintained at 1.55 million dong. The average rate of natural population growth for the 5-year period is set at 1.3 percent; and 80,000-100,000 people will be sent to new economic zones.

To successfully realize the aforementioned important targets, beside the great efforts required of the party organization and people of Thai Binh, the congress also made the following suggestions to the central level:

A uniform mechanism of management should be effected nationwide as early as possible. The central party committee should review at an early date the implementation of Directive No 100 so as to perfect the new contract system with a view to increasing the income of laborers. Economic policies adopted by the party and state must reflect equality in economic relations between the state and the laboring people; and, first of all, the policies concerning prices and income distribution should not place producers at a disadvantage. The central level is requested to revise immediately a number of policies such as those concerning investment in agriculture, collection and purchase prices for agricultural products, the supply of materials and services for production on credit, the collection of water conservancy charges in cash, production insurance, labor safety for industrial crop planters, and so forth.

The central level is also requested to take positive measures designed to restore order in production, distribution and circulation, export, and in cultural and social life.

The congress elected a new executive committee of the provincial party organization consisting of 47 comrades, including 41 full members and 6 alternate members. The number of new committee members elected for this term of office accounts for 44.6 percent. The average age of committee members is 44.8, nearly 4 years younger than in the previous term of office. Some 66 percent of the newly elected committee members have had a college education background. The number of female committee members accounts for 17 percent, an increase of 5 percent over the previous term of office.

The congress also nominated 31 official delegates to attend the forthcoming sixth national party congress.

NGUYEN LAM ADDRESSES QUANG NINH PARTY CONGRESS

BK041500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Unattributed "article" on Quang Ninh Province party congress]

[Text] The party organization of Quang Ninh Province held its eighth congress from 15 to 20 October with the participation of 450 delegates representing more than 34,000 party members of various grass-roots units. Comrade Nguyen Lam, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended the congress.

In the spirit solidarity and willingness to look squarely at the truth, correctly appra th, and clearly tell the truth, the congress reviewed the implementation rategic tasks -- national construction and defense -- set forth by the sev al party congress.

The congress aff party organization's policy of concentrating on coal production, firmly he border area, closely combining the local economy with the central econom ally shaping a rational industrial-agricultural economic structure at the vel is correct. In particular, the Quang Ninh party still considers coa as the main industrial sector of the province. In the spirit that "coal an are one," the province has strengthened the relations of cooperation betw lity and the coal sector and the Ministry of Mines and Coal, thereby contri aintaining coal production and satisfying to a large extent the nation's d al.

In a situation beset us difficulties, the province has still managed to develop the local econ respects, fulfilling or overfulfilling 7 of the 12 principal socioeconomic It has substantially increased the yields and output of crop planting and liv ing, boosting the average annual grain production by 3.5 percent and the ho by 6.15 percent. Frozen shrimp, with its annual output increasing rapid ome the main export item of the marine product sector. Industrial, sma , and handicraft production, communications, and export activities have bee ed and have made progress in some aspects of their services to production and 's daily life.

Since Quang Ninh is a bo nce, the local party organization has paid due attention to strengthening, ing, and building the border areas and offshore islands, turning districts ary fortresses, and enhancing fighting strength and combat readiness. As a e province has firmly defended the fatherland's frontier and dealt a major the enemy's land-grabbing war and multifaceted war of sabotage. Progress ha orted in party building, with 26.4 percent of the local party bases recog trong units, the number of new party members doubling that of 5 years ago, rcent of the party membership coming from the working class.

The congress also reviewed th ncies and weaknesses of the leadership in organizing and managing socio ork. The provincial party and people's committees have failed to closel ctly control and supervise the coal sector's operations and have not persisten tively held discussions with the Ministry of Mines and Coal on bringing to the of the central echelon various fundamental issues having a lasting impact on ction.

The circulation and distribution of e still marred by many shortcomings. The management of supplies and goods ha satisfactory. The phenomena of negativism, authoritarianism, embezzlement, was ing off the state's goods to the free market, pilfering of goods, and distribution of merchandise are still prevalent. Some irregularities hav erious and have not been dealt with adequately. The transformation of aders and market management have been characterized by right-leaning tenden lected. A number of cadres and party members sent by the province to vario ts, villages, and grass-roots units have continued to violate economic managem iples and procedures and have shown a decline in their spirit, quality, and e

Fully imbued with the party's basic vi on the two strategic tasks, the Quang Ninh provincial party congress decided e ain guidelines, tasks, and targets for the 1986-90 period.

In the immediate future, Quang Ninh will concentrate its efforts on stabilizing and stepping up coal production, the province's principal economic sector. It will promote a comprehensive development of agriculture including farming, forestry, fishery, and processing industry, striving for a grain output of 150,000 metric tons by 1990, up by 20 percent over the 1985 level of production. It will strongly push forward subsidiary food crop production to increase the ratio of subsidiary food crop products in total grain output to more than 19 percent. A food belt will be built to serve industry, national defense, tourism, and oceangoing ships. By 1990, Quang Ninh will have a hog population of 205,000. Each year the province will fell 85,000 cubic meters of logs including 50,000 cubic meters for use as underground coal mine pillars; plant 7,000 hectares of forests; collect 1,500-1,700 metric tons of turpentine; net approximately 14,000 metric tons of saltwater fish, of which the state will purchase more than 8,000 metric tons; devote 7,000-8,000 hectares of water area to fish and shrimp farming; produce 3.5 million liters of fish sauce; and double the value of exports.

Quang Ninh will also strongly develop industry, small industry, and handicrafts to achieve an output value of 1 billion dong by 1990. It will reorganize and expand the state-operated trade sector and marketing cooperatives, strengthen control over money and goods, and join efforts with responsible ministries to ensure sufficient supplies of 8 kinds of rationed commodities and 25 other kinds of necessary goods to coal miners in particular and workers and civil servants in general.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Nguyen Lam stressed the Quang Ninh party's responsibility for leading and guiding coal production, coordinating the central and local economies, and strengthening party building work. He voiced his hope that, with its glorious traditions, the party organization of Quang Ninh will always maintain close contact with the masses, further enhance unity and singlemindedness, overcome its shortcomings soon, and effect drastic changes to build the province into a locality which is politically stable, economically prosperous, and strong in national defense and security.

The congress elected a new executive committee of the provincial party committee composed of 45 official members and 12 alternate members. The executive committee membership includes 11 comrades who were elected for the first time and 5 delegates of the coal sector. More than 80 percent of the provincial party committee members have finished college and advanced political theory training courses. The congress also appointed delegates to the sixth national party congress.

GIA LAI-CONG TUM HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK021523 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province held its ninth congress from 21 to 26 October 1986 with 453 official delegates representing 12,600 party members from more than 600 basic party organizations of 22 district and town party organizations. Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, party Central Committee secretary, attended the congress.

Despite many difficulties over the past 5 years the provincial party organization and people have struggled to score significant successes on several fronts. The congress scrupulously reviewed shortcomings and weaknesses in leadership, guidance, organization, and implementation. It also decided on guidelines, tasks, and objectives for the years 1986-90: Stabilize and develop agricultural, forestry, industrial, handicraft and artisan industry production; meet consumption demands; increse the volume of exports; and gradually improve the living conditions of the laboring people, cadres, workers, civil servants, and armed forces members.

First of all, utmost action must be taken to produce sufficient grain for local demands, fulfill the demands for staple consumer goods, and further improve the people's living conditions in terms of clothing, housing, transportation, and study. By 1990, the province should be able to produce 280,000-300,000 metric tons of grain, an average of 350 kg per capita; raise 220,000 buffalo and oxen and 320,000 pigs; pick 1,000-1,200 tons of dry tea and 1,000-1,200 tons of coffed beans; plant 30,000 hectares of peanuts, 5,000 hectares of sesame, 8,000-10,000 hectares of assorted legumes and vegetables, and 2,000 hectares of new concentrated forests; build 500 subsectors of forests; exploit 180,000 cubic meters of timber; and achieve 800 million dong worth of gross industrial output.

The province should continue to build its material and technical bases, and invest in major projects. By 1990, the farming and life of all ethnic minority people of all nationalities should be settled. The province should intensify its cultural, educational, and health tasks in villages and hamlets; strive to create definite changes in rural and mountainous areas over the next 5 years; strengthen security and national defense; maintain political security; and firmly defend the country's borders.

By 1990, the party organization should be able to raise at least one-third of the total basic party organizations in the province up to the standards for firmness and wholesomeness. It must attentively recruit new party members for all economic installations and armed forces units; reorganize the contingents of cadres; promptly replace unqualified, old, and incompetent cadres; resolutely eliminate degenerate and deviant elements from party membership; and intensify the basic and advanced training of cadres, especially young ones.

The congress elected the provincial party organization's ninth executive committee of 45 official members and 13 alternate members, and a 16-member delegation to the sixth national party congress.

NGHIA BINH PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK031234 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Nghia Binh party organization held its congress 10-14 October. Attending the congress were 517 delegates representing 40,000 party members in the province. The delegates held lively discussions on various topics and contributed ideas to the central documents to be submitted to the sixth national party congress. They reviewed the party's tasks; set forth orientations, tasks, and targets for the 1986-90 period; elected a new executive committee; and appointed a delegation to attend the sixth national party congress. Comrade Tran Kien, member of the party Central Committee attended the congress.

The congress seriously reviewed tasks of the past several years, pointed out shortcomings and mistakes, and discussed measures to overcome various adverse factors, especially subjective factors. These included the lack of understanding of the party in general, and economic policies and the party Central Committee resolutions; a poor assessment of the real economic situation; and a vague awareness of the strengths, deficiencies, capabilities, and potentials of the province.

The congress pointed out many shortcomings in leadership, production supervision, and economic management. It also noted such prevailing negative phenomena as conservatism, sluggishness, subjectivism, bureaucratism, lack of determination, individualism, jealousy, seeking positions, departmentalism, and localism, thereby creating disunity and a number of degenerate cadres.

With the offensive revolutionary spirit and sense of responsibility toward the party cause and the people's daily life, the congress unanimously decided to fulfill and overfulfill, by 1990, the following main targets: Maintain the population of 2.4 million with an increasing rate of 1.5 percent; produce an annual grain production output converted to paddy equivalent of 850,000 metric tons or 30 percent over the previous party congress target and a gross industrial production output accounting for 38-40 percent of the agro-industrial production output or an increase of 12 percent annually; procure 1,070,000 metric tons of grain of 70 percent over the previous party congress target; build 50,000 square meters of living quarters for workers and civil servants; and provide 29 hospital beds and 5 physicians for every 10,000 people.

Efforts to change concepts in carrying out cadre-related tasks, improving management structure, and strengthening leadership role are urgent requirements of the party organization from grass roots to provincial levels. The congress urged sectors to seriously implement the principle of democratic centralism, strengthen inspection work, conduct criticism and self-criticism, get in touch with the people and listen to their ideas, overcome various social shortcomings, and eliminate hostile attitudes toward those who openly conduct criticism, frankly contribute ideas, and bravely discipline and state law strictly. Shortcomings and mistakes of party cadres, members, and organizations must be promptly discovered and seriously dealt with. The province must satisfactorily carry out the party inspection work, struggle against negative phenomena, maintain unity within the party, and oppose departmentalism, localism, the practice of seeking position, indulgence, waste, and struggle without principle.

The congress elected the new executive committee comprising 50 members and 15 alternates. Comrade Do Quant Thanh was elected secretary of the provincial party committee. The congress also appointed a delegation to attend the sixth national party congress.

THUAN HAI PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK040827 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Some 517 delegates representing nearly 10,000 party members of 626 grass-roots party chapters or party organizations throughout Thuan Hai Province attended the fourth provincial party organization congress on 14-18 October.

The congress unanimously assessed that during the previous term of office, [of the provincial party organization executive committee] although the overall revolutionary movement in the province still displayed some limited efforts and weaknesses, it developed in the right direction within the party, attaining great successes in various fields and creating positive factors for the continuing steps of development. Compared with the 1976-80 period, the years 1981-85 recorded an average increase of 1.3 percent in terms of gross social products, 1.1. percent in terms of national income, and 10.5 percent in terms of accumulated funds.

Regarding agricultural production, the province has concentrated on carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping, applying technical innovations, and introducing new rice varieties in production, thereby achieving a relatively fast increase in grain output and yield. Grain production volume in paddy equivalent reached 208,000 metric tons in 1985, an increase of 36,000 metric tons over 1980. The value of industrial crop output as part of the total agricultural product value increased from 8.3 percent in 1980 to 20.2 percent in 1985. Livestock breeding has continued to develop. The herd of cows has exceeded the target set forth at the third congress by 7,576 head.

The marine products sector is a spearheaded sector that forms the province's strong point. In recent years, the province has concentrated efforts on transforming and improving the material-technical bases to increase the sector's sea fishing rapidly -- from 6,000 metric tons in 1980 to 73,000 metric tons in 1985.

Progress has also been made in the fields of forestry, industrial, and artisan and handicrafts production, communication and transportation, capital construction, export-import, culture, public health, education, and security and national defense. Good achievements have been recorded in transforming the new socialist production relations, building districts, and strengthening the district level.

With a spirit of speaking out frankly and truthfully, the delegates seriously reviewed the shortcomings and deficiencies committed by party committee echelons during the previous term of office in carrying out political tasks and economic measures. Despite annual increases, production has fallen short of the targets set at the third congress. Agricultural production development has remained incomprehensive. Subsidiary food crops have been neglected: Long-term industrial crops still remain undeveloped and produce little results; and livestock breeding has developed unsteadily. Afforestation has not been closely linked with forest exploitation and preservation, resulting in the annual destruction by fire of a large forested area. The processing industry and the production of consumer goods and goods for export have developed slowly. In capital construction, appropriate attention has not yet been given to investing capital in the various sectors that produce material wealth; and scattered investments have resulted in low efficiency. The results of export-import activities have yet to match the province's actual potentials.

Efforts have been made to improve the circulations and distribution of goods; but a lot of shortcomings still remain to be dealt with in carrying out transformation work and controlling goods and money, and some constraints still exist in the fixing of buying and selling prices, thus giving rise to a situation where private traders compete with the state in purchases and sales and more goods find their way into the unorganized market.

In a number of party organizations and chapters, party building work has not yet been linked with the political tasks assigned. Supervision over the performance of tasks has been characterized, in some units, with subjectivism, impatience and haste, liberalism, and irresponsibility; and in other units, and a passive wait-and-see attitude. In many units, party cadres and mmembers are not given assignments according to their ability. Cadre planning work has been carried out slowly and haphazardly, without being linked to the overall plan and the socioeconomic tasks of each locality and each sector. The capabilities of cadres still remain limited. Party cadres and members who violated discipline have not been dealt with in an appropriate and timely manner; and efforts have not been made to promptly expel a number of deviant and degenerate elements from the party.

For the next term of office -- 1986-90 -- the Thuan Hai provincial party organization decided at the congress to consider agriculture as the primary front; closely combine agriculture with forestry and fishery; increase industrial and artisan handicrafts production and the processing of agriculture, forestry, and fishing step up industrial and artisan and handicrafts production and the processing of agricultural, forestry, an fishery products to turn out more marketable goods for consumption and export; and, at the same time, develop to a proper degree the various service industries such as electricity, engineering, building supplies, and communication and transportation.

In agriculture, efforts will be made to develop vigorously the cultivation of rice while paying attention to subsidiary food crops and rapidly promoting the planting of various food and industrial crops such as sugarcane, peanuts, sesame, onions, garlic, chili, coffee, peppers, tobacco, cashews, cotton, jute, silk cocoons, and pineapples. Crop cultivation will be systematically balanced with livestock breeding. It is expected that by 1990, grain production volume will reach 380,000 metric tons in paddy equivalent, averaging 316 kg per capita; and the province will produce 5,000 metric tons of peanuts, 2,000 metric tons of sesame, 1,000 metric tons of cotton, 10,000 metric tons of onions, 1,000 metric tons of chili for export, 180,000 cows, 32,000 water buffaloes, and 180,000 hogs.

Regarding fishery, intensive investments will be made simultaneously in the coastal economic areas of Phan Rang, Ninh Hai, Tuy Phuoc, Phan Thiet, Ham Tan, and Phu Qui, with priority given to acquiring material-technical bases and additional large-capacity trawlers that can stay at sea longer and operate in both fishing seasons so that by 1990, the province will catch 100,000 metric tons of maritime products, of which 75,000 metric tons will be collected and purchased for the state; consolidate and expand the processing of frozen and dried sea food; produce 27 million liters of fishsauce; and increase the export revenue of sea food to 2 million out of a total of 30 million rubles/dollars. [monetary units as heard]

Regarding forestry, attention will be given to carrying out afforestation and forest preservation and preventing forest fires and the destruction of forests in order to rapidly cover open lands and barren hills with greenery. Efforts will be made to complete the expansion of the Ca Na salt field, plan the Dong Vua salt field, and build the Vinh Hao salt field so that by 1990, the province will produce 150,000 metric tons of salt, including 100,000 metric tons for export.

The congress elected a new executive committee of the provincial party organization consisting of 45 full members and 11 alternate members and nominated a delegation to attend the sixth national party congress.

SON LA PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK050811 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The Son La provincial party held its eighth congress from 16-22 October with the participation of 318 delegates representing over 18,000 party members of more than 600 grass-roots party organizations throughout the province. On the first day, before the opening of the congress the delegates paid homage to and laid a wreath at the To Hieu fallen heroes cemetery beside the Son La prison.

With a high sense of responsibility, the delegates to the Son La provincial party congress studied and discussed the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's draft political report to be presented at the Sixth CPV Congress and a draft report on suggestions for amending and revising certain specific points of the party statutes. Proceeding from the specific situation in which the province is a mountainous one which, though economically backward, is entrusted with the duty of building logistical bases for the border province of Lai Chau while carrying out international obligations toward the friendly country of Laos, the congress petitioned the central government to pay attention to making priority investments in creating real strength locally; ensuring the political, economic, national defense, and security strengths of Son La; and helping it firmly safeguard the fatherland's northwestern gateway.

In assessing the implementation of socioeconomic plans in recent years, the eighth party congress of Son La Province pointed out: Over the past 5 years, overcoming numerous difficulties and ordeals, the party, the people of various nationalities, and the armed forces of Son La Province have scored many important successes in implementing the two tasks -- building and defending the socialist fatherland.

On the agricultural front, the province's 1985 grain yield reached 155,000 metric tons. Its total grain production volume for the 5-year 1981-85 period increased by 75,000 metric tons from the 5-year 1976-80 period and its rate of compulsory grain contribution to the state in the past 5 years increased 1 and 1/2 times over the preceding 5 years. Its soybean production volume has reached over 1,000 metric tons and has become an important marketable product. Its herds of domestic animals and poultry have all increased and a number of species have shown a fast increase. Its cattle population in 1985 was put at 75,000 head -- a 1.8-fold increase over that in 1980 with its annual increase rate averaging 9 percent.

Over the past 5 years, Son La has afforested 3,000 hectares of land; zoned off, nursed, and preserved a total of 100,000 hectares; and handed over 240,000 hectares of forests and forest land [to cooperatives for management].

Other fields such as industrial production, distribution, circulation, gathering, processing, and trading of export goods have all yielded good results. Thanks to its economic integration relations, the province has been able to create an annual resupply of goods for itself amounting to 10-15 percent of the province's total goods in stock. Cultural education and public health development have basically been maintained and have, in some aspects, been improved. National defense and security have been firmly maintained both in the hinterland and in the mountain border areas. The province has cooperated with nearby provinces in firmly defending the fatherland's northern border and with the friendly country of Laos in consolidating the frontier of friendship and in providing effective assistance to the latter.

The congress attributed these achievements mainly to the correct party policy lines, to the creative application of these lines by the party and the people of various nationalities of Son La in their situation as a mountain province, and also to the assistance provided by many sectors at the central level and by a number of nearby provinces.

Apart from those achievements already gained, with a very high spirit of self-criticism and criticism the party congress of Son La Province profoundly analyzed shortcomings displayed during the course of applying party policy lines in Son La in the past recent years.

Its heavily self-supplied and self-sufficient economy has yet to be reorganized along the lines of building an industrial-agricultural-forestry economic structure and has, over the years, continued to plunge deeper on the path of production and construction that advocates extensive cultivation. Production output and efficiency have increasingly declined and this has resulted in very serious consequences. Meanwhile, the intensive cultivation of water rice has been belittled. Inadequate attention has been paid to carrying out multicropping and reclaiming wasteland. Its rate of land-use is very low. The increase of over 70,000 metric tons of grain attained in the past 5 years has been ascribed mainly to the mode of extensive cultivation. The province's subsidiary food crop yield in terms of paddy has dropped by 20,000 metric tons. After only 5 years, some 30,000 hectares of forests were destroyed, resulting in many serious consequences.

The material-technical bases of the province's economy remain every weak, inharmonious, and imbalanced, and the province is still unable to tap or develop its latent potentials. Worthy of note is that the machinery industry, the consumer goods manufacturing industry, the agricultural and forestry products processing industry, and the exports manufactoring industry are still very small. Communications and transportation are still difficult and not even smooth in certain areas.

Over the past 5 years the province has committed numerous mistakes and shortcomings in building its economic structure and its system of capital investments. Many important economic policies of the party Central Committee, such as Resolution 6 and a number of directives on agricultural and forestry development, the consolidation of production relations, on district building, on product contracts, on the handing over of forest land and forests [to cooperative for management], have not been implemented adequately and creatively. National defense work has yet to gather momentum among the masses due to the fact that the party organization's leadership skills are not good enough. The rate of renewed illiteracy and school drop-outs has increased, many backward customs and traditions have been restored, and public safety has not yet been maintained satisfactorily.

After studying the CPV Central Committee's draft political report to be presented at the sixth national party congress and considering the local situation, the eighth party congress of Son La Province reached this conclusion: Although the above-mentioned situation has something to do with the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, direct responsibility for this rests mainly with the party committee echelons, the administration, and the contingent of party cadres and members from the provincial to grass-roots level. First of all, the main shortcoming lies in the leadership of the provincial party committee and its standing body in particular.

With a sense of responsibility and high resolve, the Son La provincial party organization set the socioeconomic targets to be striven for between now and the year 1990, the most improtant of which involves the development of production to solve the local grain problem. In the next 5 years, it will be necessary to resolutely prevent the destruction of forests; gradually reduce the cultivated area on slopes; practice intensive cultivation as the main method for increasing grain productivity and production volume on the entire cultivated area; and, at the same time, set up key intensive cultivation zones to produce large quantities of marketable grain. Active efforts will be made to open more virgin lands wherever conditions permit while building more shallow ricefields and permanent terraced fields and carrying out crop rotation by combining agriculture with forestry.

It is necessary to put an end to the destruction of forests for crop cultivation purposes, broadly promote the movement to produce green and stable manure and lime for application to ricefields, use new, high-yield rice varieties on a wider scal e, acquire more insecticides, and step up the building of small water conservancy and hydroelectric projects to stimulate grain production and develop the province's three strong points, namely industrial crops, livestock breeding, and forestry production.

Son La will soon promulgate, revise, and supplement policies designed to vigorously promote the movement for intensive crop cultivation; increase investment for intensive crop cultivation; recalculate the tax rates and collection and purchase quotas; readjust prices; and improve the system of economic contracts between the state and peasants so as to ensure an appropriate income level for grain producers and ever better conditions for intensive crop cultivation.

The province will strive to produce a total of 160,000-165,000 metric tons of grain in paddy equivalent in 1987 and 180,000-185,000 metric tons in 1990. Efforts will be made to have 20,000 hectares of industrial crops by 1990, including major crops such as soybeans, peanuts, tea, mallotus phipippinensis, and tung trees; and to put 5,000-6,000 hectares of excessively poor-yielding grain areas and single-crop ricefields under soybeans and peanuts in 1987-88 and 7,000-8,000 hectares in 1990. It is expected that a total of 2,000 metric tons of soybeans, 5,000 metric tons of unshelled peanuts, 2,000 metric tons of ginger powder, 1,200 metric tons of half-processed tea, 50 metric tons of mallotus phipippinensis, and 10 metric tons of essential oil will be produced in 1987.

The province will revise a number of policies involving investments and the prices of forestry products with the aim of promoting forest conservation and forestry business and imposing punishment for acts detrimental to forest resources.

The Son La provincial party organization congress also laid special emphasis on the need to promote the movement for settled farming and a settled life, develop industry and small industry and handicrafts, and produce building material locally. It stressed the need to concentrate efforts on expanding communications and transportation, first of all in areas crucial to economic development and to the strengthening of national defense and security.

An issue that caught the special attention of the Son La provincial party orgnization's eighth congress was cultural and social development. The congress deemed it necessary to do away with bad customs and superstitious beliefs and to bring down the current population growth rate to 3.6 percent. The congress also focused attention on other issues concerning security and defense, improvement of the party's leadership capability and militant strength, consolidation of administrative bodies and mass organizations, and guarantee for the laboring people's right to collective mastery.

In a spirit of unity and with a high identity of views, the Son La provincial party organization congress elected a new executive committee consisting of 57 comrades, including 45 full members and 12 alternate members. Of them, 37 have been members of the provincial party committee since its first term of office. The number of female committee members elected for this term of office is triple that of the previous one. One-half of the committee members are cadres of ethnic minority origin.

LAM DONG PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK301125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] From 10 to 16 October, the Lam Dong provincial party organization held its fourth congress of delegates. Over the past 3 years, by exerting great effort, the Lam Dong provincial party organization has recorded many achievements in solving the grain problem, developing the area of industrial crops, rapidly increasing the volume and value of export goods, and actively engaging in intensive cultivation to enhance the yield and expand the areas of grain and food crops, especially in various new economic zones.

Compared with 1982, the total grain output in 1985 increased by 33 percent, per-capita grain distribution increased from 215 to 265 kg, and the areas of coffee expanded by 4 times, tea by 2 times, sugarcane by 95 percent, and mulberry by 20 percent. Industrial and small industry-handicraft production also increased with a gross output value of nearly 7 million dong, representing 34 percent of the value of gross social output.

Lam Dong has invested almost 780 million dong in the building of material and technical bases for use mainly in the development of new economic zones, the cultivation of industrial crops, the planting and conservation of forests, and the construction of a number of import industrial establishments. In 1985, the province consolidated or built 74 agricultural cooperatives and 724 production collectives, absorbing 97.2 percent of peasant families. It also arranged for more than 4,500 laborers with good professional skills to join 25 small industrial and handicraft cooperatives.

Educational, cultural, and medical work has made headway, thereby serving more satisfactorily the livelihood and health of the people in the areas inhabited by various ethnic minority groups and in the new economic zones. The province has also built up the revolutionary forces at the grass-roots level in combination with the comprehensive development of the areas inhabitated by the people various nationalities.

The Lam Dong provincial party organization scrupulously pointed out the errors and shortcomings in implementing the party Central Committee's resolutions and the resolution of its third party organization congress. Many weaknesses still exist in socialist production relations; various branches and professions in support of the collective economy have developed slowly; and distribution and circulation have not yet been stabilized, thus causing confusion and complexity and adversely affecting production and the people's livelihood.

The provincial party organization congress pointed out the five main causes that had led to these errors and shortcomings, and affirmed the shortcomings and the causes related to shortcomings in the ideological and organizational work of the provincial party organization, especially the provincial party committee.

The congress set forth orientations and tasks for the 1986-90 5-year period, considering agriculture and forestry as the first and foremost front and the production of grain, food, and consumer and export goods as the central task.

It decided to allocate more funds and adopt uniform measures to develop grain production in (Gia Ve), (Cat Tien), Duc Trong, and Don Duong Districts; practice intensive cultivation of vegetables on large areas in Dalat; expand the areas of short-term industrial crops and step up the planting of sugarcane in (Ta Oai), (Dai Te), Duc Trong, and Don Duong; expand the areas of medicinal herbs, fruit trees, and special-product crops in combination with the development of the processing industry and planting of long-term industrial crops among collective establishments and families in Bao Loc, Di Linh, Da Hoai, Duc Trong, and Don Duong; and combine crop cultivation with the raising of cattle, buffalo, hogs, fish, and ducks -- and especially dairy cows -- in Duc Trong, Don Duong, and localities near Dalat.

By 1990, Lam Dong Province will strive to achieve a grain output of 180,000 metric tons and an annual per-capita grain distribution of 270 kg and will use superior products to exchange for grain in an effort to increase the annual per-capital grain distribution to more than 300 kg.

Lam Dong will also expand the area of industrial crops from 25,300 hectares in 1985 to 55,500 hectares in 1990 -- including 31,700 hectares of tea, coffee, and mulberry -- and produce 426,000 metric tons of coffee, 7,000 metric tons of tea, and 100 metric tons of silk.

The province will pay attention to developing afforestation, striving in the next 5 years to turn over 100,000 hectares of forests to cooperatives for management and exploitation; plant another 15,000 hectares of forests; exploit each year 100,000 cubic meters of logs, 200,000 truck-loads of firewood, 1,600 metric tons of pinus latex, and 15,000 metric tons of bamboo; and process 50,000 cubic meters of timber.

Lam Dong will unformly increase equipment for the processing of farm and forest products along with delineating the area of raw-material crops to ensure that all factories -- including the tea, coffee, plywood, paper pulp and paper, and latex processing factories -- are operated to full capacity so as to increase the value of gross industrial output to 45 percent of the value of gross social output.

The province will pay attention to developing tourism, with Dalat City as its center, and to expanding the tourism business in order to attract foreign tourists step by step. It will also receive 100,000-120,000 people from other provinces and resettle 6,000 families of the people of various ethnic minority groups.

To ensure that these tasks are successfully carried out, the congress affirmed that the most fundamental factor is to enhance the leadership capacity and militancy of the party organization, streamline the management machinery of the local administration, and promote the right to collective mastery of the laboring people.

The congress elected a new party committee of 45 official members and 12 alternate members.

CENTRAL IDEOLOGICAL ORGANS HOLD PARTY CONGRESS

BK041027 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] From 22 to 25 October 1986, the party of the bloc of central ideological organs held its congress with the participation of 174 delegates representing more than 2,700 party members. Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress.

Proceeding from different aspects of work and practical experience of the various basic parties belonging to the staff organs of the party Central Committee in charge of propaganda and training, cultural, and literary and artistic activities, theoretical research institutes, advanced party schools, press and publication organs, and literary and artistic associations, the delegates to the congress devoted much time to holding debates and making numerous vivid and profound suggestions aimed at supplementing the various draft documents to be presented at the sixth national party congress. The delegates stressed the importance of ideological and cultural work in the current stage of the revolution and pointed out the responsibilities of the bloc's party cadres and members for the shortcomings and limitations found in each aspect of ideological and cultural work. For instance, theoretical research and training work is still heavily geared to demonstrate lines and viewpoints concerning theoretical information and does not provide a basis for the selection of solutions to new problems that arise in the course of development of the revolution. There is still a wide gap between the results achieved and the targets set for the training and fostering of cadres.

The contents of newspapers, radio broadcasts, and information and propaganda work in general are still limited in terms of theoretical value, practicality, and militancy. The party's viewpoints have yet to be fully and deeply understood. There are still manifestations of impatience, simplism, one-sidedness, passivity, and avoidance of complex and thorny issues.

The literary and artistic branches still display some limitations regarding ideological value and educational purposes as well as outstanding shortcomings concerning viewpoints, organization, and methods for management of cultural works. Ideological and cultural work in general has not yet contributed truly and positively to effectively preventing and overcoming negative manifestations in the economy and social life. The staff quality of propaganda and training, as well as cultural, literary, and artistic activities, still remains poor.

The congress concentrated on discussing orientations and measures aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of the work conducted by the bloc's party organization and pointed to its responsibilities for building the various organs and renovating organ-related work, enhancing the militant strength of basic party organizations, and developing the mechanism of collective mastery in the various units and organs belonging to the bloc.

The congress stressed: Every party organization and every party cadre and member of the bloc must understand even more thoroughly the party's lines and viewpoints, enhance their militant spirit and the sense of responsibility, change their thinking, and renovate their style and procedures of work so as to bring ideological work up to the standards required of those engaging in ideological activities at the central organs. Faced with difficulties and complexities in the new stage of the revolution, the Communists fighting on the ideological and cultural front must, now more than ever, remain steadfast, close their ranks, and heighten their resolve to overcome all trials and fulfill their glorious duties.

NHAN DAN ON MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

BK040919 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Build Firm and Strong Militia and Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] In recent years, having been consolidated and developed in terms of quantity, quality, organization, and equipment, the militia and self-defense forces have fulfilled satisfactorily all combat and combat-support duties and stepped up production, thus contributing significantly to the preservation of political security, social order, and safety.

However, the quality of the militia and self-defense forces in some localities and in many grass-roots units is still somewhat limited in view of the requirements of the new tasks. In a number of localities, leadership and guidance have not yet been adequately focused on consolidating or building these forces, and efforts have not yet been made to put into full play their strengths and enormous capabilities in ensuring combat readiness, fighting, and serving as a core and assault force in productive labor.

To satisfactorily carry out the tasks of consolidating national defense and safeguarding the socialist fatherland along with developing an increasingly standardized and modern standing army, efforts must be exerted to build firm, strong, and widespread militia and self-defense forces to serve as the armed forces of the masses, to hold an important strategic position, and to be the effective tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grass roots, one that is pure politically and strong organizationally and can exhibit a high combat efficiency. We must strive to effect a vigorous change in the quality of all militia and self-defense units in every aspect, especially those in sensitive areas. The militia and self-defense forces must play an exemplary role in implementing all standpoints and policies of the party and state while developing their key and assault role in productive labor as well as in safeguarding production and combating natural disasters.

All villages, city wards, organs, enterprises, and schools must build strong militia and self-defense forces capable of protecting their establishments under all circumstances. It is necessary to provide intensive political education and ideological guidance to members of the militia and self-defense forces to ensure that they are absolutely loyal to the revolutionary cause of the party and people and are imbued with the will to fight and win and with a sense of organization and discipline. This is aimed at omaking it possible for them to implement scrupulously all standpoints and policies of the party and state and carry out all assignments. All party members, youth union members, and qualified ex-servicemen and discharged soldiers should join the militia and self-defense forces.

While concentrating efforts on consolidating and streamlining the militia and self-defense forces, we must go by the combat duties and activities and the characteristics of production organization, population, and terrain in each locality to ensure that this work is organized appropriately. We must distinguish between combat organization and managerial organization and rely on the requirements of the task of building the militia and self-defense forces and reserve forces to ensure that they are judiciously managed, firmly organized, and quickly mobilized when an order is issued.

Building a contingent of grass-roots cadres with high political quality who are capable of organizing, guiding, commanding, and managing their units is a key job in improving the quality of the militia and self-defense forces. It is necessary to work toward stabilizing and specializing commanding cadres of village and city ward units and cadres responsible for military affairs at various state establishments and to foster quickly and strengthen the contingent of young cadres. It is also necessary to continue developing militia and self-defense units in localities where they are still small and try hard to take good care and make full use of all existing weapons while developing locally made, rudimentary, and modified weapons along with studying modern weapons. Carrying out a basic combat training program in combination with the requirements of combat duties and activities in each area is a highly important task aimed at improving the fighting strength and efficiency of the militia and self-defense forces. Matching the training program and period to the actual situation at the establishment concerned is important in helping conserve human and material resources and time and improving the quality of the militia and self-defense forces.

Training must be conducted to develop effective use of weapons and equipment and to ensure that members of the militia and self-defense forces are able to fight well on the spot and know how to coordinate with other forces in satisfactorily carrying out security work and defending their localities and units.

As in other tasks, to achieve high quality and efficiency in training members of the militia and self-defense forces we need the vigorous leadership of various party organizations, especially the party committee echelons from the provincial to district levels, the close management of the local administration, the homogenous coordination of various sectors with the local military organs serving as advisers, and the care of the entire people.

CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT MAY BE SIGNED 5 NOVEMBER

HK050625 Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 5 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government may sign a ceasefire agreement with communist rebels at a clandestine meeting Wednesday, an official peace negotiator said.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, a member of the government panel in peace talks with the National Democratic Front (NDF), indicated after a cabinet meeting that the government may agree to a NDF proposal for a 100-day truce starting before Christmas. The NDF is a coalition representing the rebels in the three-month-old talks.

Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno said the meeting was to take place at 0700 GMT at an undisclosed venue. Mr. Mitra said he would immediately report to President Corazon Aquino after meeting the NDF and make an official announcement at the presidential palace.

Before the cabinet meeting, Mr. Mitra had said an immediate agreement was unlikely and that another meeting might be required. But after the meeting, chaired by Mrs. Aquino, he quickly replied "yes" when asked about the possibility of an agreement. "I have always been optimistic about this ceasefire," he said.

He said the final draft the government would present to the NDF included ideas from both sides.

Mr. Mitra said there were "no major differences" between the final draft and the 100-day truce proposals put forward by the NDF last weekend. "There is nothing new from what had already been published," he added.

Mr Benigno, however, said there was a "sort of consensus" for a ceasefire with a duration shorter than 100 days. "I said a sort of consensus because there has been no definite consensus established," he added.

The Philippine military, which have no direct representative in the talks, wants a shorter period in order to prevent the insurgents from strengthening their ranks during the truce.

Presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, meanwhile, confirmed that the government negotiating panel had acquired the service of military consultants. "You cannot ignore the military here. After all they will be parties in the ceasefire," he told reporters.

More on Cease-Fire

HK050147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The government and the communist peace negotiators are expected to reach agreement on a cease-fire. There are indications that the Aquino government is ready to hammer out a compromise with the rebels in all areas of disagreement. The government position was finalized yesterday [4 November] by peace negotiators Jose Diokno, Teofisto Guingona, and Ramon Mitra together with military advisers. The government's stand on the 100-day cease-fire offered by the communists will be presented today in a meeting with communist leaders Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel.

The communist conditions for a truce include the disbandment of all Civilian Home Defense Forces, the disarming of private armies, and the confinement of local police forces strictly to peace-keeping functions against criminal elements. President Aquino said earlier the maintenance of peace and order has to be carried out by all concerned government agencies, regardless of any cease-fire.

PANEL TO 'REFINE' GOVERNMENT CEASE-FIRE STANCE

HK041017 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Nov 86 p 20

[Excerpts] President Corazon C. Aquino yesterday formed a panel to "refine the government stand" on the proposed 100-day ceasefire of communist insurgents.

Expressing her appreciation for the rebels' positive response to her call for a peaceful solution to the 17-year-old communist insurgency, Mrs. Aquino said the panel will be composed of her peace negotiators -- human rights committee head Jose W. Diokno, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and Commission on Audit chairman Teofisto Guingona -- and some military advisers.

The president decided on this during the meeting of the National Security Council [NSC] in Malacanang yesterday afternoon.

At the end of the meeting, she issued a statement acknowledging "the step taken forward by the National Democratic Front [NDF] in acceding to my proposal for a ceasefire which I enunciated before leaving for my official U.S. visit last September." [passage omitted]

Attending the NSC meeting were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Mitra, Guingona, Maris Diokno (representing her father), presidential adviser on military affairs Gen. Jose Magno (ret.), Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Budget Minister Alberto Romulo, Social Service and Development Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera, former University of the Philippines president Emmanuel Soriano and Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno.

Guingona told newsmen before the meeting that the NSC was going to try to define clearly such terms as peace keeping, police action, military action and hostilities while the ceasefire is going on.

For his part, Magno said they are going to discuss the NDF's ceasefire proposal thoroughly to make sure than any agreement by the government will not compromise the country's territorial sovereignty and that the NDF will not be given a "status of belligerency."

Rebel representatives Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel Saturday announced in a press conference various proposed talking points in defining safeguard for implementation of a ceasefire starting and lasting for at least 100 days. [passage omitted]

The rebel representatives also suggested the formation of counterpart negotiation panels of the NDF and the government in the regional and provincial level to agree on specific measures in implementing the general provisions of the national ceasefire agreement.

They suggested the organization of a national ceasefire committee to monitor and supervise the enforcement of [the] ceasefire agreement and arbitration of disputes.

They said they orginally intended to present this ceasefire proposal last September but their efforts were "blocked by militarists' scheme which sabotaged the peace process by arresting and detaining one of our consultants, Rodolfo Salas, and two others, Jose Milo Concepcion (Ocampo and Zumel's bodyguard) who had already been known to government negotiators and Salas's wife."

Both rebel leaders said they will continue to ask for the release of Salas so that the latter can contribute to the peace process on the NDF side as well as repeat their demands for President Aquino to stop the "Enrile-Ramos militarist clique from further sabotaging the peace negotiations."

In their meeting with media, Ocampo and Zumel stressed that while complicated issues surrounding the insurgency problems may take some time to tackle, efforts of both government and the rebels will be fruitful "if there is mutual sincerity and if both sides truly desire to free the long suffering Filipino from foreign and feudal exploitation and oppression."

Their proposal for a 100-day ceasefire, along with its provisions for safeguards and an implementation mechanism differed from the government's earlier proposal for a 30-day ceasefire which made no such provisoins and which "we believe will not work," they said.

PRESIDENT AQUINO INTERVIEWED BY GERMAN PAPER

DW050731 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Nov 86 p 7

[Interview with Philippines President Corazon Aquino by correspondent Jochen Hehn in Manila; no date given]

[Text] WELT: Madame: Your defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, paved the way for you to the presidential office through his February revolt. Now he missed no opportunity to criticize your policy. Yet he is still your defense minister. Do you consider Enrile a loyal member of your cabinet? Is his action an expression of the new democracy in the Philippines?

Aquino: As you certainly know we have faced each other during the past 20 years from antagonistic camps. My husband (Benigno Aquino) was imprisoned under the Marcos regime -- Minister Enrile was the one who signed the arrest warrants against my husband. However, in the February revolution it was necessary for all the different camps to rally together to oust Marcos from office. I want to say that people who come from antagonistic camps and have different convictions simply need a long time to be able to cooperate.

WELT: What are the differences between you?

Aquino: We disagree on many things because we have different ideas about how to establish democracy in our country. However, we all played an important role in the February revolution. Each one contributed to its success. It would not have been possible without the cooperation of all groups.

WELT: Meanwhile have you had a talk with Mr Enrile?

Aquino: Yes, I discussed our differences with him, including our most urgent problem -- how we should deal with the communist insurgents. I do not think that everything is lost.

To stress it once again, we are a colorful government, composed of individuals and groups representing the most diverse directions, ideas, and philosophies. However, the unifying factor is that everybody in this government wants to preserve the newly won democracy that we have established. On that basis we will also be in a position to settle our differences.

WELT: Do you Mr Enrile's view that your government is a coalition, which will end if he resign or has to resign?

Aquino: I do not think that it will be necessary to reshuffle the cabinet, because in May of next year the first elections will be held and many ministers in my cabinet will run for Congress or the Senate. Thus we will have a cabinet reshuffle anyway.

WELT: Is Mr Enrile's support from the military stronger than your support from the "people's power?"

Aquino: It was the combination of military and civilian power that helped us to victory in the February revolution. It was a unique situation when the military rebels had to ask civilians to come to the two military camps (where Enrile and General Ramos had entrenched themselves) so as to protect them. However, what is much more important than the question of "who is stronger -- military power or the people's power" is the necessity for us to have the military and civilian forces working together for our country.

WELT: Your conflict with Enrile is primarily attributable to your policy toward the communists. It is really "the 11th hour," as Enrile has claimed?

Aquino: Our intelligence chief reassured me recently that no more than 5 percent of the insurgent army (at present estimated at between 17,000 and 20,000) are diehard communists. The rest are young people who only wanted to flee from the past regime's persecutions and hardships. I do not think that it is really that bad. It is more important for us to be in a position to save lives.

WELT: How are you going to do that?

Aquino: I am still convinced that the conflict can be settled by peaceful means; in other words, by our persuading the insurgents that it is better to leave the underground and integrate into society. At the same time we should improve the economic situation in the regions that are contaminated by insurgents, instead of spending money for bloody fighting. It is just not enough to deal with the insurgents alone. To resolve the conflict, we have to eliminate the causes that made peaceful Filipinos turn into insurgents.

WELT: What are the causes?

Aquino: The main cause is definitely the desperate situation of those people who had nothing to live for and therefore had no alternative but to join the insurgents in the mountains just to survive. The government must first of all make sure that those people's living standard is improved. In that respect the various ministries must cooperate closely. That applies in particular to the ministers of agriculture, health and welfare [as published], defense, and education. Only if they all pull together and in the same direction will we be in a position to improve the people's living standard and thus eliminate the causes of insurgency.

WELT: What specific measures have you initiated?

Aquino: Of course we do not have the means to carry out economic aid programs throughout the country. However, we will start such programs in a number of emergency areas so as to demonstrate to the public and the insurgents that we really want to ease their misery.

WELT: You said earlier that your policy toward the insurgents is to save lives. However, it is a fact that the insurgents talk about peace but act with weapons. Since you took office, more than 2,000 people have been killed in combat with the guerrillas. Do you still believe in a political solution, or is a military solution more probable?

Aquino: Both. Look, in the past Marcos tried an entirely military solution. That failed thoroughly. He had so much time (17 years ago the communist insurgents went underground for the first time, when the group consisted of only 50 people), and yet it was not enough to prevent the military threat. The lesson I draw from that is that in addition to military pressure we must also exploit the political potential. We are trying to find social and economic solutions.

WELT: In your view, if a political solution were achieved by negotiations, should the Philippines Communist Party be legalized?

Aquino: First, I am not sure that it really wants that. It is true, some communists have said that they want it, but they are not the top leaders. Second, of course we must consider what effects such a step would have on the rest of our society.

In any case, the prerequisite for legalization must be for the communists to bind themselves to refraining from any use of force. However, that is just one point of many that would have to be considered.

WELT: Philippines and German businessmen met at a symposium in Manila to explore investment opportunities in your country. In the past the Germans have repeatedly deplored the fact that investment conditions are not really positive here. They say that the government's economic policy is not clear enough, there are more strikes now, and there is widespread corruption.

Aquino: Regarding our economic policy, every potential investor can approach the BOI (Board of Investments) which gives him detailed information about investment opportunities and legal provisions. I do not think that our economic policy is unclear. If an investor were indeed to complain about that, he could contact the BOI He will get every support.

WELT: And how about the strikes?

Aquino: It is true that in the first few months following my taking office there were more strikes, but we now have the problem under control. The intensified inclination for strikes was in particular attributable to the fact that under the previous regime (of Ferdinand Marcos) nobody could call a strike without being punished. Thus the newly won freedom led to more strikes in the beginning. In order to counteract that development, I suggested that a committee composed of employees, employers, and government representatives be set up. The committee is authorized to suspend strikes. In that way stability is ensured, which is necessary for making foreign investment attractive.

Regarding complaints about corruption, I can only advise producing the evidence immediately, which will allow us to take action. I am aware that people here are still susceptible to it. However, it is impossible to eradicate abuses that were quite common over such a long period of time.

We are doing our best to create a proper state of affairs, at least on the higher levels. It is true, there are charges against one or two of my ministers, but when I ask for concrete information and do not get it, may hands are tied.

WELT: What advice would you give German businessmen who want to do a lot of business in the Philippines?

Aquino: If they come here to make investments, I would recommend that they cooperate with Filipino businessmen in joint ventures. In that way it could be possible to open up new markets in their own country. That would certainly help our economy very much.

WELT: What situation will there be in the Philippines in the summer of 1987 following the people's referendum on the new constitution and after the first elections?

Aquino: The situation in our country will be very stable then, for the simple reason that the constitutional process and democratization will be complete. We will then have not only a new constitution, but also a Congress whose members were directly elected by Filipinos. In addition, the people's regional and local representatives will be elected in May. That will also contribute to stability.

LAUREL PREDICTS SPLIT OF GOVERNMENT FORCES

HK050137 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday [4 November] predicted a split of all forces that coalesced to topple the 20-year-old Marcos dictatorship in the February people's revolution. Laurel bared his prediction during a speech at a joint meeting of the rotary clubs of Dagupan East and downtown Dagupan at the (?Vicar) Hotel skyroom. The vice president, who is also foreign affairs minister, said that just as in World War II after the fall of Hitler and Mussolini, there would also be a realignment of forces in the Philippines after Marcos, the common enemy, disappeared from the scene. They are now in that stage of aligning their forces. Soon they will find out who are those willing to stay with us and those who are no longer to stay with us, said Laurel. He also said that local elections held before or during the February 2 plebiscite on the new constitution will stabilize the tense situation gripping the whole country.

Urges Early Local Elections

HK040929 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] In Dagupan City, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, or Unido, urged President Corazon Aquino to call for local elections before the plebiscite for the draft constitution is held. Vice President Salvador Laurel said the proposal is favorable to the country's stability. According to Laurel, who is also Unido president, the holding of local elections will resolve problems created by the appointment of officers in charge. He added elections would speed by the government's transition from a revolutionary basis to a constitutional one.

OFFICIALS DENY ENRILE DISMISSED FROM CABINET

HK051101 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 5 (AFP) -- Government officials denied that controversial Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had resigned or was fired after rumours swept the Philippine capital Wednesday. The rumour surfaced as the government prepared to meet communist insurgents to discuss a possible ceasefire but officials promptly squelched the rumour.

Presidential spokesman, Benedicto David, told reporters, that the report was the "juicy joke" in Wednesday's cabinet meeting which Mr Enrile attended.

Mr Enrile's spokesmen told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he was "still the defense minister".

The rumour, which was apparently started by a radio commentator later Tuesday, spread through Manila's coffeeshops early Wednesday as government representatives prepared to meet with communists who proposed a 100-day truce. News organizations here were besigned with callers asking if the report was true.

Mr Enrile, the only holdover in the cabinet of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, has been openly critical of the Aquino-initiated talks with communists and has hinted that the military would line up behind him in case of a political crisis.

But Mrs Aquino swore into office 15 new brigadier generals Wednesday, making her appointees the majority in the Armed Forces high-command. The new one-star generals brought to 57 the total number of active generals she has named after eight months in office, more than half of the 106 generals currently serving in the Armed Forces, a presidential palace statement said.

Analysts say Mrs Aquino has quietly consolidated support in the 250,00-strong Armed Forces and police establishment. In a forum with to [as received] businessmen last month, Mrs Aquino said that when she assumed power she had "zero generals" but now had "my own generals".

PCHR ASKS TO CLEAR MILITARY PROMOTIONS

HK041111 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The military has been asked to submit "for clearance" by the Presidential Committee on Human Rights [PCHR], the names of officers recommended for promotion.

In a written request to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel V. Ramos, PCHR member Abelardo Aportadera said such a procedure would prevent "embarrassing" situations once an officer's promotion takes effect.

Aportadera, a lawyer from Davao who replaced Haydee Yorac in the committee, cited the possibility that officers or soldiers being promoted may later be found to have committed human rights violations. The committee is tasked with probing abuses and human rights violations committed by military personnel.

According to Aportadera, such embarrassing situations could be avoided if the PCHR can be furnished a list of officers due for promotion first before their promotion takes effect.

He cited the case of a policeman in Metro Manila who has allegedly been a recipient of the Policeman of the Year award but who is under fire from the PCHR for a salvaging case filed against him.

In another case, affidavits presented to the PCHR by two former political detainees implicated a military officer in the Ilocos as one of their torturers while in detention. The officer, who was then a major, is now a colonel, Aportadera said, without mentioning his name.

He said once General Ramos approves the request, the committee will provide the military with evidence against military men under investigation for alleged human rights violations.

'FIERCE' FIGHTING IN LANAO DEL NORTE CONTINUES

HK050209 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Even as the government-communist truce talks reach a crucial stage, fighting continues in Lanao del Norte between government troops and rebels. Government troops pursuing communist rebels in the mountain villages of Lanao del Norte have killed at least 58 guerrillas, including three top commanders, in 5 days of sporadic fighting. The military said rebel reinforcements engaged in a fierce gun battle with the military blocking forces in (Munay), Lanao del Norte, resulting in the deaths of 10 rebels and the wounding of several others. The identities of the casualties and wounded could not be immediately ascertained, but the wounded were brought to various hospitals in Lanao del Norte and Iligan City. Aquino [as heard] said two (?array) trucks, backed by six helicopter gunships and heavy artillery, were deployed for a counter-offensive in Lanao del Norte.

ADAZA SAYS AQUINO AGREED TO COALITION GOVERNMENT

HK041230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 4 (AFP) -- A former political ally of President Corazon Aquino Tuesday accused her of reneging on an agreement to share power with the country's defense and military chiefs.

Former M.P. Homobono Adaza said Mrs Aquino had agreed to a "provisional coalition government" with herself and Vice President Salvador Laurel representing the civilians and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and General Fidel Ramos representing the military.

Under this agreement, agreed upon by representives of both sides during the height of the popular uprising that toppled Ferdinand Marcos, the Enrile-Ramos group was to take care of the military while the Aquino-Laurel tandem was in charge of the civilian aspects of government, he said.

The agreement stipulated that there should be only five ministers, with the four others to be named in consultation with Mr Enrile and Gen. Ramos, that Mrs Aquino was to be proclaimed president, and that she should operate within the 1973 Constitution, he added.

Mr Adaza, who said he was among Mrs Aquino's representatives in the February 24 talks, told a business group here that the president violated the agreement when she abolished the 1973 charter and the legislature and proclaimed a revolutionary government. He charged that the alleged breach, which has been repeatedly denied by Mrs Aquino's spokesmen, was causing continued political instability.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS MINISTER GETS DEATH THREATS

HK041039 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel has doubled his security detail following a series of death threats against him.

Pimentel who left for West Germany yesterday afternoon for speaking engagements there, said anonymous callers threatened to assassinate him in five calls made in his home in Marikina last week.

He said one of the calls was received by him and that, instead of losing his nerve, he dared the caller to "do it."

He said his family's worries has compelled him to double his security [detail] of five men.

Pimentel, whose outspokeness has made him another controversial figure in President Aquino's Cabinet, said he suspects the death threats came from "KBL diehards or the Marcos loyalist camp."

He said he would not like to link the threats to his recent tiffs with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile or with some officers-in-charge he had dismissed.

A bodyguard of Pimentel told reporters that suspicious-looking men had been following the car of the minister in recent days. At one point, Pimentel's security men got of their vehicle to confront the men but they drove away upon sensing they were spotted.

2 LEFTIST GROUPS LAUD NDF CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

HK041011 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Nov 86 p 20

[Text] Two left wing political groups yesterday welcomed the 100-day ceasefire proposal of the National Democratic Front and expressed hope that the Aquino government will be able to arrive at such an agreement with the underground rebel group shortly.

In a press statement, the Partido ng Bayan [PB] said, "Hopefully, the two sides will see fit to extend the ceasefire to a period longer than 100 days -- even indefinitely if possible. We see this proposed 100-day ceasefire as only a beginning of combined efforts towards a just and lasting peace."

In its own statement, the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [(Bayan) New Nationalist Alliance] said, "With enough support from the people, we are optimistic that the peace process will succeed in stilling the guns of war."

Both groups also warned against those opposed to the proposed ceasefire.

Bayan urged the government to "remain on guard against forces which are bent on derailing the peace process for their own self-serving ends. If the peace process is ever to gain ground, the government must exert a stronger hand in controlling such forces from which quarters violations of the ceasefire (if indeed one is put in place) will most likely come."

PB added that "it is in the interest of peace and to the interest of the people that those who would sabotage the peace process be put in check..."

NPA UNITS SAID PROTECTING AQUINO FROM COUP

HK041437 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[By Ibarra C. Mateo]

[Text] The general staff of the New People's Army [NPA] said yesterday NPA units have been deployed in Metro Manila areas to counter any attempts to stage a coup against the Aquino government.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, it said, "is spreading the lie" that the recent rash of bombings, arson, and armed attacks in Metro Manila were done by NPA units. It said these "lies" were part of what it called a "hysterical" campaign to malign the NPA.

It said that Enrile "desperately rides" on the anti-communist campaign "to set the stage for a military takeover to gain full control of the government."

The National Capital Region chapter of the NDF [National Democratic Front] asked President Aquino "to act now and decisively defeat fascists and ultrareactionary forces."

The NPA units, the general staff said, are in urban areas to "thwart evil designs of the ultra-rightists to once more gain total control of power by staging a coup."

It said that the deployment of NPA units in Metro Manila is a "testimony to the gains that the revolutionary forces have reaped through 17 years of hard struggle among the masses."

The NPA, the general staff said, has never engaged in "anti-people activities, much less senseless attacks" on civilian targets.

"We have already upheld the welfare and well-being of the masses in the conduct of our just war. Ours is a popular war that enjoys the support of the basic masses in the countryside and urban areas," it said.

The general staff accused the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] of "soaking its hands in the blood of countless innocent civilians" in the course of its anti-insurgency campaign.

The NDF urged President Aquino government [as published] to discard her "policy of compromise" with the "fascists" and rely more on the strength and trust of the people that brought her to power.

NPA PRESENTS DEMANDS FOR RELEASE OF TWO KOREANS

HK051203 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Communist rebels who abducted two South Koreans 14 days ago in Ilocos Norte have presented three demands. Colonel (Everlino Mercado), Ilocos Norte PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander, said the three demands were contained in a letter sent by the New People's Army Central and North Luzon Committee to the radio station DWLW in Laoag City. However, (Mercado) said that the kidnappers of Pak Chong-su and Chong Sang-ki are not asking for money in return for the two Koreans' release. They demanded that military units be transferred from mountainous areas such as [words indistinct] and that they be granted immunity from arrest for the kidnapping.

MNLF DENIES INVITING LIBYA'S QADHDHAFI TO VISIT

HK051229 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] spokesman Abdullah Usman denies that Libya's President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is arriving in the country. The full report from JoJo Ismael.

[Begin Ismael recording] According to Usman, there is no truth to the report that Qadhdhafi is coming to the country upon invitation by MNLF Chief Nur Misuari and that he would speak before leaders of the Bangsa Moro people. He added that it is not true that either the MNLF or Misuari issued an invitation to President Qadhdhafi to visit the Philippines. The spokesman described such reports in the newspapers as lies aimed at sabotaging the peace negotiations undertaken by the MNLF and the government in Mindanao. It has been reported in the papers that Qadhdhafi is coming to the Philippines in order to intervene in the ongoing peace process in Mindanao. It was further alleged that a top government official gave his blessing to this trip.

CORDILLERA PEACE TALKS COMMITTEE FORMED

HK041027 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Nov 86 p 19

[Text] Baguio City -- A preparatory committee for the Cordillera peace talks was formed to faciliate the formation of the negotiating panels for the government and the Cordillera people, Agapito "Butz" Aquino said yesterday in a press conference at the Mansion House here.

Aquino met with the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] and Cordillera Bodong Association [CBA -- Cordillera Bloodpact Association] representatives in a closed-door conference to speed up the peace process in the Cordilleras.

Peace talks between the government and the Cordillera rebels began formally with the peace pact conference between President Corazon C. Aquino and Conrado Balweg, CPLA head, at Mt. Data Lodge last Sept. 13.

The preparatory committee consists of 15 volunteer members with Butz Aquino as temporary chairman. Other members include Eduardo Taylor, Baboo Mondenedo, Fr. Patricio Guyguyon, Francis Dangiwan of the CBA, and Corazon Cortel.

During the meeting at the Mansion House, the CBA presented 10 immediate demands to Butz Aquino.

Among them are:

-- All projects intended for the Cordillera areas should be coursed through the CPLA and CBA members.
-- Formal cancellation of the Chico River dam project.
-- Expansion of the Mt. Province Committee College.
-- Irrigation projects for Bugnay, Kalinga-Apayao.
-- Elimination of middlemen in the coffee and dried beans trade.
-- Payment of taxes by corporations in the locality of operation.
-- Bus service from Bontoc to Tabuk.
-- Formation of an administrative region pending the creation of the autonomous region for the Cordilleras.

Aquino invited interested parties to participate in the negotiations.

This includes the Cordillera People's Alliance and the communist rebels in the Cordillera area.

Aquino said President Aquino was invited to attend the CBA general assembly on Nov. 30 to be held either in Baguio City of Abra. If this pushes through, this will be the second meeting between Mrs. Aquino and Balweg.

The preparatory committee is scheduled to meet on Nov. 16 and negotiation panels will meet on Nov. 30.

Butz Aquino said the only government demand is the continued cessation of hostilities. He added that the peace talks are aimed at correcting injustice in the Cordilleras.